

और जो अपराध है, उसकी गंभीरता के हिसाब से सजा मिलनी चाहिए न कि उम्र के हिसाब से। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't put two questions.

डा. राम प्रकाश: अगर 18 साल की उम्र से एक हफ्ता पहले कोई कत्ल कर दे तो क्या उसे सजा नहीं दी जाएगी?

श्रीमती माया सिंह: सभापति महोदय, हमने प्रश्न पूछने के लिए हाथ उठाया था, लेकिन आपने हमें बोलने का मौका नहीं दिया। वह तो बिना नाम बुलाये ही इतना बोल रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mayaji, you know the procedure.

श्रीमती कृष्णा तीरथ: सभापति जी, जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि हम 18 साल तक उसको track करते हैं, होम में हो तो उसका आचरण देखते हैं और जब उसका 18 साल तक आचरण ठीक रहेगा, तो मुझे लगता है आगे बढ़ा होकर वह खुद समझदार होगा और अपने आपको समाज के साथ स्थापित करेगा।

Contribution of manufacturing sector to GDP

*45. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the current contribution of the manufacturing sector to the country's GDP;
- (b) whether Government is taking any steps to spur the manufacturing sector, which can lead to massive rural employment generation;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, including the impact of the same on rural employment over the last four years; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The share of manufacturing in the Gross-Domestic Product (GDP) has been hovering around 15% to 16%. As per Advance Estimates (AE) made by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the contribution of manufacturing to the (GDP) during 2012-13 is 15.2% at factor cost at 2004-05 prices.

(b) The Government is taking a number of steps for development of the Manufacturing Sector, including those for boosting employment including rural employment.

The measures taken recently include announcement of the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP), 2011 with objectives of, increasing the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25% and creating 100 million additional jobs over a decade. The policy, *inter-alia*, envisages setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs), which are industrial townships, benchmarked to the best manufacturing hubs in the world. So far eight NIMZs have been announced along the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Four other NIMZs outside the DMIC have been granted 'in-principle' approval – two in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Karnataka and Maharashtra. NMP also envisages skill development as a priority area.

Over the years, the Government has also simplified and rationalised the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, to attract FDI flow into the country.

The other important steps taken involve Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project along the dedicated freight corridor, launching of the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan, and creating a joint venture 'Invest India' in association with FICCI as a dedicated agency for promoting foreign investment in India. Besides, incentives are given for helping industries in difficult areas through Plan Schemes of Transport Subsidy, special package of incentives for Special Category States, North-East Industrial and Investment Promotion Policy, 2007 and specific programmes like Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Indian Leather Development Programme etc.

Sectoral Ministries in the Government are also implementing various schemes and programmes for manufacturing, which have potential for increased employment. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is implementing the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme, which is specifically targeted to create self employment opportunities, through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector by helping traditional artisans and unemployed youth and programmes for assisting micro, small and medium enterprises in the area of credit, technology, skill development and marketing. The modernisation and technology upgradation programme with emphasis on power loom segment of the Ministry of

Textiles and the Mega Food Parks Scheme of Ministry of Food Processing Industries are other examples of schemes which contribute to increasing industrial production and employment.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps to spur the manufacturing sector as has been outlined in response to (b) above. However, the industrial performance has been influenced by global slowdown apart from subdued domestic demand and supply side constraints. No separate study has been made on the impact of the measures taken by the Government on the rural employment generation during last four years.

However, according to the quarterly Quick Employment Survey of Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, while there has been loss of employment in mining and marginal loss of employment in leather and transport, overall there has been net employment generation of 27.38 lakh persons in select labour intensive and export oriented sectors (including both manufacturing and service sectors), viz textiles, hand loom/power loom, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery and IT/BPO between the Surveys conducted in October-December, 2008 and April-June, 2012.

(d) In view of (b) and (c) above, does not arise.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my question was: What is the contribution of the manufacturing sector to the country's GDP? The hon. Minister has replied that the contribution is hovering around 15 per cent. I want to underline the aspect 'hovering' because to me it shows that it is dismal and stagnant. Sir, our country's is a very specific and peculiar case. All over the world, the developing countries go from agriculture to manufacturing and from manufacturing to services. In our case, we have missed manufacturing. In a country like China, which was developing along with us, the manufacturing contribution to the GDP is around 32 per cent. The hon. Minister has also given a slew of schemes announced by the Government which, he says, will target around 25 per cent of the manufacturing contribution. In my opinion, these schemes will not take us anywhere, till the time we address the root cause. The root cause is bad infrastructure, like inadequate power, inadequate seaports, complex labour laws and environmental clearances. Is the Government planning to address these root issues? Otherwise, we will still keep on hovering and we will not take off.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have given a very comprehensive reply to the hon. Member. First, so for the share of manufacturing

in the GDP, as I mentioned, it is somewhere between 15 and 16 per cent. Just to elaborate, hovering is that over the last decade or so the percentage share of manufacturing in the GDP has remained the same. This is one sector which provides employment to 11 per cent of our people. It is because the GDP has grown; it is not that the manufacturing has stagnated. The Government's concerns are real. I agree with the hon. Member that there are multiple issues or factors which have led to slow growth, which include land acquisition, environmental clearances, cost of credit, availability of credit, etc. But in the last few years, there have been concerns because of the global slowdown. It is not only the schemes which I have mentioned, the various schemes under the Departments and Ministries of the Government, are concerned over the slow growth of manufacturing. Recognizing the fact that agriculture as such will not be able to sustain or provide employment to 53 per cent of our people, the only area where jobs will be created is manufacturing. It is not only the services sector. Beyond a point, the services sector will also not be able to create jobs. The services sector will grow on the strength of the manufacturing sector. So, the National Manufacturing Policy, as I have mentioned, addresses all these issues. In our understanding, this is one policy which has resonated. It is the biggest policy rolled out. The primary objective of the National Manufacturing Policy is to raise the share of manufacturing from 15-16 per cent to at least 25 per cent in one decade. Second, to create 100 million skilled jobs in one decade; and third, to encourage innovation, skills training and also green technologies. The principle instrumentality or the instrument to achieve this objective is the establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones. These will be standalone integrated industrial townships. Twelve of these have been approved.

Eight of these are coming along the Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor. I would like to inform the hon. Member and the House, through you, Sir, that in case of these eight, for seven, the Master Plans have been approved. So, we are taking all steps in this direction. And, as for these National Investment and Manufacturing Zones, these are being developed by the Government of India in partnership with State Governments where the trunk infrastructure is being funded by the Government of India and land is the equity of State Governments. And, for the first time, a single window approval mechanism has, effectively, been put in place. We have invoked an article of the Constitution, namely, article 243Q (1) (c). So these industrial townships or NIMZ will be self-governing ones.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, I will go to my second supplementary, although I did not get the answer to my first supplementary because my specific supplementary was: Is the Government planning to address the root causes which I explained? But I did not get the answer. However, I will go to the next supplementary.

Sir, the hon. Minister was very aggressive in promoting the FDI.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please avoid adjectives.

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Sir, the FDI in retail, which, in Hindi, is खुदरा व्यापारियों के खिलाफ। But my specific supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. Is the hon. Minister planning an FDI policy specifically on manufacturing because that will create jobs?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the FDI policy is sector-neutral. The FDI policy is not sector-specific. Of course, we take decisions about which sector to open up or not. But the FDI in the manufacturing sector is allowed. Overall, when we look at the FDI policy, it has gone through rationalization and simplification in the last three years in particular. Earlier, the FDI policy used to be communicated for various sectors through the Press Notes of the calendar year. In January, 2010, there were 178 Press Note communications about the FDI policy. There were also RBI Circulars and FEMA Regulations. All these have been put together in a single compendium. So, anybody, looking at investment policy in India for the FDI, can easily understand them. We have also raised the cap. Earlier, any project costing more than Rs. 600 crores would require CCI approval. We have raised this to Rs. 1,200 crores, but removed the word 'project cost'. This means the direct equity coming into the project. So, investments up to Rs. 1,200 crores will have automatic approval. Lastly, Sir, the Government has created a company, Invest India, which is in partnership with the industry, to promote investments and to get sectoral support through counseling.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, the Minister has given a very comprehensive answer. Since very little time is left, I will, straight away put my supplementary, इन्होंने कहा है कि हमारी जो विकास दर है।

श्री सभापति: देखिए, 2 मिनट बाकी हैं, आप जल्दी सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी: सभापति जी, मैं सीधे सवाल पूछता हूँ। The Eleventh Plan Paper had said that the growth should be up to eleven per cent and the Plan Document,

which has come out, the review, says that the growth is stagnated at seven per cent. So, the actual growth has not taken place, which has been admitted by the Government. Also, in the previous years, namely, in 2009-10, the FDI which was 5.1 billion dollars came down to 4.8 billion dollars in 2010-11, and we really do not know the figures as of now. So, what the hon. Minister is saying is, actually, not true. In the manufacturing sector, the growth has come down which is visible and evident from the Documents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put your supplementary.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is whether the actual growth, which he is explaining, has taken place or not.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, 2012 has been a bad year for the FDI. The global meltdown, the Eurozone crisis, that is, the overall environment has affected the FDI climate. Despite that, all the three major studies, including the World Bank Report, the JBIC Report and the KNA Report have put India in the first three, as the Most Favoured/Destinations for FDI. I agree with the hon. Member that because of the slowdown, capital formation has not taken place; investments have slowed down, and as a result, manufacturing has adversely been impacted, which is a matter of national concern. Therefore, the Government is taking all possible measures to attract FDI and to ensure that domestic investment increases,—India has maintained a very healthy domestic investment rate through out we—will try to do whatever best is possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Objectives behind the setting up of SEZs

*46. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE and INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the objectives behind creating Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country;

(b) the State-wise, number of SEZs presently functioning in the country;