

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 276.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 22ND JULY, 2025.**

MAKE IN INDIA PERFORMANCE AND MANUFACTURING GROWTH

276. THIRU DAYANIDHI MARAN:

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) the reasons for the Make in India initiative's failure to achieve its target of increasing manufacturing GDP share from 15% to 25% by 2025, given manufacturing share has declined to 13-14% in 2025, along with manufacturing GDP data from 2014-2025, year-wise;
- (b) the FDI inflows in the manufacturing sector during 2014–2025, including comparative performance of leading manufacturing States and factors contributing to differential performance, State-wise;
- (c) the details of allocation and utilisation of the funds under Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes across States, including sector-wise distribution and employment generation achieved;
- (d) the details of the Government's assessment of State-level manufacturing policies and their effectiveness in attracting investment and generating employment, including best practices from high-performing States; and
- (e) the details of India's current global ranking in manufacturing competitiveness and export performance compared to other developing countries, along with the revised strategy given that the original objectives were not met?

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): Government of India has taken several measures to promote the growth of manufacturing sector and create more employment opportunities. '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. The list of sectors 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.

(b): The state-wise details of FDI Equity inflow reported in manufacturing sector from October 2019 till March 2025 and FDI Equity inflow reported in manufacturing sector during April 2014 till March 2025 is enclosed at **Annexure II.**

(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. The 14 sectors are: (i) Mobile Manufacturing and Specified Electronic Components, (ii) Critical Key Starting Materials/Drug Intermediaries & Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, (iii) Manufacturing of Medical Devices (iv) Automobiles and Auto Components, (v) Pharmaceuticals Drugs, (vi) Specialty Steel, (vii) Telecom & Networking Products, (viii) Electronic/ Technology Products, (ix) White Goods (ACs and LEDs), (x) Food Products, (xi) Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles, (xii) High efficiency solar PV modules, (xiii) Advanced Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery, and (xiv) Drones and Drone Components. 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.

The schemes are applicable across India, and the selection of the investment location is at the discretion of the applicants. Concerned Ministries/ Departments take various initiatives to encourage setting up of companies across the country through respective action plans, programmes, schemes and policies for the sectors being dealt by them, while States/UTs also have their own Schemes for attracting investments.

Cumulative incentive amount of ₹ 21,534 crore have been disbursed as on 24.06.2025 under PLI Scheme for 12 sectors, namely Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT Hardware, Bulk Drugs, Medical Devices, Pharmaceuticals, Telecom & Networking Products, Food Processing, White Goods, Drones & Drone Components, Specialty Steel, Textile products and Automobiles & Auto components.

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 multimodal 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 labor 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.

**ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF THE LOK SABHA
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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

**ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE LOK SABHA
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**State-wise Manufacturing Breakup FDI Equity Inflow from October 2019 to
March 2025**

S. No.	State Name	FDI Equity Inflow Amount (in USD Million) (Manufacturing Sector)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	856.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.03
3.	Assam	13.59
4.	Bihar	8.40
5.	Chandigarh	59.74
6.	Chhattisgarh	120.56
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	172.32
8.	Delhi	12,506.77
9.	Goa	148.05
10.	Gujarat	12,624.55
11.	Haryana	5465.62
12.	Himachal Pradesh	359.41
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.30
14.	Jharkhand	2654.84
15.	Karnataka	13,563.36
16.	Kerala	329.05
17.	Ladakh	0.00
18.	Madhya Pradesh	459.19
19.	Maharashtra	26,204.92
20.	Manipur	0.00
21.	Meghalaya	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0.00
23.	Odisha	44.49
24.	Puducherry	18.52
25.	Punjab	398.77
26.	Rajasthan	644.80
27.	Tamil Nadu	7332.04
28.	Telangana	5637.66
29.	Tripura	0.56
30.	Uttar Pradesh	978.30
31.	Uttarakhand	174.75
32.	West Bengal	663.80
33.	State not indicated	12.83
	Gross Total:	91,460.52

*Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re- invested earnings, and other capital. Sector/State/Country-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow.

FDI Equity Inflow Manufacturing Sector from April 2014 to March 2025

Time Period	FDI Equity Inflow (in USD Million) Manufacturing Sector
From April 2014 to March 2025	1,84,151.50

*Total FDI inflow includes equity inflow, equity capital of unincorporated bodies, re- invested earnings, and other capital. Sector/State/Country-wise details are maintained only for equity component of FDI inflow.
