

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1651.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 2026.**

SHARE OF MANUFACTURING IN GDP UNDER MAKE IN INDIA

1651. SHRI PRAKASH CHIK BARAIK:

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

- (a) the targeted share of manufacturing in GDP under Make in India Programme; and
- (b) the contribution of the manufacturing sector in GDP since inception of the scheme, year-wise?

ANSWER

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

- (a):** To enhance domestic value addition and reduce dependency on imports, the Government has taken several initiatives for the benefit of manufacturing sector. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th September, 2014 to promote India's manufacturing sector and enhance its global competitiveness and export potential. Presently, '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 enclosed at **Annexure I**.

As per the National Accounts Statistics released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing sector at current prices has more than doubled, i.e., increased from Rs.17.13 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs.39.21 lakh crore in 2023-24, while the GVA at constant prices has increased from Rs.15.60 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs.28.25 lakh crore in 2023-24. Also the share of the manufacturing sector as a percentage of total GVA at constant prices has increased from 17.2% in 2013-14 to 17.5% in 2023-24.

As part of the Make in India initiative, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme in the 14 identified sectors lays down targets for investments, production and employment separately for each of the 14 sectors.

Under the various PLI schemes, as on September 2025, 806 production units have been approved. Actual investment of Rs. 2 lakh crore have been realized resulting in an incremental production/sales of over Rs. 18.7 lakh crore, employment generation of over 12.6 lakhs, and exports surpassing Rs. 8.2 lakh crore, with significant contributions from sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, Automobiles and food processing.

The sectoral impacts of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes in the various sectors is as under:

- In Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing, India now meets 99.2% of domestic mobile phone demand through local manufacturing, while exports have increased sharply, there is a 77% decline in mobile phone imports (value terms) between FY2020-21 and FY2024-25, demonstrating deeper backward integration into GVCs.
- Telecom & Networking Products registered exports of ₹19,240 crore, with exports tripling in FY2024-25 over the base year (FY 2021-22), supported by indigenous manufacturing by global OEMs such as Nokia, Ericsson (via Jabil), and Cisco (via Flex).

- In sectors such as White Goods (ACs & LEDs), domestic value addition has increased from about 20% in 2019 to about 55% in 2024.
- Under the PLI Scheme for Pharmaceuticals, sales of eligible products reached ₹3.16 lakh crore, with exports of ₹2.03 lakh crore up to September 2025, and accounting for 30% of India's bulk drug exports and 26.5% of formulation exports in FY2024-25. The Scheme has enabled domestic manufacture of 191 bulk drugs for the first time, thereby strengthening India's position as a reliable supplier in global pharmaceutical value chains.
- The PLI Scheme for Food Processing has led to a substantial increase in domestic value addition in several value-added segments such as marine products and mozzarella cheese, with sales of value-added marine products growing at a CAGR of 22% during the PLI period. Import substitution has been achieved and companies have shifted, to a great extent, to domestic sourcing of tomato paste, replacing earlier import dependence of up to 76%.
- The PLI-Auto Scheme has catalysed investments exceeding ₹21,000 crore from major OEMs, supported by an institutionalized DVA certification framework. As of November 2025, DVA certificates have been issued for 130 products, ensuring verifiable domestic content. The Scheme has promoted advanced automotive technologies, including EVs and critical components, enhancing India's integration into global automotive supply chains.

The various initiatives and programmes continuously being undertaken by the Government including Make in India and PLI schemes are having positive impact on improving the capacities, production/ sales, exports and employment potential of the Manufacturing sector, and as a result, the sector has seen a continuous long term growth from Rs.17.13 lakh crore in 2013-14 to Rs.39.21 lakh crore in 2023-24.

(b): The year wise contribution of the manufacturing sector in GVA from 2013-14 to 2023-24 is as under: -

Year	% Share of Manufacturing Sector in GVA	Share of Manufacturing Sector in GVA at constant Price (in Rs. Crore)
2013-14	17.2	15,60,709
2014-15	17.3	16,83,938
2015-16	18.1	19,03,850
2016-17	18.1	20,54,764
2017-18	18.4	22,09,428
2018-19	18.3	23,28,992
2019-20	17.1	22,59,706
2020-21	18.4	23,29,160
2021-22	18.5	25,61,033
2022-23	16.9	25,16,364
2023-24	17.5	28,25,935

Source: National Accounts Statistics- 2025 released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1651 FOR ANSWER ON 13.02.2026**

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
