

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2049.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 2025.**

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2049. SHRI T R BAALU:

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) whether it is a fact that the manufacturing sector's share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has been stagnating at around 15 per cent of GDP during the last ten years;
- (b) the details of measures taken by the Government to address this major issue; and
- (c) the details of outcome of improvements as a result of the remedial measures in this regard?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)

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

- (a): Manufacturing sector in the country has experienced growth in the last decade. As per the National Accounts Statistics released by Ministry of Statistics & P.I., manufacturing sector's Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices increased from ₹15.6 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹28.3 lakh crore in 2023-24 (First Revised Estimates (FRE)). 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.
- (b) & (c): The Government has taken several measures to promote the growth of manufacturing sector prioritizing infrastructure development, increased investments and a strengthened labour market. These efforts aim to ensure the sector serves as a key driver of inclusive growth and economic development. 'Make in India' initiative has been launched to make India a hub for manufacturing, design, and innovation. Presently, 'Make in India' focuses on 27 sectors including 15 manufacturing sectors, implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. 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 ₹1.97 lakh crore. These include

mobile and specified electronic components, drug intermediaries & active pharmaceutical ingredients, medical devices, automobiles and auto components, pharmaceuticals drugs, specialty steel, telecom & networking products, electronic/technology products, white goods (ACs and LEDs), food products, textile products, high efficiency solar PV modules, advanced chemistry cell (ACC) battery, and drones and drone components. These schemes have the potential of significantly boosting production, increasing manufacturing output and contributing to faster economic growth in future. Actual investment of ₹ 1.48 lakh crore has been realized till October 2024 across 14 sectors, which has resulted in incremental production/sales of over ₹13.13 lakh crore and employment generation of over 9.7 lakh. PLI Schemes have witnessed exports surpassing ₹4.5 lakh crore with significant contributions from sectors such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and food processing.

The Government of India has approved 12 new project proposals under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) with total project cost of ₹28,602 crore (incl. land cost). The objective of the programme is to expand the industrial output, increase employment opportunities, provide better living and social facilities for the new and growing workforce by way of providing 'plug n play' infrastructure at the plot level and to facilitate the manufacturing investments into the country by providing quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure for the industries.

The other major initiatives include 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), to name major ones.
