

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 2934**  
**TO BE ANSWERED ON 05.12.2019**

**NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPETITIVENESS PROGRAMME**

2934. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims, objectives and components of the National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme;
- (b) whether the Government has achieved the aims and objectives of the said programme and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the said programme and other schemes/programmes of the Government have played a vital role to help the micro and small enterprises to deal with the problem of stiff competition from the goods imported from China and other neighboring countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) the number of micro and small enterprises have become sick or closed during each of the last three years and the current year despite the various schemes/programmes of the Government for the development of MSME sector, State-wise; and
- (f) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this direction?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES  
(SHRI NITIN GADKARI)

(a) & (b): Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises implements, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy – Technology Up-gradation (CLCS-TUS). The erstwhile NMCP has since been subsumed into this scheme. CLCS-TUS has seven components aimed at promotion of Credit Linked Capital Subsidy, Lean Manufacturing, Design improvement, Zero Defect Zero Effect Certification, Support for Incubators, Awareness of Intellectual Property Rights and Digital Empowerment to MSMEs. The scheme helps Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in increasing their manufacturing competitiveness, quality of products and improvement in technologies.

(c) & (d): Appropriate measures are taken for imposing anti-dumping duty, countervailing duty and safeguard duty, as deemed necessary from time to time on articles imported into India in such increased quantities and under such conditions so as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the Indian domestic industry.

(e) & (f): Under the “Framework for Revival and Rehabilitation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises” put in place by the RBI, banks have to identify incipient stress in the MSME accounts and refer it to the Committees formed under the Framework for suitable Corrective Action Plan viz. rectification, restructuring and recovery.

Reserve Bank of India has come up with a Prudential Framework for Resolution of Stressed Assets under which banks have to put in place Board-approved policies for resolution of stressed assets, including the timelines for resolution.

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