

high structure of customs duty *i.e.* about 28% resulting in high cost of corrugated fibre board boxes.

(c) No such request is currently under consideration. All such requests are examined on merits from time to time including as a part of the Annual Budget exercise.

Revival of industrial growth

177. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the figure for manufacturing growth in the India over the past two quarters;
- (b) what steps are being taken by Government to revive growth; and
- (c) which industry sectors have experienced negative growth during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The rate of growth of the manufacturing sector in past two quarters of 2011-12 are as given in the table below:—

Quarter	Growth rate (%)
Q1 (April-June)	7.7
Q2 (July-September)	3.1

(b) The major focus areas for improving the industrial climate are the creation of world class infrastructure; promotion and facilitation of industrial investment including the foreign direct investment; improvement in business environment; and development of industry relevant skills. Government has also announced a National Manufacturing Policy with the objectives of enhancing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% within a decade and creating 100 million jobs. The policy seeks to empower rural youth by imparting necessary skill sets to make them employable. The policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. The Central Government will create the enabling policy, framework, provide incentives for infrastructure development on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis through appropriate financing instruments, and State Governments will be encouraged to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy. The proposals in the policy are generally sector neutral, location neutral and technology neutral except incentivization of green technology. While the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) are an important instrumentality, the proposals contained in the Policy apply to manufacturing industry throughout the country including wherever industry is able to organize itself into clusters and adopt a model of self-regulation as enunciated.

(c) The manufacturing industry groups which experienced a negative growth during for first and second quarters of 2011-12 (at 2-digit level of National Industrial Classification, NIC 2004) over the corresponding period of the previous year are as given in the table below:—

NIC code	Industry group	2011-12	
		Q1	Q2
16	Tobacco products	4.1	-5.9
17	Textiles	-2.3	-1.8
18	Wearing apparel	-4.9	-7.2
20	Wood and wood products	-8.1	1.3
24	Chemical and chemical products	3.5	-4.5
25	Rubber and plastic products	-2.5	0.0
26	Other non-metallic mineral products	-0.5	5.4
29	Machinery and equipment n.e.c*.	-1.7	-2.5
31	Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c*.	25.5	-27.6
32	Radio, TV and communication equipment	-6.7	16.4
33	Medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks	-2.2	-3.2
36	Furniture and other manufacturing n.e.c*	-0.1	0.3

*n.e.c.: not elsewhere classified.

Delay in conclusion of Doha Round Talks

178. SHRI R.C. SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) what is India's Doha Agenda;
- (b) details of clashing points between India and other countries in Doha Round of WTO talks;
- (c) in the light of the standstill position, how India and other countries would think that the Doha Round of Talks would be concluded by 2011; and
- (d) what are the reasons that developed countries are refraining from reducing farms subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The principal aim of India's negotiating strategy in