

[Shri Bandaru Dattatreya]

information about such children who were earlier coming to schools but now they are unable to come, even they can, with the help of the District Magistrate, go ahead with the process which has been put forth.

***64. [The Questioner was absent.]**

Slow growth of manufacturing sector

***64. SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country's manufacturing sector has been in trouble for last three years;

(b) whether it has become a challenge for the country's private as well as State-owned firms; and

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of the country's private and public sector firms and to enable them to sell product in global markets at competitive prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the Index of Industrial Production (base year 2004-05), growth in manufacturing sector was (-) 0.8% in 2013-14 and thereafter registered a growth of 2.3% and 2.0% in the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. During the period April-November, 2016, the manufacturing sector registered a growth of (-) 0.3% over the corresponding period last year.

(b) and (c) The Government has been taking various initiatives to promote manufacturing and exports. These *inter alia*, include Make in India, Startup India, reforms in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, facilitating building of infrastructure, Skill India, and improving business environment. These initiatives contribute to improving competitiveness of private and public sector firms operating in the country, facilitating their integration into the Global Value Chains and enabling them to better compete in global markets. Some of these measures are listed below:

- (i) A number of measures have been undertaken to ease business environment. Industrial licensing has been simplified and liberalized with a large number of components of Defence Products' list excluded from its purview. Various

Central Government and State Government services are being integrated on a single window eBiz portal. The process of obtaining environment and forest clearances has been made online. 24x7 operations have been introduced at 17 Sea ports and 18 airports. A single window for import clearances called Single Window Interface for Facilitating Trade (SWIFT) has been set up. An Investor Facilitation Cell has been created under the National Investment Promotion and Facilitation Agency 'Invest India' to guide, assist and handhold investors during the entire life-cycle of business. The State Governments have also been brought on board to expand the coverage of these efforts. Details of key initiatives taken to ease business environment are given in the Statement (*See* below).

- (ii) Significant changes have been made in the FDI policy regime to ensure that India remains attractive and an investor friendly destination. Government has put in place a comprehensive FDI policy regime, bringing more activities under automatic route, increasing sectoral caps, and easing conditionalities.
- (iii) To ensure availability of state of art physical infrastructure for the industry, the Government is building industrial corridors along the dedicated freight corridors. In addition, focus is on building new as well as strengthening existing infrastructure in roads, railways, ports and waterways across the country.
- (iv) To safeguard Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), a well-established legal framework which meets international obligations is in place. A comprehensive National Intellectual Property Rights policy to encourage innovation and research has been adopted and is being implemented. Several measures to strengthen infrastructure for enforcement of IPRs including setting up of the Cell for IPRs Promotion and Management (CIPAM) and recruitment of Patent Examiners have been taken.
- (v) Measures are ongoing to channelize the efforts and provide impetus to the skill development ecosystem with a view to improve employability of workers/unemployed in India. The Skill India initiative and its various components such as 'Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)' and 'Skill Loan Scheme' synergize the existing efforts in Make in India by aligning skills to the industrial requirements. They also aim to tap India's comparative advantage in labour intensive sectors such as textiles and leather.
- (vi) To provide a level playing field to Indian exporters of goods and services and to incentivize them, the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)

and Services Exports from India Scheme (SEIS) have been launched in the Foreign Trade Policy 2015-20. The Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit aims to provide cheaper credit to exporters.

Statement

Key initiatives taken for Ease of Doing Business Reforms (EoDB)

A. Some of the key reforms undertaken to improve business environment are listed below

1. National Company Law Tribunal and National Company Appellate Law Tribunal have been operationalized.
2. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India has notified liquidation norms on 15th December, 2016 under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. The Corporate Insolvency Resolution provisions have been notified on 30th November, 2016 to implement the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code. Further regulations for Insolvency Professionals have also been notified on 23rd November, 2016 for implementing the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code.
3. A single application form for incorporation of companies (SPICe form) has been introduced. PAN/TAN registrations is being integrated with the SPICe form. EPFO and ESIC registration will be integrated with the same. Fee for filing the incorporation form has been reduced from ₹ 2000/- to ₹ 500.
4. The process of single window approval, by integrating internal Departments and external Departments on a common application form has been completed in Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) and Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). No offline applications for construction permit are being accepted.
5. The number of procedures for obtaining Construction Permit is scheduled to be reduced from 42 and 29 in MCGM and MCD respectively to only 8 and in 8 simple steps permits can be granted in 60 days.
6. Infrastructure charges have been abolished by Delhi Jal Board Authority for commercial/ industrial connections. The Development Charges for commercial and industrial water connections upto 50 sq. m is ₹ 45000 and above 50 sq. m is ₹ 1 lakh.
7. Due to drive towards Ease of Doing Business, in Mumbai, various aspects of the registration process have been made available online, which are given below:
 - (a) Citizens can review the property details using e-Search facility

- (b) Citizens can carry out data entry in the system before going to the SR offices using the Public Data Entry portal
 - (c) Appointment slots can also be booked using the e-Step-In system and
 - (d) make online payment using GRAS
8. A project for “e-DISNIC software” (Revenue Courts) for making the land dispute information available online has been rolled out.

B. Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) in the States

DIPP Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP): The BRAP with 340 points was launched to measure business reforms in States. It includes recommendations for reforms on 58 regulatory processes, policies, practices or procedures spread across 10 reform areas spanning the lifecycle of a typical business. All States/UTs have worked on the BRAP, with 12 States showing exceptional performance with over 90% implementation score. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana ranked number one with an implementation score of 98.78%. Some of the key reforms under the BRAP are listed below:

1. Single Window Systems: Various States have created a dedicated body as a one-stop online system for State level regulatory and fiscal incentive approvals. It has provisions for filing applications, payment, status tracking, online scrutiny and application approvals. Twenty Four States have an operational single window system.
2. Construction Permits: Many States have allowed online applications and uploading building plans for automated construction permit approval. Several States have developed AutoCAD-based systems that automatically scan building plans and monitor compliance with existing building bye-laws and codes.
3. Environment and Labour Reforms: To deal with environmental and pollution-related applications, advanced automated solutions have been implemented. These solutions provide hassle-free, 24X7 e-access for businesses to apply online, track applications, file returns and statements and get online permissions under various Acts and regulations.
4. Inspection Reforms: A number of inspection reforms regarding labour, tax and environmental compliances have been introduced to make compliance to inspection requirements user-friendly for businesses. States also published comprehensive procedures and checklists for inspections and have implemented online systems for allocation of inspectors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 64. Questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Sir, the Government's focus on Make In India has led to a great deal of neglect towards certain industries that could have otherwise flourished. For example, a place like Jalandhar was a hub for sports goods. In 1992, the FIFA World Cup was played with mostly Jalandhar-manufactured footballs, but, today, the Chinese products are dominating the markets. As per the report of the UNESCO, Sir, now, more than 4.7 crores of secondary and higher secondary students would be using that thing. Also, Sir, there will be a large pool of unskilled workers in the economy in the coming years. But out of the 25 sectors that are there in 'Made In India' website, 22 are heavy-industry-focussed and which require specialised technology and skilled workers. Sir, my question is: What steps has the Minister taken about the unskilled workers who are left out in the process of too much focus on the Make In India Programme?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I, first of all, refuse to believe that the focus given through Make In India has resulted in the sports industry to suffer. As the hon. Member rightly points out that there could be cheaper imports coming in, as a result of which, not just sports but many other sectors may also be facing a challenging situation. As regards the list of 25 focussed sectors under Make In India, I would like to point out that leather is also one of them. In that, definitely, the focus is that the people who are semi-skilled or unskilled are also trained to get in. So, the focus largely being on heavy industry, resulting in large-scale unemployment among unskilled workers is, probably, too tenuous an argument to face.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, as per the assessment recently made by the All India Manufacturers' Association, country's manufacturing sector has suffered a lot due to demonetisation. About 35 per cent of the workers engaged in the sector have been rendered jobless. Sir, my question is: What steps have been initiated by the Government for rehabilitation and compensation of the workers who lost their jobs in manufacturing sector due to demonetization?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I have no reports whatsoever about people who have lost their jobs, particularly, as being highlighted by the Member and thereafter to talk about rehabilitation. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I am sorry; I am unable to respond to a question which comes out of, I am not sure, what kind of data. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Digvijaya Singh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Sir, the jewellery sector people who work outside West Bengal are coming back in lot; and they are jobless. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are not satisfied with the answer, please take it up. Shri Digvijaya Singh.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the impact of demonetization on the manufacturing sector, as reflected in the India Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index, PMI, is such that it fell to 49.6 in December from 52.3 in November. Also, Sir, All India Manufacturers' Organization, AIMO, has given a report which, unfortunately, the Minister of Finance as well as other Ministers did not respond to. The job cut has been almost 30-35 per cent and the revenue loss has been almost 50-55 per cent. Would the hon. Minister please tell us what has been the real impact of demonetization in the manufacturing sector?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, with due respect, I am not sure, where the data comes from. I have a data ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I have mentioned it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Let me finish, Sir. Let me finish. The hon. Member has asked a question.

श्री सभापति: आप सुन लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* सुन लीजिए। Please proceed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the PMI reference that the hon. Member has made initially -- and after that he spoke about the AIMO -- jumped, from wherever it was, to 50.4 in January, 2017. So, if that has happened post-demonetization about which the hon. Member is referring to, ... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is not correct.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am referring to PMI. You referred to PMI too. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please let the reply be completed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, it is the PMI information and the data that I am giving for January, and if you are still talking about demonetization, let me then ask the Member, with due respects, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are answering a question or asking a question!

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am answering a question with a question because the data which has been given is also here from reference to PMI. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I will request the Minister to reply to me formally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fair enough. Question No. 65.

*65. [The questioner was absent.]

Increase in price of petrol and diesel

*65. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of increase in the prices of petrol and diesel since 15th December, 2016 till date, increase-wise and item-wise and the reasons for steep rise in prices;

(b) whether price of petrol per litre has reached above ₹ 70 in Delhi when price of crude oil is around 50 dollars per barrel, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how the price of petrol was restricted around ₹ 70 in 2013-14 when rate of imported crude oil was above 110 US dollars?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (COL. RAJYAVARDHAN SINGH RATHORE): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The prices of Petrol and Diesel have been made market determined by the Government effective 26th June, 2010 and 19th October, 2014 respectively. Since then, the Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies (OMCs) take appropriate decision on pricing of Petrol and Diesel in line with their international prices and other market conditions. The details of increase in the prices of Petrol and Diesel in Delhi (as per IOCL) since 15.12.2016 are given below:

Date	Petrol		Diesel	
	RSP (₹/litre)	Increase	RSP (₹/litre)	Increase
As on 15.12.2016	66.10	-	54.57	-
17.12.2016	68.94	2.84	56.68	2.11
02.01.2017	70.60	1.66	57.82	1.14
16.01.2017	71.14	0.54	59.02	1.20
Current	71.14		59.02	

(b) and (c) The prices of petroleum products are linked to the price of respective products in the international market. The prices of petroleum product in international market started sliding in July, 2014, however, the Retail Selling Price (RSP) of Petrol