

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

LOK SABHA

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 471.
TO BE ANSWERED ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST DECEMBER, 2021.**

IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON PRODUCTION

**471. SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH:
SHRI D.K.SURESH:
SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:**

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

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study on performance of production of major commodity groups to assess the impact of COVID-19 lockdown on these sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has also conducted any study on the impact of COVID-19 on exports of the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the measures taken by the Government to improve the productivity of major commodity groups in the coming days?

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):** The Government has been assessing the performance of production of major commodity groups by monthly indicators, such as, Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and Index of Eight Core Industries (ICI). Monthly economic review of Ministries/Departments also plays a vital role in providing policy inputs to assess the impact of COVID-19. Pandemic has impacted the world economy including India, causing lower economic growth and disruption in production activities. Industrial production as measured by IIP has shown strong recovery in the current financial year 2021-22. The performance of major commodity groups and use-based category groups based on Index of Industrial Production for the latest 12 months is provided at **Annex I & II respectively**.

(c) & (d): Department of Commerce has been providing details on India's foreign trade which assesses the trend of exports and imports. Exports from India were impacted due to COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-21. However, after the concerted effort of the government India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in October 2021 are estimated to be USD 56.51 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 35.16 per cent over the same period last year and a positive growth of 29.13 per cent over October 2019. India's overall exports (Merchandise and Services combined) in April-October 2021 are estimated to be USD 369.39 Billion, exhibiting a positive growth of 39.83 per cent over the same period last year and a positive growth of 19.97 per cent over April-October 2019.

Atmanirbhar Bharat mission for economic growth is a vision based on net exports and making India competitive. Government's focus on new and existing markets and products and simplification of procedures will greatly enhance the competitiveness of Indian exports. In order to leverage India's full export potential, government is promoting districts as exports hubs by identifying products and services with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products/services, and supporting local exporters through institutional and strategic interventions

(e): Government has taken a number of measures to revive economic growth such as special economic and comprehensive package of Rs. 29.87 lakh crore, 34.5 percent increase in capital expenditure in Union Budget 2021-22 and relief package of Rs. 6.29 lakh crore in June 2021. Some of the key recent steps taken by DPIIT to boost GDP growth and manufacturing sector are: Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme with an outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore for 13 key sectors, launch of the PM Gati Shakti - a National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity, reducing compliance burden on citizen and business to simplify, decriminalize & remove redundant laws, a liberal and transparent policy for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS) as a one-stop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, building a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups in the country with the help of schemes such as Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme (FFS), and Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) schemes, achieving integration of India Industrial National Land Bank (GIS Land Bank) in states and New Central Sector Scheme for industrial development of Jammu and Kashmir". Details of measures taken by DPIIT to boost Industrial activities in country is provided at **Annex-III.**

ANNEXURE- I

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA
UUSTARRED QUESTION NO. 471 FOR ANSWER ON 01.12.2021.**

Index of production of major commodity groups during last one year													
Sl No	Commodity Group	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Jan-21	Feb-21	Mar-21	Apr-21	May-21	Jun-21	Jul-21*	Aug-21*	Sep-21*
1	Manufacture of food products	113.9	133.9	149.1	149	136.7	138.3	127.8	111.4	111.3	116.2	116.3	110.3
2	Manufacture of beverages	82.7	86.3	90.1	95.4	94.7	110.7	91.5	54.8	82	90.2	86.3	86.3
3	Manufacture of tobacco products	86.5	92.9	98.1	103.7	79.2	114	70	72.4	74	79.5	87	88.8
4	Manufacture of textiles	110.7	108.9	114.9	115.3	113.5	119.6	114.6	105.3	111.3	117.5	119.7	119.4
5	Manufacture of wearing apparel	119.9	101.7	140	129.4	140	143.8	83.4	83.8	110	117.1	117.6	121.1
6	Manufacture of leather and related products	116.4	105	121.9	124.9	121.7	123.4	101.3	67.1	94.1	114.5	107.2	109.8
7	Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	111.8	108.7	126.6	112	110.4	124.3	102	73.4	97.9	102.2	111	110.7
8	Manufacture of paper and paper products	71.7	71.6	78.1	80.2	79.3	89.7	88.1	78.7	76.3	85.1	82	76.3
9	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	69	70.5	83	70	67.6	75.8	64.7	61.9	68.7	68.4	69.1	69.9
10	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	109.3	124.8	125	129.3	113.7	130.9	118.5	113.8	110.1	117.9	112.1	108.6
11	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	128	120.4	131.8	131.6	119	127.9	118.1	109.1	116.3	128	124.7	123.7
12	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	239.6	226	239.9	205.4	216.8	230.7	202.3	217.1	226.9	229.9	233.8	237.6
13	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	111.5	104.7	112.8	108.5	105.7	114.8	106.5	96.7	99.4	108.3	108.2	107.6
14	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	117.1	112.7	122.6	127.2	124.4	140.3	128.1	110.1	119.2	126.8	122.3	116.4

15	Manufacture of basic metals	170.6	165.4	181.7	179.8	163.6	184.7	168.5	159.8	163.5	170	174	169.2
16	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	95.7	81.8	99	93.7	92.4	102	78.2	64.4	79.7	89.9	91.3	88
17	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	151.1	115	138.8	155.6	166.5	206.2	119.2	95.2	125.6	138.1	139.4	163.1
18	Manufacture of electrical equipment	132.4	114.4	131.8	109.7	106.3	110.1	84.5	61.6	84.2	118.4	129.4	143.8
19	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	113.2	105.4	118.5	110	111.8	130.5	94.4	76.3	96.3	109.1	109	112.4
20	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	109.9	99.2	103.2	107.8	105.6	114.9	102.2	59.2	87.8	101.4	93.6	90.5
21	Manufacture of other transport equipment	167.2	139.3	121.1	136.4	134.5	145.3	108.7	52.2	103.4	129.3	124.6	132.4
22	Manufacture of furniture	167.7	144.7	183.9	163.4	162.4	171.3	128	118.5	158	161.7	168.2	172.6
23	Other manufacturing	83.4	65.5	76.7	85	86.2	93.5	94.9	67.2	75.7	84.5	95.3	106.2
	General Index (IIP)	129.6	126.7	137.4	136.6	129.9	145.6	126.1	115.1	122.8	131.4	131.3	127.9

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation *– Provisional

ANNEXURE- II

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA UUSTARRED QUESTION NO. 471 FOR ANSWER ON 01.12.2021.

Table : Use-based category : Index of production of Use based category groups during last one year

Months/Commodities	Primary goods	Capital goods	Intermediate goods	Infrastructure/ construction goods	Consumer durables	Consumer non-durables
Oct-20	117.9	91.3	140.7	144.1	133.8	148.7
Nov-20	122.2	84.3	138.4	137.3	113.0	149.1
Dec-20	130.1	95.8	150.3	151.0	124.9	161.1
Jan-21	134.4	93.2	149.7	150.1	123.9	149.8
Feb-21	125.0	93.3	138.0	139.9	125.0	147.6
Mar-21	145.0	109.2	153.9	158.9	133.0	157.2
Apr-21	126.5	79.0	139.6	144.0	103.3	140.0
May-21	122.8	61.9	129.1	129.5	71.6	135.6
Jun-21	122.4	81.2	132.7	137.9	100.1	141.8
Jul-21	128.5	92.5	143.5	143.6	118.7	146.2
Aug-21	127.3	91.0	143.0	145.6	118.5	147.9
Sep-21	117.3	91.5	140.2	142.5	126.4	146.6
Growth over the corresponding period of previous year (2020)						
Sep, 2021	4.6	1.3	4.9	7.4	-2	-0.5
Apr-Sep, 2021	15.8	44.9	32.4	36.9	38.4	8.3

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation * – Provisional

ANNEXURE- III

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UUSTARRED QUESTION NO. 471 FOR ANSWER ON 01.12.2021.

DPIIT's measures to boost Industrial activities in country

Government has been making continuous effort to promote strong and sustainable industrial development in the country. DPIIT is working to create an enabling and business friendly environment in country to promote industrial growth and attract new investments. Some of the key measures are followings:

- **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** with an outlay of Rs 1.97 lakh crore for 13 key sectors have been announced for enhancing India's manufacturing capabilities and exports. DPIIT is the nodal department for the PLI Scheme for White Goods - Air Conditioners and LED lights sector - with an outlay of Rs. 6,238 crore.
- **PM Gati Shakti launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 13th October, 2021:** It is a National Master Plan for multi-modal connectivity. Gati Shakti — a digital platform — will bring 16 Ministries including Railways and Roadways together for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. The multi-modal connectivity will provide integrated and seamless connectivity for movement of people, goods and services from one mode of transport to another. It will facilitate the last mile connectivity of infrastructure and also reduce travel time for people.
- **Government is working to reduce compliance burden in order to spur investment in India.** DPIIT is also working to reduce compliance burden on citizen and business and the aim of this exercise is to simplify, decriminalize & remove redundant laws.
- In order to monitor large database of compliances across Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs, DPIIT has launched the Regulatory Compliance Portal on 1st January, 2021 (<https://eodbrcp.dpiit.gov.in/>). Based on data uploaded on Regulatory Compliance Portal, more than 25,000 compliances have been reduced by Central Ministries/Departments and States/UTs combined. These measures will help India to become one of the top business destination in world.
- **Government has put in place a liberal and transparent policy for attracting Foreign Direct Investment (FDI),** wherein most of the sectors are open to FDI under the automatic route. Government reviews FDI policy on an ongoing basis and changes are made in the FDI policy regime, from time to time, to ensure that India remains increasingly attractive and investor-friendly investment destination. Measures taken by the Government on FDI Policy reforms have resulted in increased FDI inflows in the country, which year after year is setting up new records. India registered its highest ever annual FDI inflow of US\$ 81.97 billion (provisional figures) in the financial year 2020-21. These trends in India's FDI are an endorsement of its status as a preferred investment destination amongst global investors.
- **In order to facilitate and promote investment, Government has set up Empowered Group of Secretaries (EGoS) and Project Development Cells**

(PDCs) in the Ministries/Departments. EGoS will look into hindrances being faced by investors, and also take up cross cutting policy issues. PDCs (set up in 30 Ministries/Departments) have conducted multiple stakeholder interactions. These interactions are focused on understanding & resolving industry wide issues, identifying policies that will unlock investment potential in sectors, pitching existing opportunities, exploring new projects/proposals etc.

- **Launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS):** DPIIT along with Invest India initiated the process of developing the portal as a National Single Window System (NSWS). Envisioned as a one-stop for taking all the regulatory approvals and services in the country, NSWS [www.nsws.gov.in], was soft-launched on 22nd September 2021 by Hon'ble Commerce & Industries Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal. This national portal integrates the existing clearance systems of the various Ministries/ Departments of Govt. of India and State Governments without disruption to the existing IT portals of Ministries/ Departments. Approvals of 18 Ministries/ Departments and 10 States Single Window Systems have been on-boarded in Phase I.
- **DPIIT has developed the Industrial Information System (IIS) -** DPIIT has developed an India Industrial Land Bank (earlier known as Industrial Information System) which provides a GIS-enabled database of industrial areas including clusters, parks, nodes, zones, etc. across the country to help investors identify their preferred location for investment. 4507 industrial parks/estates/SEZs in 5.15 lakh hectares have been mapped on India Industrial Land Bank (IILB) along with net land area availability. So far, plot level data of 2088 GIS enabled Parks of 23 States/UTs have been on boarded. A mobile application of IILB is also available on Android and iOS stores for the ease of investor.
- **Start-up India is a flagship initiative** of the Government of India, intended **to build a strong eco-system for nurturing innovation and Startups** in the country that will drive sustainable economic growth and generate large scale employment opportunities. As on 26th November, 2021, more than 59000 startups have been recognized by DPIIT. These startups are growing almost at a rate of about 1000 new startups every month. The recognised startups have reported over 6.2 lakhs job created with an average of 11 jobs created by each recognised startup. To incentivize Startups, Fund of Funds for Startups Scheme (FFS), and Startup India Seed Fund Scheme (SISFS) schemes are being implemented by the DPIIT.
- **DPIIT is working closely on 24 Sub-sectors** which have been chosen keeping in mind the Indian industries strengths and competitive edge, need for import substitution, potential for export and increased employability. These 24 subsectors are – furniture, air-conditioners, leather and footwear, ready to eat, fisheries, agri-produce, auto components, aluminium, electronics, agrochemicals, steel, textiles, EV components and integrated circuits, ethanol, ceramics, set top boxes, robotics, televisions, close circuit cameras, toys, drones, medical devices, sporting goods, gym equipment. Efforts are on to boost the growth of the sub-sectors in a holistic and coordinated manner.
- **Creating world class infrastructure through developing nodes across various Industrial Corridors.** Industrial Corridor Programme is being developed in 04 phases (with 32 nodes) as part of the National Master Plan for providing multimodal connectivity infrastructure. It aims at creation of greenfield industrial smart cities with plug & play infrastructure in order to make India a manufacturing hub. 4

Implementation works for 04 industrial cities under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) are underway, as follow:

(a) Major trunk infrastructure activities completed for 02 nodes, namely, Integrated Industrial Township (IITGN) at Greater Noida (747 acres), Uttar Pradesh; Integrated Industrial Township (IITVUL) at Vikram Udyogpuri (1,100 acres), Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh and Bidkin Industrial Area (10.32 sq km), Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

(b) Trunk infrastructure activities nearing completion in Dholera Special Investment Region (DSIR) (22.5 sq. kms), Gujarat and Shendra Industrial Area (AURIC) (8.39 sq. kms), Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

- A total of 127 plots admeasuring nearly 754 acres have been allotted to companies with investment to the tune of more than Rs. 16,750 crore including investors like HYOSUNG (South Korea), NLMK (Russia), HAIER (China), TATA Chemicals & AMUL so far in these 04 greenfield smart industrial cities/nodes. Apart from the above allotted plots, 6,882 acres (Shendra 1,233 acres, Bidkin 1,746 acres, Dholera 2,619 acres, Vikram Udyogpuri 841 acres, Greater Noida 443 acres) of developed land parcels are available for immediate allotment.
