

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 49.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 02ND FEBRUARY, 2024.**

MAKE IN INDIA 2.0 PROGRAMME

49. Shri Narhari Amin:

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

- (a) whether Government has launched Make in India 2.0 programme;
- (b) if so, the features of the 2.0 program;
- (c) the percentage of targets achieved out of the total targets set by Government during the first phase of Make in India programme;
- (d) the names of States having the best performance under Make in India programme; and
- (e) the details of the achievements of Gujarat under the first phase of Make in India programme?

ANSWER

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

- (a) to (e):** 'Make in India' initiative 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. At present, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors implemented across various Ministries/ Departments and state governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is placed at **Annexure**.

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.

The series of measures taken by the Government to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID 19 into an opportunity for growth include Atmanirbhar packages, 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 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 746 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors including Gujarat.

To attract more FDI, the Government has put in place an investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most of the sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route. The Government has implemented several radical and transformative FDI reforms across sectors such as Defence, Pension, Other Financial Services, Asset reconstruction Companies, Broadcasting, Pharmaceuticals, Single Brand Retail Trading, Construction & Development, Civil Aviation, Power Exchanges, e-commerce activities, Coal Mining, Contract Manufacturing, Digital Media, Insurance Intermediaries, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Telecom, etc. Further, the Government reviews the FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes significant changes from time to time, to ensure that India remains an attractive & investor friendly destination.

The activities under the Make in India initiative are also being undertaken by all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments and various State Governments including the state of Gujarat. Ministries formulate action plans, programs, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them, while States also have their own Schemes for attracting investments. In view of this, the percentage of targets achieved, performance by states and achievements etc is not centrally maintained.

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (e) OF THE RAJYA SABHA USTARRED QUESTION NO. 49 FOR ANSWER ON 02.02.2024.

Manufacturing Sectors

- i. Aerospace and Defence
- ii. Automotive and Auto Components
- iii. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices
- iv. Bio-Technology
- v. Capital Goods
- vi. Textile and Apparels
- vii. Chemicals and Petro chemicals
- viii. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM)
- ix. Leather & Footwear
- x. Food Processing
- xi. Gems and Jewellery
- xii. Shipping
- xiii. Railways
- xiv. Construction
- xv. New and Renewable Energy

Service Sectors

- xvi. Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT &ITeS)
- xvii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
- xviii. Medical Value Travel
- xix. Transport and Logistics Services
- xx. Accounting and Finance Services
- xxi. Audio Visual Services
- xxii. Legal Services
- xxiii. Communication Services
- xxiv. Construction and Related Engineering Services
- xxv. Environmental Services
- xxvi. Financial Services
- xxvii. Education Services
