

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 532.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 26TH JULY, 2024.**

MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE

532 SHRI SANJAY RAUT:

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

- (a) the specific details of the progress made in key sectors such as manufacturing, automotive, and electronics under the 'Make in India' initiative;
- (b) the sectors that have shown the most growth and sectors that are lagging behind;
- (c) the trend in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows since the inception of the 'Make in India' initiative;
- (d) whether any major foreign investments have been made recently as a result of the initiative; and
- (e) the number of jobs created directly and indirectly due to 'Make in India' initiative?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)**

- (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. Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad for enhancing International co-operation for promoting Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on **27 sectors** implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. List of **27 Sectors** under 'Make in India' programme is mentioned below:

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

- i. Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT &ITeS)
- ii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
- iii. Medical Value Travel
- iv. Transport and Logistics Services
- v. Accounting and Finance Services
- vi. Audio Visual Services
- vii. Legal Services
- viii. Communication Services
- ix. Construction and Related Engineering Services
- x. Environmental Services
- xi. Financial Services
- xii. Education Services

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 includes Atmanirbhar packages, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetization Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), 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 14 PLI Schemes, significant improvement in investment, 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.

FDI Policy is an enabling policy which is uniformly applicable across the country. 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. Almost 90% of the FDI inflow is received under the automatic route. India continues to open up its economy to global investors by raising FDI limits, removing regulatory barriers, developing infrastructure and improving business environment.

Further, to ensure that India remains an attractive and investor friendly destination, the Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and makes changes from time to time after having intensive consultations with stakeholders including apex industry chambers, Associations, representatives of industries/groups and other organizations taking into consideration their views/comments. Reforms in the FDI Policy have been undertaken in sectors such as Defence, Insurance, Petroleum & Natural Gas and Telecom etc.

The reforms taken by Government have resulted in increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows in the country. FDI inflows in India stood at US \$ 45.15 billion in 2014-15 and registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of US \$ 84.84 billion in the Financial Year 2021-22. Total employment in manufacturing sector has increased from 57 million in FY 2017-18 (Economic Survey 2020-21) to 64.4 million in FY 2022-23 (Economic Survey 2023-24).
