

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

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1822.
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 2023.**

MANUFACTURING SECTOR

**1822. SHRI VELUSAMY P.:
SHRI PARTHIBAN S.R.:**

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** be pleased to state:

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

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

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सोम प्रकाश)

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

- (a) & (b):** Manufacturing sector in the country experienced expansion in the last two decades by recording Rs. 26.17 lakh crore of Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant prices in 2022-23 against Rs. 7.38 lakh crore in 2003-04 as per the National Accounts Statistics. The state of Tamil Nadu witnessed a rise in manufacturing GVA at constant prices from about Rs 0.21 lakh crores in 2003-04 to Rs 3.2 lakh crores in 2022-23. The details are given at Annexure I.
- (c):** The total number of workers and average daily wage (per man-day worked) in the organized manufacturing sector from 2013-14 onwards, as compiled by the Labour Bureau based on the Annual Survey of Industries data, is given at Annexure II.
- (d) & (e):** Government of India has taken several initiatives to 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: Atmanirbhar Bharat packages, introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), development of National Industrial Corridors; investor friendly FDI policy, wherein most of the sectors, except certain strategically important sectors, are open for 100% FDI under the automatic route.

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), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), Pradhan Mantri Vishwakarma Scheme, 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 across the country.

ANNEXURE - I

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1822 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2023.

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

Year	GVA of Manufacturing sector at constant prices (Rs. Crore)	
	All-India	Tamil Nadu
2003-04	738764	20974
2004-05	793308	43433
2005-06	867475	49994
2006-07	1021780	59369
2007-08	1093106	59719
2008-09	1144085	58934
2009-10	1269564	76134
2010-11	1367258	85508
2011-12	1409986	151768
2012-13	1486873	169456
2013-14	1560709	166329
2014-15	1683938	162092
2015-16	1903850	199706
2016-17	2054764	224514
2017-18	2209428	248985
2018-19	2328992	269681
2019-20	2259706	267973
2020-21	2325438	264617
2021-22	2582473	290399
2022-23	2617059	320608

Sources: National Accounts Statistics, Directorate of Economics & Statistics of Tamil Nadu

Note: The base years of GVA figures of Tamil Nadu for the years 2003-04 is 1999-2000, for 2004-05 to 2010-11 is 2004-05 and for 2011-12 to 2022-23 is 2011-12

ANNEXURE - II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1822 FOR ANSWER ON 13.12.2023.

Total number of workers and average daily wages (per man-day worked) in the organized Manufacturing Sector from 2013-14 to 2019-20

Year	Total No. of Workers	Wages/Salary per Mandays worked (in Rupees)
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
