NITI Aayog releases impact assessment report on PLI schemes

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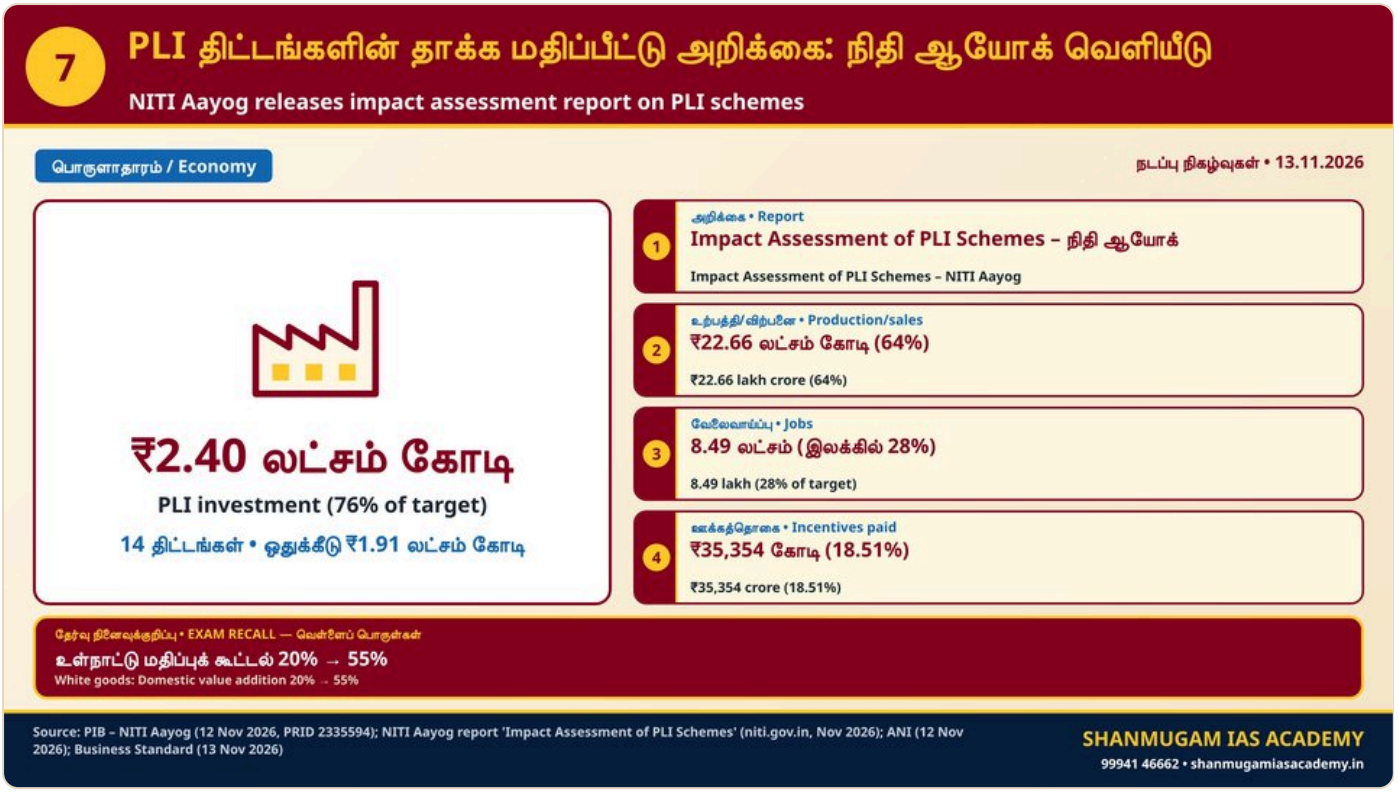

News

NITI Aayog released the report 'Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes' on Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in New Delhi on 12 November 2026, with the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A) as knowledge partner. NITI Aayog Vice Chairman Ashok Kumar Lahiri and CEO Anurag Jain spoke at the event. It assessed 14 PLI schemes with a combined outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore. By March 2026 they had drawn ₹2.40 lakh crore of investment (76% of the full-tenure target), ₹22.66 lakh crore of production and sales (64%) and 8.49 lakh jobs (28% of the 30.18 lakh target); ₹35,354 crore of incentives (18.51%) had been paid. About 70% of targeted segments are broadly on track; pharmaceuticals, mobile manufacturing (LSEM), food processing, telecom, white goods, automobiles and drones showed notable progress (drones an early implementation success), and domestic value addition in 'white goods' rose from 20% to 55%. Challenges flagged include reliance on imported components, technology limits, project delays and uneven job and export outcomes; the report notes that in highly automated sectors more investment does not bring proportionate jobs. The outlay for the auto PLI is ₹25,938 crore.

Key facts for the exam

Point	Details
Report	Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes – NITI Aayog
Released	12 Nov 2026, New Delhi

Point	Details
Knowledge partner	IIM Ahmedabad
Scope	14 schemes; outlay ₹1.91 lakh crore
Investment	₹2.40 lakh crore (76% of target)
Production/sales	₹22.66 lakh crore (64%)
Jobs	8.49 lakh (28% of target)
Incentives paid	₹35,354 crore (18.51%)
White goods	Domestic value addition 20% → 55%
Auto PLI	₹25,938 crore (outlay)

Background

- What PLI is: launched in 2020, it pays eligible firms incentives based on incremental sales over a base year – benefits come only if they produce and sell. It began in April 2020 with mobile phones and electronic components, key starting materials/APIs and medical devices, and was later extended to 14 sectors with ₹1.97 lakh crore of incentives announced; the report uses the current approved outlay of ₹1.91 lakh crore. It is aligned with Aatmanirbhar Bharat.
- Sectors include electronics/mobiles, pharmaceuticals, autos and components, textiles, white goods (air conditioners and LED lights; ₹6,238 crore, approved April 2021), specialty steel, drones, solar PV modules, food processing, advanced chemistry cell (ACC) batteries and telecom. PIB says mobile phone production rose 146%, from ₹2.13 lakh crore in 2020–21 to ₹5.25 lakh crore in 2024–25.
- Economic view: the report says real manufacturing Gross Value Added (GVA) grew from ₹34.82 lakh crore in 2022–23 to ₹47.47 lakh crore in 2025–26 (10.88% a year). Recommendations: continued monitoring, quick removal of sector bottlenecks, wider MSME participation, harmonised data systems, demand-side incentives for domestic products, and stronger domestic value addition and supply chains.

Tamil Nadu link: Tamil Nadu is India's top electronics-exporting State – exports rose from $1.65 billion in 2021 to $14.65 billion in FY 2024-25 (about 41% of India's electronics exports), the then State Industries Minister T.R.B. Rajaa said in February 2026. As the report credits PLI with major gains in electronics and mobile manufacturing, its findings matter for Tamil Nadu, a leader in the sector. Reports do not mention any State-wise data in the assessment.

Frequently asked questions

What is this news about?

NITI Aayog released the report 'Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes' on Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in New Delhi on 12 November 2026, with the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad (IIM-A) as knowledge partner.

What are the key facts to remember for the exam?

Report: Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes – NITI Aayog; Released: 12 Nov 2026, New Delhi; Knowledge partner: IIM Ahmedabad; Scope: 14 schemes; outlay ₹1.91 lakh crore.

What is the background to this news?

What PLI is: launched in 2020, it pays eligible firms incentives based on incremental sales over a base year – benefits come only if they produce and sell.

Practice questions (with answers)

1. Which institute was the knowledge partner for NITI Aayog's Nov 2026 'Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes' report?

A) IIM Ahmedabad

B) IIM Bangalore

C) NCAER, New Delhi

D) ISI, Kolkata

Answer: A – Explanation: IIM Ahmedabad. It assessed 14 schemes: ₹2.40 lakh crore of investment and 8.49 lakh jobs by March 2026.

2. Under PLI schemes, eligible firms are paid incentives mainly on the basis of what?

A) Workers hired

B) Land acquired

C) R&D spending

D) Incremental sales

Answer: D – Explanation: Sales above a base year – firms gain only if they produce and sell. It is not an upfront subsidy.

3. The 'white goods' PLI, which the report says lifted domestic value addition from 20% to 55%, covers which products?

A) Cement and steel

B) Milk and dairy

C) ACs and LED lights

D) Ships and boats

Answer: C – Explanation: Air conditioners and LED lights – a ₹6,238-crore scheme approved by the Union Cabinet in April 2021.

4. Which State was India's top electronics exporter in FY 2024-25, with exports of $14.65 billion?

A) Karnataka

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Tamil Nadu

D) Maharashtra

Answer: C – Explanation: Tamil Nadu – up from $1.65 billion in 2021 to $14.65 billion in FY 2024-25, about 41% of India's electronics exports.

5. Which sector was among the first PLI schemes launched in April 2020?

A) Textiles

B) Mobiles and components

C) Drones

D) Specialty steel

Answer: B – Explanation: Mobile phones and electronic parts, with drug intermediates/APIs and medical devices. It later grew to 14 sectors.

Sources: PIB – NITI Aayog (12 Nov 2026, PRID 2335594); NITI Aayog report 'Impact Assessment of PLI Schemes' (niti.gov.in, Nov 2026); ANI (12 Nov 2026); Business Standard (13 Nov 2026); PIB (PLI backgrounder, Aug 2025); PIB – Union Cabinet (white goods PLI, 7 Apr 2021); DT Next (Tamil Nadu electronics exports, Feb 2026). © Shanmugam IAS Academy.