



PLI Schemes attract over ₹2.16 lakh crore investment, drive ₹20.41 lakh crore production and generate 14.39 lakh jobs

Posted On: 27 MAR 2026 4:41PM by PIB Delhi

Govt of India launched the 'Make in India' initiative 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**.

The other major measures taken up under the "Make in India" initiative 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, policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing through public procurement orders and Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP).

As part of Make in India initiative, the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes have been implemented across 14 key sectors, namely Large-Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM), IT Hardware, Pharmaceuticals, Bulk Drugs, Medical Devices, Automobiles and Auto Components, Advanced Chemistry Cell Batteries, Solar PV modules, Telecom & Networking Products, Food Processing, Textiles, Specialty Steel, White Goods, Drones & Drone Components by incentivizing incremental production and sales. The PLI schemes have facilitated fresh investments in the identified sectors and supported the expansion of manufacturing capacities.

The PLI schemes have generated investments exceeding ₹2.16 lakh crore as of 31st December 2025. The investments made under the PLI Schemes have led to incremental production and sales of over ₹20.41 lakh crore, as of 31st December, 2025. Further, the Schemes have resulted in an employment generation of over 14.39 lakh (direct and indirect), and 836 applications have been approved across all 14 sectors covered under the PLI framework.

The impact of PLI Schemes has been significant across various sectors in India. The Schemes have contributed substantially towards strengthening domestic manufacturing capacity, enhancing exports, generating employment and reducing the import dependence across multiple strategic sectors. Details of actual investments, increase in production and employment generation during the last three years is enclosed at **Annexure II**. The state-wise data under PLI is not centrally maintained.

To support the development of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Central Government supplements the efforts of State/UT Governments through various schemes, programmes and policy initiatives. This inter alia includes various schemes and programmes such as:-

- i. **Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP):** PMEGP provides margin money subsidy up to 35%, for setting up of new micro enterprises, in the non-farm sector with project cost of Rs. 50 lakh for Manufacturing and Rs. 20 lakh for Service enterprises.
- ii. **Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises:** The scheme is implemented through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises to provide credit guarantee for loans extended to MSEs. The ceiling for guarantee coverage under the scheme is Rs 10 crore.
- iii. **Self-Reliant India (SRI) Fund:** The fund has been set up to infuse Rs. 50,000 crore as equity funding in MSMEs with a provision of Rs. 10,000 crore from the Government of India and Rs. 40,000 crore through Private Equity/Venture Capital Funds. The Budget 2026-27 has also announced a support of Rs 2000 crore to top up the Self-Reliant India Fund set up in 2021 to continue support to micro enterprises and maintain their access to risk capital.
- iv. Under the **Digital India programme**, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) offers services on Digital Infrastructure as a Utility, Governance and Services on Demand, Digital Empowerment of Citizens and MSMEs. Digital payments are also done by MSMEs through different platforms.

To attract investments and provide an enabling eco-system for the overall development across states and sectors the Central Government in collaboration with State Governments implements various schemes such as National Industrial Corridor Development Programme, UNNATI for the North-eastern States, New Central Sector Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir, Startup India.

Under the National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP), various greenfield industrial areas/region/nodes are being developed across India with the objective of creating manufacturing and investment destinations that are globally competitive. Till date about 20 projects under NICDP have been approved. Moreover, Industrial parks are being developed in partnership with state governments and private sector. There are currently 306 plug-and-play industrial parks in India, and an additional 20 plug-and-play industrial parks and smart cities are being developed by the National Industrial Corridor Development Corporation (NICDC).

The UNNATI (Uttar Poorva Transformative Industrialization) Scheme provides support to industries to enhance regional infrastructure, generate employment, and promote resilience and economic growth in the North-eastern States. Under this scheme, incentives like Capital Investment Incentive (CII), Capital Interest Subvention (CIS) and Manufacturing & Services linked incentive (MSLI) are being provided.

For the Industrial Development of Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of India is implementing the New Central Sector Scheme (NCSS), 2021 with a financial outlay of ₹28,400 Crore for encouraging new investments. Incentives like Capital Investment Incentive (CII), Capital Interest Subvention (CIS), Goods & Services Tax Linked Incentive (GSTLI) and Working Capital Interest Subvention (WCIS) are being provided under this scheme.

Further, the Government has approved the Employment Linked Incentive (ELI) Scheme to support employment generation, enhance employability and social security across all sectors, with special focus on manufacturing sector. With an outlay of Rs 99,446 Crore, the ELI Scheme aims to incentivize the creation of more than 3.5 Crore jobs in the country, over a period of 2 years. Out of these, 1.92 Crore beneficiaries will be first timers, entering the workforce.

The Government has been implementing the PM Internship Scheme with an objective to enhance industry-relevant skills, improve job readiness, and foster professional exposure through structured internships in India's top-performing companies and institutions. In Round I of the Pilot Project, more

than 1.81 lakh candidates have applied and the partner companies made over 82,000 internship offers to over 60,000 candidates. In Round II, more than 2.14 lakh candidates have applied and the partner companies made over 83000 internship offers to over 71000 candidates.

The Government has also been taking up various measures for facilitating and promoting investments across sectors through interventions to improve ease of doing business and policy measures to boost domestic manufacturing, which include 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.

This information was given by the Minister of State for Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Shri Jitin Prasada, in Rajya Sabha today.

Abhishek Dayal/ Garima Singh/ Ishita Biswas

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3880 FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2026

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

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURES REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3880 FOR ANSWER ON 27.03.2026

**Details of actual investments, increased in production and employment generation under PLI
Schemes**

Details/Year	Upto FY 2022-23	Upto FY 2023-24	Upto FY 2024-2025	Upto FY 2025-26*
Investments	0.51 lakh crore	1.18 lakh crore	1.76 lakh crore	2.16 lakh crore
Sales/Production	4.50 lakh crore	9.71 lakh crore	16.50 lakh crore	20.41 lakh crore
Employment	3 lakhs	8 lakhs	12 lakhs	14.39 lakhs

*upto 31st December 2025

(Release ID: 2246085) Visitor Counter : 172
Read this release in: Gujarati , हिन्दी