

# News Release

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## HSBC India Manufacturing PMI®

### Easing price pressures coincide with slowdown in growth

#### Key findings

Weakest rises in sales and production since February

Job creation at 21-month low

Softer increases in input costs and output charges

India's manufacturing industry registered another round of impressive growth, with total new orders and output again expanding at above-trend rates. That said, these increases were the slowest since February. Notably, new export orders rose at the weakest pace in over a year. A softer rise in sales restricted growth of buying volumes and job creation, while positive sentiment towards output prospects slipped to its lowest level since mid-2022.

Inflation rates receded in November, with input costs and selling charges rising at the slowest rates in nine and eight months respectively.

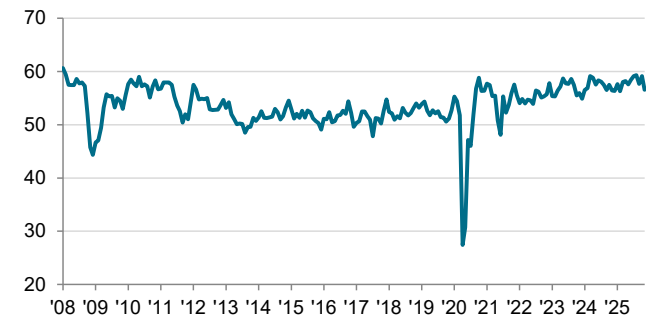
Registering 56.6 in November, the seasonally adjusted HSBC India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) – a single-figure indicator of sector performance – was comfortably above the neutral mark of 50.0 and its long-run average of 54.2. Falling from 59.2 in October, however, the latest figure highlighted the slowest improvement in operating conditions since February.

Indian manufacturers noted a substantial upturn in order book volumes, which they attributed to competitive pricing, positive demand trends and greater client interest. The overall rate of growth eased to a nine-month low, however, amid reports of challenging market conditions, delays in project starts and rivalry among firms.

Output followed a similar trend to new orders, expanding at a sharp pace that was nonetheless the weakest since February. While new business growth and efficiency gains supported an increase among some firms, others suggested that subdued demand for some of their products constrained output levels at their units.

Although companies suggested that the trend for international sales remained favourable – reflecting greater sales to clients in Africa, Asia, Europe and the Middle East – there was a mild loss of overall growth momentum. On average, new export orders rose at the weakest pace in over

HSBC India Manufacturing PMI  
sa, >50 = improvement since previous month



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global PMI.

Data were collected 11-24 November 2025.

#### Comment

Pranjul Bhandari, Chief India Economist at HSBC, said:

*"India's final November PMI confirmed that US tariffs caused the manufacturing expansion to slow. The new export orders PMI fell to a 13-month low. Business confidence, as indicated by expectations for future output, showed a big fall in November, potentially reflecting increasing concerns about the impact of tariffs. The boost from the cuts in goods and services tax (GST) may be fading and it might be insufficient to offset the tariff headwind to demand."*

a year.

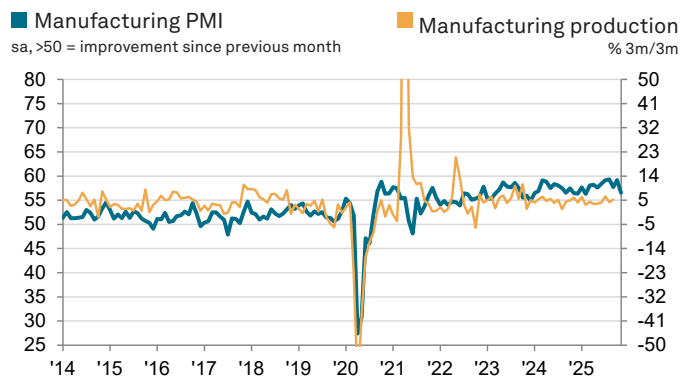
Manufacturers in India adjusted their hiring efforts and purchasing activity in line with a slowdown in new order growth. The latter saw its weakest upturn since February. Meanwhile, employment expanded at the softest pace in the current 21-month period of uninterrupted growth.

November data showed relatively muted cost pressures across India's manufacturing economy. The rate of inflation receded to its weakest since February. This meant that firms were able to limit hikes to selling prices, with charge inflation retreating to an eight-month low.

Ongoing increases in input buying supported a further expansion in stocks of purchases. The pace of accumulation was substantial, though the slowest in nine months. Conversely, holdings of finished goods decreased as firms reportedly fulfilled sales directly from warehoused products.

November's results showed an absence of pressure on the capacity of Indian manufacturers and their suppliers. Outstanding business volumes among goods producers were broadly unchanged from October, whereas vendor performance continued to improve.

Companies remained confident of a rise in output over the course of the coming 12 months, but positive sentiment fell to its lowest level in nearly three-and-a-half years. Downgraded forecasts stemmed from concerns around a competitive landscape, including competition from international firms, anecdotal evidence showed.



Sources: HSBC, S&P Global PMI, CSO via S&P Global Market Intelligence.

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### Survey methodology

The HSBC India Manufacturing PMI® is compiled by S&P Global from responses to questionnaires sent to purchasing managers in a panel of around 400 manufacturers. The panel is stratified by detailed sector and company workforce size, based on contributions to GDP. Data collection began in March 2005.

Survey responses are collected in the second half of each month and indicate the direction of change compared to the previous month. A diffusion index is calculated for each survey variable. The index is the sum of the percentage of 'higher' responses and half the percentage of 'unchanged' responses. The indices vary between 0 and 100, with a reading above 50 indicating an overall increase compared to the previous month, and below 50 an overall decrease. The indices are then seasonally adjusted.

The headline figure is the Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI). The PMI is a weighted average of the following five indices: New Orders (30%), Output (25%), Employment (20%), Suppliers' Delivery Times (15%) and Stocks of Purchases (10%). For the PMI calculation the Suppliers' Delivery Times Index is inverted so that it moves in a comparable direction to the other indices.

Underlying survey data are not revised after publication, but seasonal adjustment factors may be revised from time to time as appropriate which will affect the seasonally adjusted data series.

For further information on the PMI survey methodology, please contact [economics@spglobal.com](mailto:economics@spglobal.com).

### About PMI

Purchasing Managers' Index™ (PMI®) surveys are now available for over 40 countries and also for key regions including the eurozone. They are the most closely watched business surveys in the world, favoured by central banks, financial markets and business decision makers for their ability to provide up-to-date, accurate and often unique monthly indicators of economic trends. [www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi](http://www.spglobal.com/marketintelligence/en/mi/products/pmi)

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