

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 697.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 25<sup>TH</sup> JULY, 2025.**

**PERFORMANCE OF 'MAKE IN INDIA' INITIATIVE**

**697. SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA:**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that despite a decade since the launch of the 'Make in India' initiative, the manufacturing sector's share in the GDP has shown no significant improvement;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the same despite various policy measures and incentive schemes;
- (c) whether Government considers the initiative successful in generating employment and enhancing domestic industrial capacity;
- (d) the steps being taken to address key bottlenecks such as slow technology adoption and challenges in Ease of Doing Business; and
- (e) whether Government proposes any course correction or audit of the initiative?

**ANSWER**

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

**(a) & (b):** Government of India has taken several measures to promote the growth of manufacturing sector and create more employment opportunities. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to facilitate Investment, foster Innovation, build best in class Infrastructure, and make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is enclosed at **Annexure I**.

Manufacturing sector in the country has experienced growth in the last decade. As per the National Accounts Statistics released by MoSPI, manufacturing sector's Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices increased from ₹15.60 lakh crore in FY 2013-14 to ₹28.25 lakh crore in FY 2023-24. Further, the share of the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total GVA at constant prices increased from 17.2% in 2013-14 to 17.5% in 2023-24. (**Source: National Accounts Statistics 2025**)

To further the Make in India initiative, Government of India has announced the National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) in the Union Budget 2025-26 with an outlay of ₹ 100 crore. The Mission will lay emphasis on five focal areas i.e. ease and cost of doing business; future ready workforce for in-demand jobs; a vibrant and dynamic MSME sector; availability of technology; and quality products.

**(c) to (e):** Further, keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Aatmanirbhar' and to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and exports, Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been launched for 14 key sectors with an outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, increasing manufacturing output and contributing to faster economic growth in future. The purpose of the PLI Schemes is to attract investments in key sectors and cutting-edge technology; ensure efficiency and bring economies of size and scale in the manufacturing sector and make Indian companies and manufacturers globally competitive. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, employment and economic growth over the next five years or so. PLI Schemes have resulted in an employment generation of over 12 lakhs (direct and indirect).

PLI Scheme for Automobile and Auto Components (PLI-Auto) and; PLI Scheme on National Programme on Advanced Chemistry Cell (PLI-ACC) Battery storage are being implemented by the Ministry of Heavy Industries which adopts latest technology in implementation of their projects.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) plays a crucial role in enhancing the business environment in India through various initiatives aimed at simplifying and streamlining business regulations including the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the B-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens and measurement of Cost of Regulation. These initiatives are designed to improve India's business climate, attract investments, and foster economic growth by reducing compliance hurdles and making the regulatory environment more business-friendly.

The other key initiatives that have driven technology adoption includes National Single Window System (NSWS) which facilitates a single interface for investors to apply for approvals, track applications, access regulatory information, and fulfill compliance obligations. The portal integrates key modules such as Single Sign-On, Know Your Approval (KYA), Common Application Form (CAF), Unified Payment Gateway, Inspection Management, Dashboard, Grievance Redressal, and Incentive Tracking. Further, the India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) is a GIS-based portal that serves as a one-stop repository for comprehensive information on industrial infrastructure, including connectivity, facilities, natural resources, terrain, plot-level details of vacant land, types of activities, and contact information.

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**ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 697 FOR ANSWER ON 25.07.2025**

**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

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