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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 570.
TO BE ANSWERED ON TUESDAY, THE 03RD FEBRUARY, 2026.

EVALUATION OF THE MAKE IN INDIA INITIATIVE'S IMPACT ON MANUFACTURING

570. DR. M P ABDUSSAMAD SAMADANI:

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

(a) the comparative data on the share of manufacturing in India's GDP between 2013–14 (pre Make in India) and 2023–24, with reasons for any stagnation or decline; and

(b) the assessment of whether the targeted manufacturing growth rate under Make in India has been achieved and the measures being taken to strengthen manufacturing fundamentals rather than just promotional messaging?

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): India's manufacturing sector has experienced significant growth over the past decade, following the launch of the Make in India initiative in September 2014. As per the National Accounts Statistics released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Gross Value Added (GVA) of manufacturing at constant prices has nearly doubled — increasing from ₹15.60 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹28.25 lakh crore in 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.

India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and GVA has witnessed a remarkable transformation over the years. Real GDP or GDP at Constant Prices is estimated to attain a level of ₹187.97 lakh crore in FY 2024-25, against the First Revised Estimates (FRE) of GDP for the FY 2023-24 of ₹176.51 lakh crore, registering a growth rate of 6.5%. Nominal GDP or GDP at Current Prices is estimated to attain a level of ₹330.68 lakh crore in the FY 2024-25, against ₹301.23 lakh crore in FY 2023-24, showing a growth rate of 9.8%.

This significant growth in GVA and GDP during the past year has led to an increased contribution from the manufacturing sector to the overall economy.

(b): Government of India has taken several measures to promote the growth of manufacturing sector and create more employment opportunities. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25th 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 enclosed at **Annexure I**.

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 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. PLI Schemes have resulted in an employment generation of over 12.60 lakhs (direct and indirect).

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.

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.

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ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 570 FOR ANSWER ON 03.02.2026.

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

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