

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY  
(DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE)

**RAJYA SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*366**  
ANSWERED ON 04.04.2025

**MEASURES TO BOOST DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING AND REDUCE CHINESE IMPORTS**

\*366. SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE & INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the data on the increase in the quantum of Chinese imports over the last three years;
- (b) the sectors most affected by Chinese imports;
- (c) Government's strategy to address the concerns of domestic businesses regarding Chinese imports, including any protective measures or incentives;
- (d) the comparative data on trade balances with China and other major trading partners; and
- (e) the policy measures being taken to boost domestic manufacturing and reduce dependency on Chinese imports?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) to (e): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

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**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (e) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*366 FOR ANSWER ON 04<sup>th</sup> APRIL, 2025 REGARDING “MEASURES TO BOOST DOMESTIC MANUFACTURING AND REDUCE CHINESE IMPORTS”**

(a) The details of imports from China during the last three years can be accessed from website of Department of Commerce i.e. <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/icntcomq.asp>

(b) In the era of globalization, Global Value Chains have become increasingly influential in determining international trade as well as growth opportunities. As India is increasingly integrating with Global Value Chains, imports matter as much as exports for successful GVC integration. India's merchandise imports in the last three years from China have mainly been in sectors such as electrical machinery and equipments, machinery and mechanical appliances, organic chemicals, etc. Most of the goods imported from China are raw materials, intermediate goods and capital goods like Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, auto components, electronic parts and assemblies, mobile phone parts, etc which are used for making finished products which are also exported out of India. These goods are imported for meeting the demand of fast expanding sectors like electronics, pharma, telecom and power in India.

(c) to (e) The Government encourages Indian business establishments to explore alternative suppliers and to diversify their supply chains to reduce dependency on single sources of supply. Also, the Government monitors the surge in imports on a regular basis and takes appropriate action. Further, the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) is empowered to initiate and recommend trade remedial actions against unfair trade practices.

The comparative data on trade balances of the countries can be accessed from website of Department of Commerce i.e. <https://tradestat.commerce.gov.in/eidb/iecnttopnq.asp>

To enhance domestic supply and reduce dependency on imports, the Government has taken several initiatives. 'Make in India' initiative was launched on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 to promote India's manufacturing domain in the world. Presently, 'Make in India' 2.0 focuses on 27 sectors implemented across various Ministries/Departments and State Governments.

Keeping in view India's vision of becoming 'Atmanirbhar', the Government has launched Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes with financial outlay of Rs. 1.97 lakh crore in 14 key sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and networking products, High- Efficiency Solar PV Modules, etc., where there is a substantial dependency on imports. For development of semiconductors and display manufacturing ecosystem, the Government has approved Semicon India Programme with financial outlay of Rs. 76,000 crore.

Several initiatives have been taken under the 'Ease of Doing Business' which include Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the B-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and reducing compliance burden on businesses and citizens.

National Logistics Policy and PM Gati Shakti have been launched to reduce the logistics costs and improve the logistics efficiency in the country. PM Gati Shakti also helps in integrated development of multimodal infrastructure for ease of movement of people and goods.

The National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP) is a transformative initiative aimed to create globally competitive manufacturing hubs in India.

The Government remains committed to ensuring that domestic industries remain competitive and resilient.

The initiatives taken by the Government have led to decline in dependency on imports in several sectors. For example, the import of mobile phones has decreased from Rs 48,609 cr in 2014-15 to Rs 7,674 cr in 2023-24. On the other hand, the export of mobile phones has increased from Rs. 1,566 cr in 2014-15 to more than Rs. 1,28,982 cr in 2023-24.

In the recent period, the decline in imports from China has been observed in sectors like consumer electronics, organic chemicals and fertilizers where imports have declined by 45.1%, 31.3% and 42.2%, respectively.

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