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Indian Economy (GS: GS-III)

Make in India — 12 Years

Why in News?

After 12 years, an assessment of Make in India shows a mixed/patchy performance. Manufacturing has made progress in some areas, particularly through PLI schemes, but its overall contribution to growth, employment and global exports remains a challenge.

Major investment concentration:

- Solar modules
- Pharmaceuticals
- Automobiles & components
- Speciality steel
- Large-scale electronics manufacturing

Major Challenges

- Low manufacturing share
- Limited job creation
- Weak private investment
- Low global export share
- Import dependence in some sectors

Other challenges:

- Infrastructure and logistics costs
- Skill gaps
- MSME constraints
- Technology dependence
- Limited integration into global value chains
- Need for greater R&D and innovation

Way Forward

- Strengthen MSME–large industry linkages
- Reduce logistics and compliance costs
- Promote labour-intensive manufacturing
- Increase R&D and technology adoption
- Diversify PLI benefits across sectors

- Integrate India more deeply into Global Value Chains (GVCs)
- Improve skilling and industrial infrastructure

Prelims Questions

Q1. Consider the following statements regarding Make in India:

1. It was launched in 2014.

2. PLI schemes were introduced across 14 sectors.

3. PLI incentives are designed to promote domestic manufacturing and investment.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

A. 1 only

B. 1 and 2 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Mains Question

Q. "Make in India has achieved sector-specific successes, but its broader manufacturing transformation remains incomplete." Discuss.