

to leadership role played by India for developing countries as they recognize the need for outcomes in these areas and commit to the continuation of work on these issues in the WTO. One of the Decisions adopted extends the relevant provision to prevent 'evergreening' of patents in the pharmaceuticals sector. This would help in maintaining an affordable and accessible supply of generic medicines. There was also a commitment by those WTO members who are entitled to use agricultural export subsidies, to eliminate such subsidies on farm exports. These are all positive outcomes of the Ministerial Conference.

(b) The Nairobi Ministerial Declaration acknowledges that Members have different views on how to address the future of the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations. Though there was no consensus on reaffirming the agenda of the Doha Round, namely, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), the Ministerial Declaration notes the strong commitment of all Members to advance negotiations on the remaining Doha issues, keeping development at the centre of the work and recognizing that provisions for special and differential treatment would be an integral part of it. The commitment to the DDA is also implicit in paragraph 34 of the Ministerial Declaration which says that the decision to launch negotiations multilaterally on issues other than the DDA would need to be agreed by all Members. Most of the developing countries are committed to the DDA.

(c) and (d) Decisions in the WTO are mostly taken by consensus. India joined the consensus in agreeing to the outcomes of the Nairobi Ministerial Conference, after ensuring that its interests were protected.

Approval of India's stand at WTO conference in Nairobi

1144. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved India's stand at the World Trade Organisation Conference held in Nairobi on food security and farm exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that India secured a re-affirmative ministerial decision on the public stockholding issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved the stand taken by India on various issues at the Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) held in Nairobi in December 2015,

including the issues of food security and agricultural export competition. As proposed and approved, India had pursued the following agricultural issues at the Ministerial Conference: an agricultural Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), a permanent solution for public stockholding for food security purposes and a longer phase-out period for developing countries for certain kinds of agricultural export subsidies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. India secured a re-affirmative Ministerial decision on the issue of public stockholding for food security purposes. The Ministerial decision commits WTO members to engage constructively in finding a permanent solution on the issue. The effects of this decision, read with the Bali Ministerial Decision of December 2013 and the WTO General Council Decision of 27 November 2014, translates into a commitment by the WTO members to agree on and adopt a permanent solution by the Eleventh Ministerial Conference of the WTO in 2017.

Special programme to create vibrant manufacturing sector

1145. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special programme to create a vibrant manufacturing sector that creates lots of jobs for the youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the details of jobs provided in the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The Government of India notified the National Manufacturing Policy (NMP) in 2011 with the *inter-alia* objective of creating 100 million jobs within a decade. The focus sectors of the policy include employment-intensive industries like textiles and garments, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery and food processing industries. Small and medium enterprises being labour intensive have also been identified as focus area. In addition, the Government has taken a number of measures to boost employment and production growth of manufacturing sector. These *inter-alia* include launch of Make in India Programme, Start up India initiative, liberalization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Policy, measures for ease of doing business and implementation of projects to create state-of-art infrastructure.

(b) Quick Quarterly Surveys conducted by Labour Bureau estimated employment generated in selected labour intensive and export-oriented sectors, namely, textiles including apparels, metals, gems and jewellery, automobiles, transport, IT/BPO, leather and handloom/power at 1.35 lakh jobs during January, 2015 to December, 2015.