

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2280.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 19<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 2025.**

**PERFORMANCE OF MANUFACTURING SECTOR UNDER 'MAKE IN INDIA' INITIATIVE**

**2280. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:**

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

- (a) whether Government is aware that manufacturing continues to contribute less than 17 per cent to India's GDP, despite the stated goal of reaching 25 per cent under the 'Make in India' initiative;
- (b) the major reasons identified by Government for under performance in labour-intensive manufacturing sectors such as textiles, electronics and toys;
- (c) whether Government has taken specific steps to address high logistics costs, land acquisition hurdles and regulatory compliance burdens faced by manufacturing units; and
- (d) the details of progress made under the 'Make in India' initiative, including investment inflows, job creation and sector-wise growth over the last five years?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)**

- (a): Manufacturing sector in the country has experienced growth in the last decade. As per the National Accounts Statistics released by Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation (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)**
- (b) to (d): Government of India has taken several measures to promote the growth of manufacturing sector and create more employment opportunities, and taken various initiatives to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. '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.**

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.

Various steps taken up under the “Make in India” initiative include Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes, Start-up India, National Single Window System, GIS enabled Land Bank, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy reforms, PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan for integrated planning of multi modal infrastructure, Project Monitoring Group to remove bottlenecks in setting up of major infrastructure projects, setting up of industrial parks, interventions to improve ease of doing business, measures for reduction in compliance burden, rationalization of labour laws, introduction of Goods and Services Tax, reduction in the corporate tax rate, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders, Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) and Quality Control Orders (QCOs).

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 PLI 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). Actual investment of over Rs. 2 lakh crore and actual production/sales of over Rs.18.7 lakh crore have been reported across these PLI Schemes upto September, 2025.

To address challenges in the logistics sector, Government has launched the **National Logistics Policy (NLP)**, whose one of the primary objectives is to reduce logistics costs in India to levels comparable with global benchmarks by 2030. In addition, the **National Industrial Corridor Development Programme** is an major infrastructure programme aimed at developing futuristic industrial cities in India aimed to create employment opportunities and improve economic growth leading to overall socio-economic development. Under the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC), 20 plug-and-play industrial parks are in various stages of development. These ready-to-use parks reduce entry barriers for industries and helps investors to commence production early.

With a view to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value chain of the textile industry, the Government has finalized setting up of PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (**PM MITRA**) Parks at 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navasari),

Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), and Maharashtra (Amravati) with an outlay of Rs. 4445 crores for a period of seven years upto 2027-28. PM MITRA Park offers the opportunity to create an Integrated Textile Value Chain right from spinning, weaving, processing and printing to garment manufacturing, accessories makers at one location reducing logistics and transactional cost. In addition, PM MITRA Parks offer world class infrastructure at affordable cost and attractive water and power charges.

The **Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS)** 3.0 developed by DPIIT adds transparency and accountability to India's industrial infrastructure. It evaluates industrial parks across various performance indicators and grade them which gives investors reliable information to guide decisions, while motivating States and Union Territories to upgrade their facilities and attract more investments. The **India Industrial Land Bank (IILB)** complements this by providing a GIS-based, centralized repository of detailed information on industrial land and infrastructure to facilitate investment planning.

The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) plays a crucial role in enhancing the business environment and **Ease of doing business** 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, National Single Window System, India Industrial Land Bank, Ease of doing business initiatives, Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP) 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.

**National Single Window System (NSWS)** facilitates a single interface for investors to apply for approvals, track applications, access regulatory information, and fulfil 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. The **Reducing Compliance Burden (RCB)** initiative was launched in 2020 to make governance simpler and more business-friendly. This exercise mandates Ministries, Departments, and States/UTs to review their Acts, rules, and processes to eliminate unnecessary compliances through simplification, rationalization, digitization, and decriminalization of minor offences.

With the initiatives taken up by the Government under the "Make in India" initiative, 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).

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## **ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) to (d) OF THE RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2280 FOR ANSWER ON 19.12.2025.**

### **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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