

(b) how Government is going to reconcile the demands of the farmers with its trade restrictions; and

(c) whether any alternative uses have been found for tobacco produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) No disincentives have been provided under the direct taxes on tobacco products so as to result in crisis in tobacco farming.

(b) In so far as trade policy of Department of Commerce is concerned, trade in tobacco and tobacco products is “free” and hence, there is no question of any reconciliation on this issue.

(c) Tobacco Board has reported that tobacco is a good source of photochemical viz., solanesol, nicotine, proteins, tobacco seed oil and organic acids (malic and citric) which have pharmaceutical, agricultural and industrial uses.

Share of manufacturing sector in GDP

2579. DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the year-wise share of manufacturing sector in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15;

(b) what major policy initiatives the Ministry has undertaken to increase this share during 2014-15; and

(c) what is their impact on increasing this share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) Central Statistics office (CSO) has adopted methodological changes and started providing share of sectors in Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices instead of shares in Gross Domestic Products (GDP) from 2011-12 onwards. The share of manufacturing GVA at current prices is given in the table:

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Share of manufacturing GVA in total GVA (%)	14.8	18.1	17.9	17.3	17.2

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

Note: Share of manufacturing GVA for 2010-11 is at factor cost, while from 2011-12 to 2014-15 it is at basic prices. The share of manufacturing GVA in 2010-11 is not strictly comparable with the share during 2011-12 to 2014-15.

The Government has taken measures including administrative and regulatory, to accelerate the growth of industrial sector. Global economic scenario as well as the steps taken by the Government impact performance in the manufacturing sector in the short, medium and long term. For creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures for boosting investor sentiment, simplifying the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy and correcting the inverted duty structure. Some of the recent initiatives towards this end include pruning the list of industries that can be considered as defence industries requiring industrial license, two extensions of two years each permitted in the initial validity of three years of the industrial license to take it up to seven years, removal of stipulation of annual capacity in the industrial license, and deregulating the annual capacity for defence items for Industrial License. The recent amendments in FDI policy include allowing FDI in Defence up to 49%, in Railway infrastructure up to 100%, in Insurance and Pension Sector upto 49%. The investment limit requiring prior permission from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB)/Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs has been increased from ₹ 1200 crore to ₹ 3000 crore. The definition of investment by Non Resident Indians (NRIs), Person of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCIs) in FDI policy has been revised. Further, except for Defence and private sector banking for which specific conditions apply, composite caps on foreign investment have been recently allowed so that uniformity and simplicity are brought in across the sectors in FDI policy for attracting foreign investment.

The Government has launched the e-biz Mission Mode Project under the National e-Governance Plan which has simplified procedures and as on date provides 14 services online. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project is under implementation. In addition, the Government has conceptualized Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor, Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor, Bengaluru Mumbai Economic Corridor and the Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor (as the first phase of an East Coast Economic Corridor), and setting up a National Industrial Corridor Development Authority (NICDA) for coordinating and overseeing progress of the various industrial corridors.

The Government has also launched “Make in India” programme with 25 thrust sectors to provide a major push to manufacturing in India. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created in ‘Invest India’ to assist, guide, handhold and facilitate investors during the various phases of business life cycle. This Cell provides necessary information on vast range of subjects; such as policies of the Ministries and State Governments, various incentive schemes and opportunities available, to make it easy for the investors to make necessary investment decision.

Information on 25 thrust sectors has been put up on 'Make in India's web portal (<http://www.makeinindia.com>) along with details of FDI Policy, National Manufacturing Policy, Intellectual Property Rights and Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and other National Industrial Corridors.

Opposition to FDI in retail sector by States

2580. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments are against allowing Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector;

(b) if so, the State/UT-wise details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to resolve this issue at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) As per extant FDI policy, FDI upto 100% is permitted in Single Brand Retail Trading (SBRT). No State is against the FDI in SBRT. As regards FDI policy in Multi Brand Retail Trading (MBRT), no decision has been taken by the Government.

Restructuring of Rubber Board

2581. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has plans to restructure the Rubber Board by amending the Indian Rubber Act, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is aware of the fact that the working of the Rubber Board is being adversely affected due to the inordinate delay in reconstituting the Rubber Board and due to the non-filling of the vacancies such as the important posts of Chairman, Rubber Production Commissioner, Secretary, etc.; and

(c) whether Government has already taken steps to reconstitute the Rubber Board and to fill the vacancies, if so, the details with the period of delay occurred in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government has no plans to restructure the Rubber Board by amending the Indian Rubber Act.