

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3903.  
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 12<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST, 2025.**

**'MAKE IN INDIA' PROJECTS**

**3903. SHRI SUNIL BOSE:**

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

**वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री**

- (a) the details of 'Make in India' projects in the country, State/Union Territory/region and district-wise especially in the State of Karnataka;
- (b) the number of persons benefitted from 'Make in India' projects, State-wise including Karnataka; and
- (c) the details of funds allocated/released and utilized under 'Make in India' projects in the country, State/Union Territory/region-wise, especially in Karnataka?

**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) to (c):** '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 placed at **Annexure I**.

Government has taken a series of policy initiatives that include the Atmanirbhar Bharat packages, 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. to promote manufacturing. 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. All the above initiatives/schemes are implemented across various Ministries/Departments, Central Government, State Governments, including Karnataka.

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.

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 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. PLI Schemes have resulted in an employment generation of over 12 lakhs (direct and indirect) nationally including Karnataka.

The impact of PLI Schemes has been significant across various sectors in India. These schemes have incentivized domestic manufacturing, leading to increased production, job creation and a boost in exports. The pharmaceuticals sector has witnessed cumulative sales of Rs. 2.66 lakh crore which includes exports of Rs. 1.70 lakh crore achieved in the first three years of the scheme. The scheme has contributed to India becoming a net exporter of bulk drugs (2280 cr.) from net importer (-1930 cr.) as was the case in FY 2021-22. It has also resulted in significant reduction in gap between the domestic manufacturing capacity and demand of critical drugs.

Under the PLI Scheme for medical devices, 21 projects have started manufacturing of 54 unique medical devices, which include high end devices such as Linear Accelerator (LINAC), MRI, CT-Scan, Heart Valve, Stent, Dialyzer Machine, C-Arm, Cath Lab, Mammograph, MRI Coils, etc. These High-end medical devices were imported earlier and are now being manufacture in India. The production of mobiles in value terms has increased by around 146% from INR 2,13,773 Cr in 2020-21 to INR 5,25,000 crore in 2024-25 as per industry association and DGCIS. During the same period, exports of mobile phones in value terms has increased by around 775% from INR 22,870 crore in 2020-21 to INR 2,00,000 crore in 2024-25.

As of now 806 applications have been approved across the country in 14 sectors including Karnataka. The details of the sector-wise number of manufacturing units established under the scheme in Karnataka is placed at **Annexure II**. The State ranks second in terms of Investment through cumulative FDI equity inflow of USD 57.64 billion reported in the country during October 2019 – March 2025.

In addition to ongoing other schemes of various Departments and Ministries aimed at Make in India, Government has taken various steps to boost domestic and foreign investments in India. These include the introduction of 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.

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

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**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3903 FOR ANSWER ON 12.08.2025.**

**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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**ANNEXURE-II**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3903 FOR ANSWER ON 12.08.2025.**

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Sectors</b>	<b>No. of Manufacturing units</b>
1.	Pharmaceuticals Drugs	29
2.	Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing	5
3	Telecom & Networking Products	8
4.	Food Products	21
5.	Bulk Drugs	3
6.	Manufacturing of Medical Devices	8
7.	White Goods (ACs & LEDs)	7
8.	Drones and Drone Components	8
9.	IT Hardware 2.0	3
10.	Automobiles & Auto Components	25
11.	Textile Products: MMF Segment and Technical Textiles	10
12.	Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	1
13.	Specialty Steel	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>136</b>

(As per information received from PLI implementing Ministries/Departments).