

(b) if so, the names of those countries which are mulling to take action against Indian importers;

(c) whether Government will frame regulations and monitoring on import of pulses; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) and (b) No individual foreign exporter have approached the Government for help on account of reneged contracts by Indian Pulses importers. However, representations were received with reference to pulses import into India from the Government of Myanmar, Tanzania and Mozambique through our Embassies/High Commissioners in those countries. Also no information is available about any country taking action against Indian importers.

(c) and (d) The Government has restricted the quantum of import of pulses (Toor as well as Moong and Urad) during the current financial year to protect the interests of farmers in the country. Simultaneously, interests of importers were protected, by allowing those consignments where contracts had been entered into through letters of credit prior to the date of notification restricting the quantity of such imports. Further, import contracts where payments had been made in advance (full or in part) were also permitted to be imported in to the country, to protect the interest of importers/traders.

Progress under 'Make in India' scheme

975. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Make in India' scheme has progressed as per projections made in 2014;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including major areas which have attracted the investors with sophisticated technology to set-up manufacturing units in the country; and

(c) the number of manufacturing units set-up so far, since the launch of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI C. R. CHAUDHARY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Significant achievements have been made under the Make in India initiative since its launch on 25th September, 2014.

'Make in India' initiative was launched on September 25, 2014 with the objective of facilitating investment, fostering innovation, building best in class manufacturing infrastructure, making it easy to do business and enhancing skill development. Action Plans for 21 key sectors were identified for specific actions under (i) Policy Initiatives (ii) Fiscal incentives (iii) Infrastructure Creation (iv) Ease of Doing Business (v) Innovation and R&D (vi) Skill Development areas. Details of achievements under the 'Make in India' initiatives in the focus sectors are given in the Statement. Data about number of manufacturing units is not compiled centrally.

Statement

Achievements under Make in India initiative

1. Foreign Direct Investment

The total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflow was USD 160.79 billion between April 2014 and March 2017 – representing 33% of the cumulative FDI in India since April 2000. In 2015-16, FDI inflow crossed the USD 50 billion mark in one fiscal year, for the first time ever. In 2016-17, FDI inflow stood at a record of USD 60 billion, highest ever recorded for a fiscal year ever. According to IMF World Economic Outlook (April 2017) and UN World Economic Situation Prospects 2017, India is the fastest growing major economy in the world, and is projected to remain so in 2017 and 2018. FDI policy and procedure have been simplified and liberalized progressively. Key sectors that have been opened up for FDI include Defence Manufacturing, Food Processing, Telecommunications, Agriculture, Pharmaceuticals, Civil Aviation, Space, Private Security Agencies, Railways, Insurance and Pensions and Medical Devices.

2. Ease of Doing Business

Steps taken to improve ease of doing business include simplification and rationalisation of existing rules. As a result of the measures taken to improve the country's investment climate, India jumped a massive 30 places to 100th in World Bank's ease of doing business rankings as per World Bank Group's 'Doing Business 2018: Reforming to Create Jobs' report. This is driven by reforms in the areas of Starting a Business, Construction Permits, Getting Credit, Protecting Minority Investors, Paying Taxes, Trading across Borders, Enforcing Contracts, and Resolving Insolvency.

3. Sector specific achievements

During Make in India's three-year journey, significant achievements have been witnessed across different domains. Some of key achievements across focus sectors under Make in India are as below:

(i) Aerospace and Defence

- Indigenous defence products unveiled - Akash Surface to Air Missile System, Dhanush Artillery Gun system and Light Combat Aircraft.
- Exports increased to INR 2059.18 crore (2015-16) from INR 1153.35 crore (2013-14).
- The Defence Procurement Procedure (DPP)-2013 amended to introduce Buy Indian-IDDM (Indigenously Designed, Developed and Manufactured)
- Defence offset policy streamlined:—
 - 100% Offset claims filed during 2014-16 against 64% during 2008-2013.
- Industrial licensing streamlined:—
 - 119 licenses issued during 2014-16 against 217 during 2001-14.

(ii) Aviation

- FDI grew 6 times - from \$93 million (2011-14) to \$519 million (2014-17)
- Passengers carried by domestic airlines increased by 29%
 - 148 million (2012-14) to 191 million (2014-16).
- National Civil Aviation Policy (NCAP) to boost regional air connectivity, establish an integrated ecosystem to promote tourism and generate employment.
- 160 airports being revived and operationalized.
- 6 greenfield airports approved
- 16 Common User Domestic Cargo Terminals (CUDCT) operationalized.
- The GPS-Aided Geo Augmented Navigation system (GAGAN) launched.

(iii) Basic Metals and Cement

- FDI grew 5.9 times in Mining sector- from \$213 million (2011-14) to \$1261 million (2014-17)
- India's largest blast furnace, Kalyani commissioned at SAIL, Burnpur.
- First project to generate power through green technology commissioned at Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL).
- Expansion of RINL capacity enhancement from 3 MTPA to 6.3 MTPA.
- Modernisation of IISCO Steel Plant (ISP), Burnpur-three fold increase in the hot metal production capacity.
- Modernisation of Rourkela steel plant-capacity enhancement from 2 MTPA to 4.5 MTPA.

(iv) Biotechnology

- First indigenously developed and manufactured Rotavirus vaccine, 'Rotavac', launched.
- Current Good Manufacturing Practices (CGMP) Plant inaugurated at CSIR-IIIM, Jammu for the manufacture of phyto-pharmaceuticals.
- India's first cellulosic ethanol technology, demonstration, plant developed through indigenous technology.
- 30 Bioincubators and Biotech Parks supported.
- A virtual centre launched across five Indian Institutes of Technology to develop advance technologies in the area of biofuels.
- Asia's largest MedTech Zone (AMTZ) being set up in Andhra Pradesh to host around 200 independent manufacturing units.

(v) Capital Goods and Automotive

- FDI grew 1.7 times in Automobile and Auto Components - from \$3.98 billion (2011-14) to \$6.86 billion (2014-17)
- 15% growth in turnover of Auto components sector during 2014-16.
- 22% growth in exports of Auto components during 2014-16.
- 16% growth in exports of passenger vehicles in 2016-17.
- Major Investments by Global Players-ISUZU Motors, FORD Motor, Mercedes-Benz, Suzuki Motor, Magneti Marelli.
- 2.9 lakh people trained by Automotive Skill Council during 2014-16.

(vi) Chemical and Petrochemicals

- Assam Gas Cracker Project commissioned, expected to produce about 2.8 lakh MT (Metric Tonne) polymers per annum and generate 1 lakh jobs
- 0.44 million MT per annum Polypropylene Plant commissioned at Mangalore.
- Polypropylene Unit of Dahej project commissioned - capacity of 1.1 million MT per annum of ethylene and 0.4 million MT per annum of Propylene.
- ONGC Mangalore Petrochemicals Ltd.'s aromatics complex commissioned-capacity of 914 Kilo Tonne Per Annum (KTPA) of Paraxylene and 283 KTPA of Benzene.
- Four plastic parks approved in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu.

(vii) Food Processing

- 7 Mega Food Parks operationalized creating more than 36,000 jobs during 2014-17.
- 100 Cold Chain Projects operationalized, 3.69 lakh tonnes food processing capacity created.
- 4 Abattoirs projects completed.
- Creation of quality testing food labs:-
 - 27 labs accredited by National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL).
 - 20 laboratories notified by Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

(viii) Gems and Jewelry

- FDI grew 3.5 times - from \$131 million (2011-14) to \$463 million (2014-17).
- The world's largest diamond bourse – Bharat Diamond Bourse, Mumbai notified as a Special Notified Zone (SNZ):-
 - 36 viewing sessions (259 days) organized.
 - 41,01,828 carats of rough diamonds worth USD 688.045 Million displayed.
- Jewelry Park being developed at Mumbai to boost exports and encourage local workers to use world-class infrastructure.
- Four Common Facility Centres (CFCs) approved in Ahmedabad, Amreli, Visnagar and Palanpur approved.
- 0.91 lakh people trained.

(ix) ICTE Manufacturing

- FDI grew 4.4 times in Electronics and IT sector-from \$2.77 billion (2011-14) to \$12.24 billion (2014-17).
- 1.9 lakh crore of electronics products manufactured indigenously in 2014-15.
- 95 proposals worth INR 20,185 crore approved under M-SIPS.
- INR 374 crore committed for 8 Daughter Funds under Electronic Development Fund.
- 42 new Mobile manufacturing units setup employing 47,800 people.
- 3 CoE Setup for Internal security, Large Area Flexible Electronics, IoT
 - 5 patents filed.

(x) Leather and Leather Products

- Two new branches of FDDI built in Punjab and Gujarat.
- Mega Leather Clusters approved at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, to generate 20,000 jobs.
- INR 765 lakh sanctioned for Market Access Initiative scheme in 2016-17.
- INR 297.93 lakh sanctioned for Marketing Development Assistance scheme in 2016-17.
- 4.28 lakh people trained.

(xi) Media and Entertainment

- FDI grew 1.9 times in Information and Broadcasting - from \$1.5 billion (2011-14) to \$2.8 billion (2014-17).
- Print Media Advertisement Policy 2016, to promote transparency and accountability.
- Policy Guidelines for empanelment of Private FM radio stations.
- National Film Heritage Mission (NFHM) launched at INR 597.41 crore.
- Single window clearances for film shootings for foreign film makers in India.
- Film and Television Institute approved in Arunachal Pradesh.
- INR 1,000 Million allocated for community radio stations.

(xii) MSME

- Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)—1.5 lakh units setup, employment to 11 lakh persons
- INR 135.07 crore approved for clusters, employment to 58,904 artisans.
- MSMEs allowed to participate for 'Make' projects and granted relaxation in the registration and profitability criteria.
- Incubation Cell 'Knowledge for Innovation in Trade and Technology for Entrepreneurial Start-ups' (KITTES) set up at IIFT Delhi.
- 'MyMSME' launched to submit and track applications for schemes.
- 5.6 lakh people trained by Tool Rooms and Technology Centres.

(xiii) New and Renewable Energy

- Highest ever wind power capacity addition of 3,300 MW in 2015-16.
- 140% increase in solar power capacity addition during 2014-16 as compared to 2012-14.

- 34 solar parks of aggregate capacity of 20,000 MW sanctioned for 21 States.
- Wind Atlas 2015, a Geographic Information System (GIS) launched.
- 31,472 solar water pumps installed in 2015-16, highest ever since 1991.
- 6653 Surya Mitras trained.
- Renewable energy sector re-classified as 'white category' sector.

(xiv) **Oil and Gas**

- Crude oil strategic storage of 5.33 Million Metric Tonne (MMT) commissioned at Visakhapatnam, Mangalore and Padur.
- IOCL refinery with a capacity of 15 Million Metric Tonnes Per Annum (MMTPA) commissioned at Paradip, Odisha.
- 726 MW gas based thermal power project of ONGC Tripura Power Company (OTPC) commissioned at Palatana, Tripura.
- Hydrocarbon and Exploration Licensing Policy (HELP) notified.
- INDMAX (Indane Maximisation) technology developed to maximize light distillates from refinery residue.
- INR 100 crore "ONGC Startup fund" announced.

(xv) **Pharmaceuticals**

- Pharmaceutical industry grew by 29% in 2015-16.
- Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL), Gurgaon modernized for mass production of drugs for diabetes, oncology, nephrology and cardiology.
- 1143 Jan Aushadi stores are operationalized.
- Coronary Stents price reduced by 85%.
- 'Pharma Data Bank' launched to facilitate online filing of mandatory returns.
- Pharma Jan Samadhan and Pharma Sahi Daam launched.
- 11 National Institutes of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPERs) approved.

(xvi) **Ports and Shipping**

- FDI grew 6.8 times in Sea Transport and Ports- from \$0.22 billion (2011-14) to \$1.5 billion (2014-17).
- Highest ever capacity addition of 100.37 million tonnes in FY 2016-17.
- Total turnaround time reduced by 14% and operating margin of the major ports increased by 13%.

- 56 new projects worth INR 9,490.15 crore awarded in 2016-17, capacity addition of 103.52 Million Tonnes Per Annum (MTPA).
- Sagarmala Project:– 173 projects at an investment of INR 4 lakh crore initiated; Six new mega ports and 26 port-rail connectivity projects identified.
- 37 National Waterways identified for development.

(xvii) **Power**

- Electricity generation grew by 5.8% to 1,241.79 Million Units (MUs) in 2016-2017.
- Lowest ever energy deficit of 0.7% in 2016-17.
- Private capacity generation has increased to 135.38 GW in FY 2016-2017: 42.4% of the total power generated in the country.
- 60,752.62 MW generation capacity added in the sector since April, 2014.
- 2,10,219 MVA sub-station capacity added during 2014-17.
- 99.3% villages electrified under Power for All.

(xviii) **Railways**

- First semi-high speed train-Gatimaan Express launched: top speed 160 km/hr.
- JV agreements worth INR 40,000 crore signed with M/s Alstom and M/s GE.
- 2,828 km of Broad Gauge lines commissioned in FY 2015-16 against an average of 1,528 km. during 2009-14.
- Mumbai-Ahmedabad high speed rail project sanctioned at INR 97,636 crore.
- Investment of INR 15,000 crore through PPP projects during 2015-16.

(xix) **Skill Development**

- 17.93 lakh people trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY).
- Apprenticeship Act modified:– Employers to engage 10% of total workforce as apprentices.
- 33 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK) set up.
- Number of ITIs increased:– from 10,750 in May 2014 to 13,105 in May 2016.
- Five new Regional Vocational Training Institutes (RVTI) for women in skill development established.
- 10 lakh people trained under the Craftsmen Training Scheme in 2015-16.

(xx) Textiles and Apparel

- FDI grew 2.2 times—from \$467 million (2011-14) to \$1047 million (2014-17).
- 8 Apparel and garment manufacturing centres set up North Eastern Region.
- Integrated Textile Office Complex set up at the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) in Varanasi.
- India Handloom Brand launched.
- Special Textile Package of INR 6000 crore approved, to attract investment of USD 11 billion and create one crore jobs.
- 200 new production units have come up in existing textile parks in the last two years generating jobs for 11,000 persons.
- 9.5 lakh people trained.

(xxi) Tourism

- e-Visa Scheme extended to 161 countries, 2.5 times increase in e-visa arrivals in 2015-16.
- 26.2% growth in Foreign exchange Earnings:— from INR 2.3 trillion (2012-14) to INR 2.9 trillion (2014-16).
- Swadesh Darshan launched – 13 theme tourist circuits identified, 5 pan – India mega circuits identified, 56 projects worth INR 4823.91 crore underway.
- PRASAD launched-25 cities identified, 18 projects worth INR 488.45 crore underway.
- 12 Institutes of Hospitality Management has been sanctioned for North East, 4 institutes operationalized; Indian Culinary Institute setup at Tirupati.
- 1.85 lakh people trained under ‘Hunar se Rozgar Tak’ Scheme.

Incentives on export of labour intensive merchandise

976. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to increase incentives on export of labour intensive merchandise other than garments and apparels; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, duly considering that the step would help encourage employment generation?