Manufacturing at 13.52 per cent of GDP, 11.48 points short of the 25 per cent target

Manufacturing was 13.52 per cent of GDP in 2025-26 on the Ministry's current series, which left it 11.48 percentage points short of the 25 per cent that the Government adopted for 2022, and that it has now moved to 2035 as a proposed target.

In registered factories, the share of workers employed with the factory has come down from 64.65 per cent in 2014-15 to 58.11 per cent in 2023-24, because of the rise in contract labour. It fell in every year of that period, and it stood at 57.36 per cent in 2024-25, a year in which the survey widened its list of factories.

13.52 per cent of GDP

manufacturing's share of GDP in 2025-26, on the Ministry's current series, against the target of 25 per cent

In this summary: One target, three dates; A smaller share of the economy; Jobs, and who is hired; More bought from China; The incentive schemes.

One target, three dates

The target of 25 per cent of GDP began in the National Manufacturing Policy of 2011, and the present Government adopted it in 2015 with the same deadline of 2022. In September 2023 a Union Minister, Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, spoke of reaching it by 2025, as his Ministry reported. By the Economic Survey of January 2026, the date had become 2035, which the Survey's note calls a proposed target of the National Mission on Manufacturing. Two of the three dates have passed, and manufacturing stood at 13.52 per cent of GDP in 2025-26. At the size of GDP in 2025-26, the gap to the target is Rs 39.64 lakh crore of manufacturing value added in a single year.

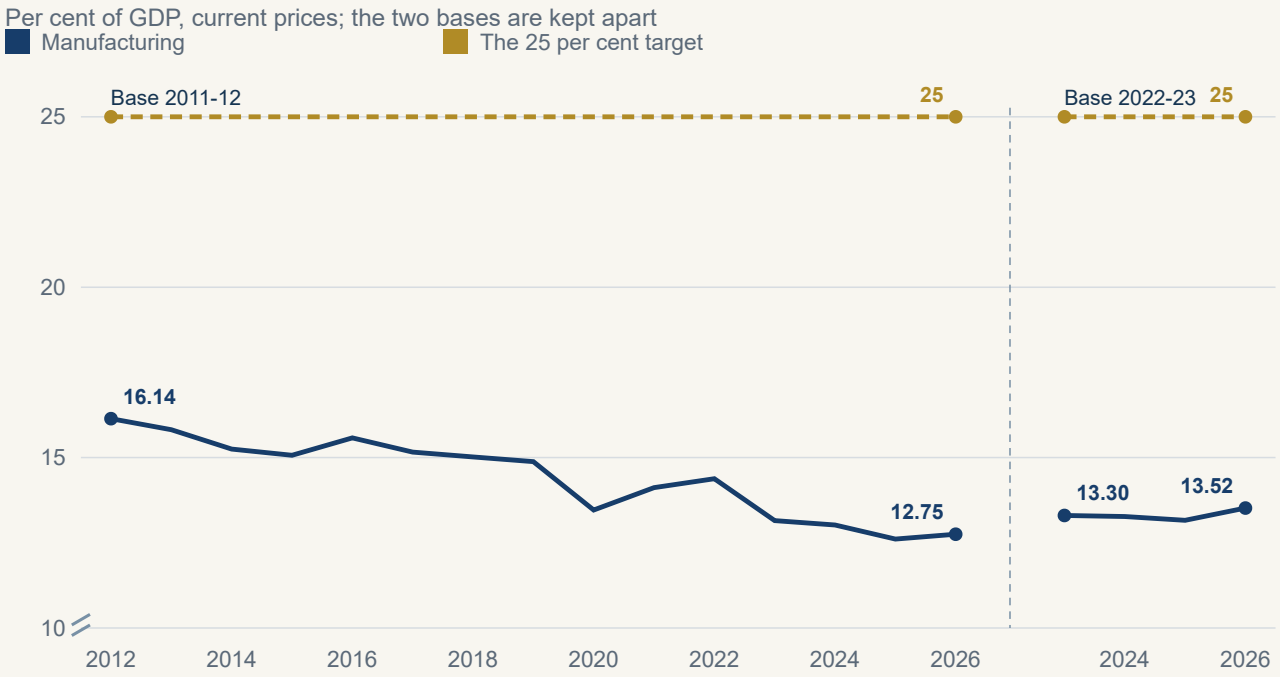
When it was said	Who said it	Year named for 25 per cent of GDP
25 October 2011	National Manufacturing Policy	2022
24 April 2015	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, written reply in the Lok Sabha	2022
29 September 2023	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Union Minister, as reported by his Ministry	2025
January 2026	Economic Survey 2025-26, on the National Mission on Manufacturing	2035, a proposed target

One target has carried three different dates, and two of those dates have already passed.

Sources: Read on 23 November 2026. MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2022-23, annual, gross value added by economic activity; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2022-23, annual, gross domestic product; PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Setting up of Industrial Townships, 24 April 2015 (written reply in Lok Sabha); PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Creation of Jobs under 'Make in India' Campaign, 18 March 2015; MoSPI, Annual Survey of Industries, eSankhyiki interface, NIC 2008, all-India, 2-digit classes, divisions 10 to 33; MoSPI/NSO, Annual Survey of Industries 2024-25, Volume I, 4 November 2026, Table 3 (4-digit NIC-2008, all-India), pdf pages 319-333.

Manufacturing against the target of 25 per cent of GDP

Per cent of GDP, current prices; the two bases are kept apart



Source: MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics via eSankhyiki API (api.mospi.gov.in/api/nas/getNASData), fetched 22 November 2026. Manufacturing GVA as per cent of GDP, current prices, against the 25 per cent target; deadlines 2022, 2025, 2035.

Manufacturing has stayed far below the target line in every year on both national accounts series, and on the 2011-12 series, which alone reaches back to the policy, the gap is wider in 2025-26 than when the policy was adopted.

A smaller share of the economy

On the national accounts series whose base year is 2011-12, manufacturing fell from 15.07 per cent of GDP at current prices in 2014-15 to 12.75 per cent in 2025-26. In 2024-25 it touched 12.61 per cent, which is the lowest of the fifteen years that the series covers. Real manufacturing value added, which is measured at constant prices so that price rises are taken out, grew 7.77 per cent a year from 2004-05 to 2013-14 and 6.06 per cent a year from 2014-15 to 2025-26. The earlier years come from the Ministry's back series joined to its 2011-12 base, so they are the Ministry's re-estimate, which differs from the figures it published at the time.

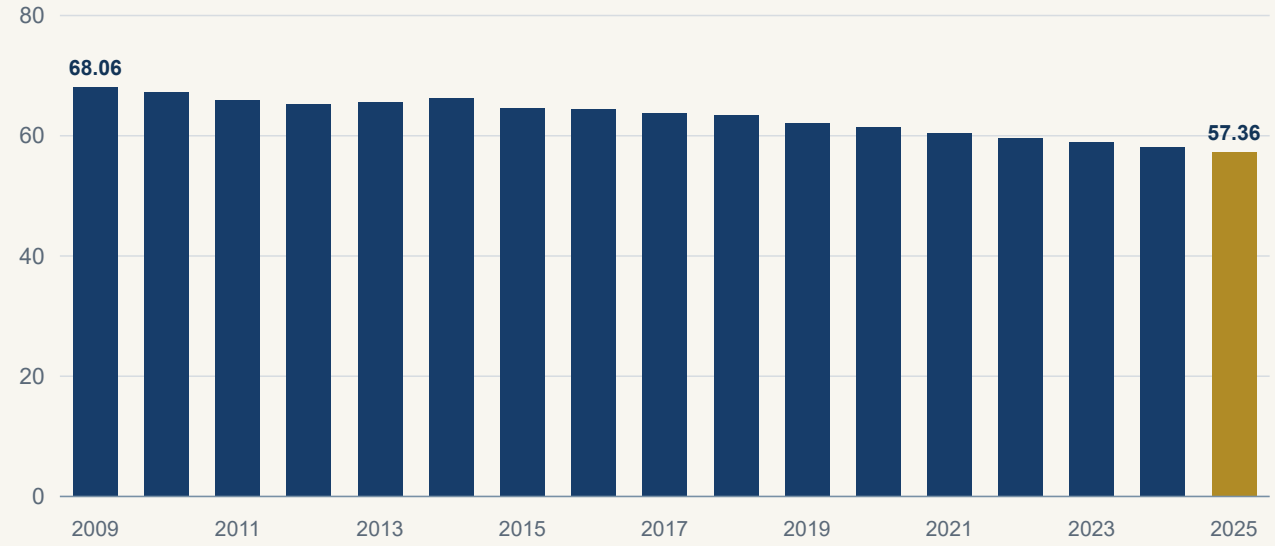
Sources: Read on 23 November 2026. PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Setting up of Industrial Townships, 24 April 2015 (written reply in Lok Sabha); PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Creation of Jobs under 'Make in India' Campaign, 18 March 2015; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2011-12, current series, annual, gross value added by economic activity; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2011-12, current series, annual, gross domestic product; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2022-23, annual, gross value added by economic activity; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2022-23, annual, gross domestic product; MoSPI, National Accounts Statistics, eSankhyiki interface, base 2011-12, back series, annual, gross value added by economic activity.

Jobs, and who is hired

The target that the Government adopted in 2015 named 100 million additional manufacturing jobs by 2022. The Annual Survey of Industries, which covers registered factories, counts 56,01,831 more persons engaged in 2023-24 than in 2014-15, which is 5.60 per cent of 100 million. In those factories, the share of workers employed with the factory has come down from 64.65 per cent in 2014-15 to 58.11 per cent in 2023-24, because of the rise in contract labour. A contract worker is hired through a labour contractor instead of by the factory, so the worker usually has less security of work. The share employed directly fell in every year of that period.

Workers employed directly by the factory, as a share of factory workers

Per cent of workers in registered factories



Sources: MoSPI ASI via eSankhyiki API (NIC 2008, All India, divisions 10-33), fetched 22 November 2026, for 2008-09 to 2023-24; ASI 2024-25 Volume I (4 November 2026) Table 3, 4-digit classes 1010-3320 summed, for 2024-25. Workers employed directly are all workers less those employed through contractors. The 2024-25 frame adds units with 100 or more employees from the Business Register of Establishments, so 2024-25 is not strictly comparable with earlier years.

The share of factory workers employed directly by the factory fell in every year from 2014-15 to 2023-24 as contract labour rose, and the last bar comes from the widened list of factories.

Manufacturing's share of all workers has not risen either, as the Periodic Labour Force Survey shows. It was 12.1 per cent in 2017-18 and 12.1 per cent in 2025, which only returns to the earlier level, while the Ministry warns that the 2025 estimates may not be strictly comparable with earlier rounds.

Sources: Read on 23 November 2026. PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Setting up of Industrial Townships, 24 April 2015 (written reply in Lok Sabha); PIB, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Creation of Jobs under 'Make in India' Campaign, 18 March 2015; MoSPI, Annual Survey of Industries, eSankhyiki interface, NIC 2008, all-India, 2-digit classes, divisions 10 to 33; PIB, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, National Manufacturing Policy, 25 October 2011; MoSPI/NSO, Annual Survey of Industries 2024-25, Volume I, 4 November 2026, Table 3 (4-digit NIC-2008, all-India), pdf pages 319-333; MoSPI, Annual Report PLFS 2019-20, Statement 13; MoSPI, Annual Report PLFS 2025 (January-December 2025), Statement 8.

More bought from China

India imported US$ 131.62 billion of goods from China in 2025-26, which is 2.58 times the US$ 51.03 billion of 2013-14, the year before Make in India began. The deficit with China grew 3.10 times, to US$ 112.15 billion. In 2025-26 China supplied 83.63 per cent of India's imports of lithium-ion batteries, 77.75 per cent of its imports of permanent magnets and 60.91 per cent of its imports of solar cells. Electric vehicles and solar power depend on these parts.



Source: Department of Commerce, TRADESTAT Export Import Data Bank, FTPA 'Top N countries' tables for imports and exports, queried 22 Nov 2026 (files in Sources/B/tradestat). 2025-26 is provisional (P).

Imports from China and the deficit with China have both risen far faster than India's exports to China.

The incentive schemes

By 30 June 2026 the production-linked incentive schemes, which are still running, had paid Rs 36,754 crore, which is 19.2 per cent of their outlay. The battery scheme had commissioned 1.4 GWh of its 50 GWh target, as the Government told the Rajya Sabha on 31 July 2026. The scheme for silicon semiconductor fabs had spent nothing in 2023-24 or 2024-25 and Rs 0.33 crore in 2025-26 to 31 December 2025, against a budget estimate of Rs 2,499.96 crore for that year.

Shri Rahul Gandhi said in Chicago that India has given up on production, and the Government's own national accounts show manufacturing's share of GDP lower in 2025-26 than in 2014-15, on the 2011-12 base that alone covers both years.

Sources: Read on 23 November 2026. Department of Commerce, TRADESTAT Export Import Data Bank, import top n countries; Department of Commerce, TRADESTAT Export Import Data Bank, export top n countries; Department of Commerce, TRADESTAT Export Import Data Bank, commodity wise all countries import; Lok Sabha Committee on Communications and IT, 24th Report, Demands for Grants 2026-27, Ministry of Electronics, 16 March 2026; PIB Research, The Manufacturing Transformation Powered by PLI, 13 November 2026 (release 2335931); Rajya Sabha, Unstarred Question 1526, 31 July 2026, ACC manufacturing.