

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.