

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

**LOK SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. 462.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 05 APRIL, 2023.**

**MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAMME**

**\*462. SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री**

- (a) the features and objectives of the 'Make in India' programme;
- (b) the details of achievements made by the country under this programme so far;
- (c) the success rate of 'Make in India' in respect of West Bengal; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to promote the 'Make in India' programme so far?

**ANSWER**

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल)**

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

**(a) to (d):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. 462 FOR ANSWER ON 05<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2023 REGARDING 'MAKE IN INDIA PROGRAMME'.**

- (a): 'Make in India' programme was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 to facilitate investment, foster innovation, build best-in-class infrastructure, and make India a hub of manufacturing, design, and innovation. It is one of the unique 'Vocal for Local' programmes that projects India's manufacturing capabilities to the world.

'Make in India' programme presently focuses on 27 sectors under Make in India. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) coordinates action plans for 15 manufacturing sectors, while Department of Commerce (DoC) coordinates 12 service sector plans. Investment outreach activities are done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad for enhancing international co-operation and promoting both domestic and foreign investment in the country.

The activities under the Make in India programme are also being undertaken by several other Central Government Ministries/ Departments and various State Governments. Ministries formulate action plans, programmes, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them, while States also have their own Schemes for attracting investments.

Government has also taken various steps to boost manufacturing, domestic and foreign investments in India. These include introduction of PLI Schemes in 14 sectors, 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.

- (b): The total employment in manufacturing sector has increased from 57 million in the year 2017-18 to 62.4 million in the year 2019-20. According to **Economic Survey 2022-23**, despite COVID-related disruptions, there is trend of positive overall growth of gross value addition (GVA) in manufacturing sector.

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, 717 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors.

India has seen a consistent rise in FDI inflow since 2014. It stood at US \$ 36.05 billion in 2013-14 and registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of US\$ 84.84 billion (provisional figures) in the financial year 2021-22. The financial year wise details are at **Annexure-I**. These trends in India's FDI are an endorsement of its status as a preferred investment destination amongst global investors.

The investment reported through FDI equity inflow in the manufacturing sector during the last eight financial years (2014-22: US\$133.86 billion) has increased by 44% over the corresponding period of the previous eight years (2006-14: US\$92.98 billion). Further, FDI equity inflow in manufacturing sector has registered 76% growth in FY 2021-22 (USD 21.34 Billion) compared to FY 2020-21 (USD 12.09 Billion).

- (c):** In West Bengal, as per information received from implementing Ministries/ Departments, 8 applications have been selected under PLI scheme across four (4) sectors, viz. White Goods, Food Processing, Textiles and Specialty Steel. The selected companies have proposed to setup their manufacturing units in four (4) districts of West Bengal, viz. Howrah, North 24 Parganas, Medinipur East and Paschim Bardhaman with expected investment of over Rs. 1,500 Cr. Among the states, West Bengal is on 9<sup>th</sup> position in FY 2021-22 in respect to investment reported through FDI equity inflow in the country.
- (d):** Government has taken a series of policy programmes to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID-19 into an opportunity for growth. These include Atmanirbhar packages, introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in fourteen (14) sectors, 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 the 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.

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**ANNEXURE-I****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF LOK SABHA  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 462 FOR ANSWER ON 05<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2023****Financial Year-wise Total FDI inflow since F.Y. 2013-14**

(Amount in USD billion)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Total FDI inflow</b>	<b>Growth</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(4)</b>
1	2013-14	36.05	(+) 5%
2	2014-15	45.15	( + ) 25%
3	2015-16	55.56	(+) 23%
4	2016-17	60.22	(+) 8%
5	2017-18	60.97	(+) 1%
6	2018-19	62.00	(+) 2%
7	2019-20	74.39	(+) 20%
8	2020-21	81.97	(+) 10%
9	2021-22 (P)	84.84	(+) 3%
10	2022-23 (P) (upto Dec, 22)	55.27	

**Note: Figures are provisional subject to reconciliation with RBI.**

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