

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2453.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST MARCH, 2025.**

CREATION OF COMPETITIVE INTERNATIONAL NICHE MARKET

2453. DR. ASHOK KUMAR MITTAL:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for India's failure to create a competitive international niche market for its products and services despite significant efforts under "Make in India" initiative;
- (b) steps taken to address the targets of increasing the manufacturing sector's share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 25 per cent by 2025, creating 100 million jobs and boosting manufacturing growth which have not been achieved;
- (c) the measures being taken by Government overcome challenges such as policy paralysis, infrastructure bottlenecks and lack of competitive advantage; and
- (d) data on the progress of these targets and the impact of these challenges on manufacturing sector's growth and job creation?

ANSWER

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

- (a): As a result of the various initiatives undertaken by the Government, India's exports have increased 67% from USD 466.22 billion in 2013-14 to USD 778.21 billion in 2023-24. The growth reflects India's expanding role in global trade, driven by strong performances in both merchandise and services exports. In 2023-24, merchandise exports stood at USD 437.10 billion as compared to 314 billion in 2013-14, while services exports contributed USD 341.11 billion in 2023-24 as compared to USD 152 billion in 2013-14, demonstrating a well-balanced expansion. Key sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, engineering goods, iron ore, and textiles played a vital role in this increase. Strengthened by strategic policy measures, enhanced competitiveness, and broader market access, India's export ecosystem is now more resilient and deeply integrated into the global economy.

Further, India's total exports during April-February 2024-25 is estimated at USD 750.53 Billion as compared to USD 706.43 Billion in April-February 2023-24, thus registering a positive growth of 6.24 percent. The Merchandise exports during April-February 2024-25 were USD 395.63 Billion as compared to USD 395.38 billion during April-February 2023-24. On the other hand, the estimated value of service exports during April-February 2024-25 is USD 354.90 Billion as compared to USD 311.05 Billion in April-February 2023-24.

(b) & (c): '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. Investment outreach is being done through Ministries, State Governments and Indian Missions abroad for enhancing International co-operation for promoting Domestic and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the country. Presently, Make in India 2.0 focuses on **27 sectors** implemented across various Ministries and Departments and State Governments. The list of sectors under Make in India 2.0 is placed at **Annexure**.

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. 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.

In addition to ongoing schemes of various Departments and Ministries, 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 other major initiatives include Start-up India, National Single Window System (NSWS), 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, Special Packages for North Eastern and Himalayan Regions, etc.

The PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan (NMP), launched in 2021, is designed to bring together various Ministries, including Railways and Roadways, to ensure integrated planning and coordinated execution of infrastructure projects. To ensure effective implementation of PM Gati Shakti projects, Network Planning Group has been constituted with representatives across Ministries. The PM Gati Shakti NMP portal depicts the various data layers including economic nodes, social nodes, logistics nodes etc. thus enabling to identify infrastructure linkages required to support the development projects with an objective to holistically integrate the multimodal connectivity. This also facilitates identifying the missing gaps for seamless movement of people, goods & services for proper connectivity, thereby improving the logistics efficiency.

Government of India is developing various Industrial Corridor Projects as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) which is aimed at development of greenfield industrial areas/region/nodes in India which can compete with the best manufacturing and investment destinations in the world. As per the approved institutional & financial framework of Industrial Corridor Programme, State Govt provides land and Government of India through National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT) provides the equity for development of internal trunk infrastructure components.

- (d):** The series of measures taken by the Government has resulted in an increase in the total employment in manufacturing sector from 57 million in FY 2017-18 (Economic Survey 2020-21) to 64.4 million in FY 2022-23 (Economic Survey 2023- 24). Further, the GVA (in absolute terms) in the manufacturing sector increased from 15.6 lakh crore in 2013-14 to 27.5 lakh crore in 2023-24 (Provisional estimates).

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) & (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2453 FOR ANSWER ON 21.03.2025 .**

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:

- xvi. Information Technology & Information Technology enabled Services (IT & ITeS)
- xvii. Tourism and Hospitality Services
- xviii. Medical Value Travel
- xix. Transport and Logistics Services
- xx. Accounting and Finance Services
- xxi. Audio Visual Services
- xxii. Legal Services
- xxiii. Communication Services
- xxiv. Construction and Related Engineering Services
- xxv. Environmental Services
- xxvi. Financial Services
- xxvii. Education Services
