

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

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1210
ANSWERED ON 30/07/2024

PROMOTION OF MAKE IN INDIA

1210. SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE & INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the amount of exports have grown in the country during the last ten years and the current year, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the measures taken by the Government to improve the Ease of Doing Business along with the details of the incentives provided for promoting exports in the country; and
- (c) the other measures taken by the Government to promote 'Make in India'?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

- (a) The value of Overall Exports (Merchandise + Services) of India during the last 10 years and the current year is as below:

Year	Export (US \$ Billion)
2014-15	468.45
2015-16	416.60
2016-17	440.05
2017-18	498.61
2018-19	538.08
2019-20	526.55
2020-21	497.90
2021-22	676.53
2022-23	776.40
2023-24	778.25
2023-24(Apr-June)	184.46
2024-25(Apr-June)	200.33

Source: DGCI&S, DoC and RBI

(b) The several key initiatives taken by the Government to improve the Ease of Doing Business includes the Business Reform Action Plan (BRAP), the B-Ready assessment, Jan Vishwas and Reducing Compliance Burden on Businesses and Citizens. These initiatives are designed to improve India's business climate, attract investments, and foster economic growth by reducing bureaucratic hurdles and making the regulatory environment more business-friendly. In addition, the steps that have been taken by Government to promote export are as follows:

(i) New Foreign Trade Policy has been launched on 31st March, 2023 which came in to effect from 1st April, 2023.

(ii) Interest Equalization Scheme on pre and post shipment rupee export credit has also been extended upto 31-08-2024.

(iii) Assistance provided through several schemes to promote exports, namely, Trade Infrastructure for Export Scheme (TIES) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme.

(iv) Rebate of State and Central Levies and Taxes (RoSCTL) Scheme to promote labour oriented sector export has been implemented since 07.03.2019.

(v) Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme has been implemented since 01.01.2021. With effect from 15.12.2022, uncovered sectors like pharmaceuticals, organic and inorganic chemicals and article of iron and steel has been covered under RoDTEP. Similarly, anomalies in 432 tariff lines have been addressed and the corrected rates have been implemented with effect from 16.01.2023.

(vi) Common Digital Platform for Certificate of Origin has been launched to facilitate trade and increase Free Trade Agreement (FTA) utilization by exporters.

(vii) Districts as Export Hubs has been launched by identifying products with export potential in each district, addressing bottlenecks for exporting these products and supporting local exporters/manufacturers to generate employment in the district.

(viii) Active role of Indian missions abroad towards promoting India's trade, tourism, technology and investment goals has been enhanced.

(ix) Regular monitoring of export performance with Commercial Missions abroad, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards/ Authorities and Industry Associations and taking corrective measures from time to time.

(x) India has signed a free trade agreement with UAE and Australia. India has also allowed rupee trading in special Rupee Vostro Account with friendly countries to facilitate trade.

(c) The various measures taken by the Government to promote 'Make in India' in order to improve the economic situation and convert the disruption caused by COVID 19 into an opportunity for growth includes Atmanirbhar packages, introduction of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme in various Ministries, investment opportunities under National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) and National Monetisation Pipeline (NMP), India Industrial Land Bank (IILB), Industrial Park Rating System (IPRS), soft launch of the National Single Window System (NSWS), etc. An institutional mechanism to fast-track investments has been put in place, in the form of Project Development Cells (PDCs) in all concerned Ministries/ Departments of Government of India.

To enhance domestic supply, and reduce dependency on imports, Government of India has taken several initiatives. Under 'Make in India' initiative, the Government has launched Production Linked Incentives (PLI) Schemes in 14 critical sectors like electronics, pharmaceuticals, white goods, telecom and Networking products, etc., where there is 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 cr. The Government has also introduced stricter quality standards and measures for quality controls, testing protocols, and mandatory certification to check substandard & poor-quality products in the market and protect consumer's interest. The Government also 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.

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 Rs48,609 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.1,28,982cr in 2023-24. In the recent period, the decline in imports has also been observed in sectors like electronics, organic chemicals and fertilizer crude where imports have declined by 45.1%, 31.3% and 42.2%, respectively.
