

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE**

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 208.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST JULY, 2023.**

IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS UNDER 'MAKE IN INDIA' PROGRAMME

208. Dr. C.M. Ramesh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects floated in the country under 'Make in India' programme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the funds allocated for these projects, and whether funds earmarked for those projects have been properly utilised, if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry has set up any monitoring mechanism for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI SOM PARKASH)**

(a) to (d): 'Make in India' is an initiative which was launched on 25th September, 2014 to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best in class infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' initiatives that promoted India's manufacturing domain to the world.

'Make in India' initiative has significant achievements and presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India 2.0. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while Department of Commerce coordinates 12 service sector plans. Investment outreach activities are done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad for enhancing International co-operation and promoting both domestic and foreign investment in the country.

In addition to ongoing schemes of various Departments and Ministries, Government has taken various steps to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in corporate tax, improving ease of doing business, FDI policy reforms, measures for reduction in compliance burden, measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and QCOs (Quality Control Orders), to name a few.

Government has taken a series of policy initiatives to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID 19 into an opportunity for growth. These includes Atmanirbhar packages, introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in fourteen (14) sectors, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), soft launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), etc. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Schemes for 14 key sectors (with an incentive outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore) are under implementation to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports. With announcement of PLI Schemes, significant improvement in production, skills, employment, economic growth and exports is expected over the next five years and more. As of now 733 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors.

The total employment in manufacturing sector has increased from 57 million in the year 2017-18 to 62.4 million in the year 2019-20. According to Economic Survey 2022-23, despite COVID-related disruptions, there is a trend of positive overall growth of gross value addition (GVA) in manufacturing sector.

Due to Make in India initiative, FDI equity inflow in the manufacturing sector between 2014-2022 has increased by 57% over the previous 8 years (2006-2014).

The activities under the Make in India initiative are also being undertaken by several Central Government Ministries/ Departments and various State Governments. Ministries formulate action plans, programmes, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them, while States also have their own Schemes for attracting investments.
