

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE**

RAJYA SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 206.
TO BE ANSWERED ON FRIDAY, THE 21ST JULY, 2023.**

STAGNATION IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR

206. Dr. Fauzia Khan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the stagnation in the manufacturing sector over the past two decades;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of jobs in the manufacturing sector over the past decade and the average wage-rate of workers in the manufacturing sector; and
- (d) whether Government is considering to take any step to address such stagnation and boost the economy and job creation?

ANSWER

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE &
INDUSTRY
(SHRI SOM PARKASH)**

(a) to (d): Manufacturing sector in the country experienced expansion in the last two decades by recording Rs. 25.82 lakh crore of Gross Value Added at constant prices in 2021-22 against Rs. 6.91 lakh crore in 2002-03 as per the National Accounts Statistics. The details are given at Annexure I.

The total number of workers and average daily wage (per man-day worked) in the organized manufacturing sector from 2012-13 onwards, as compiled by the Labour Bureau based on the Annual Survey of Industries data, is given at Annexure II.

Government of India has taken several initiatives to further boost economic growth and employment generation in the country. These include launching of “Make in India” initiative to boost manufacturing, “Start-up India” to build an ecosystem for nurturing innovation, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to de-stress the banking sector and provide an orderly exit route for enterprises, rationalization of labour laws to increase employment, and reduction in the corporate tax rate to boost private investment. Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has improved the growth momentum in the economy by reducing barriers to trade, business, and related economic activities.

Other major initiatives include: Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme implemented for 14 sectors, launch of Mega Investment Textile Parks (MITRA) scheme, National Infrastructure Pipeline and National Monetization Pipeline to increase infrastructure investment, reforms-based result-linked power distribution sector scheme, increase of FDI in insurance sector from 49 per cent to 74 per cent under automatic route, and rationalization of custom duties.

Also, PM Gatishakti was launched for integrated planning of infrastructure and synchronized project implementation across all concerned Central Ministries/ Departments and State Governments, and Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) was extended to provide continued support to MSMEs, among others. The National Logistics Policy was launched to lower the cost of logistics and bring it on par with developed countries. Financial inclusion and banking services were deepened to reach the last mile.

Additional initiatives include a special package for the textile industry, regional connectivity measures for the air transport sector, and power sector schemes, including Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY). The Government of India is also implementing various projects involving substantial investment and public expenditure like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deen Dayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) etc. for employment generation. Further, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to enhance the employability of youth.

ANNEXURE-I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF THE RAJYA SABHA USTARRED QUESTION NO. 206 FOR ANSWER ON 21.07.2023.

All India Adjusted Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices of Manufacturing sector during the last two decades

Year	Adjusted GVA of Manufacturing sector at constant prices (Rs. crore)
2002-03	691363
2003-04	738644
2004-05	793308
2005-06	867475
2006-07	1021780
2007-08	1093106
2008-09	1144085
2009-10	1269564
2010-11	1367258
2011-12	1409986
2012-13	1486873
2013-14	1560709
2014-15	1683938
2015-16	1903850
2016-17	2054764
2017-18	2209428
2018-19	2328992
2019-20	2259706
2020-21	2325438
2021-22	2582473

Sources: 1. Back series of NSO (from 2002-03 to 2010-11)

2. National Accounts Statistics 2023 (from 2011-12 to 2021-22)

ANNEXURE-II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA USTARRED QUESTION NO. 206 FOR ANSWER ON 21.07.2023.

Total number of workers and average daily wages (per man-day worked) in the organized Manufacturing Sector from 2012-13 to 2019-20

Year	Total No. of Workers	Wages/Salary per man-day Worked (in Rupees)
2012-13	10051626	363.76
2013-14	10444404	399.84
2014-15	10755288	430.60
2015-16	11136133	459.95
2016-17	11662947	487.63
2017-18	12224422	517.35
2018-19	12798588	552.29
2019-20	13058156	582.83

Source: Labour Bureau
