

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4073  
ANSWERED ON:18.08.2000  
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX  
JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAYA

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

- (a) the industrial production index in 1999-2000 in comparison to that in the year 1998-99;
- (b) the performance of the capital goods industry in comparison to that of the consumer goods industry during 1998-99 and 1999-2000;
- (c) the reasons for decline in the industrial production during the year 1999-2000; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to boost industrial production ?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (Dr. Raman Singh)

(a) to (d) :- A Statement is enclosed.

Statement referred to in reply to part (a) to (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.4073 for answer on 18th August, 2000.

(a) to (c) The overall Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and the indices as per use-based classification along with growth rates for the years 1998-99 and 1999-2000 are given below:

**INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION- USE BASED CLASSIFICATION  
(Base: 1993-94=100)**

Sector	Weight	1998-99	1999-2000
		Index	Index
		Growth Rate(%)	Growth Rate(%)

Basic Goods	35.51	134.3	141.3
Capital Goods	09.68	151.2	159.0
Intermediate Goods	26.43	155.5	179.3
Consumer Goods	28.36	144.3	152.1
Overall	100.00	144.4	156.1

The above table shows that the rate of growth in capital goods sector has been recorded at 5.2% in 1999-2000 as against 11.5% in 1998-99, where as the consumer goods sector recorded a growth rate of 5.4% in 1999-2000 as against 1.8% in 1998-99. Industry as a whole recorded a higher growth rate in 1999-2000 compared to 1998-99.

(d) The Government has taken various steps from time to time to accelerate industrial production. This has been supported by continued reforms in industry (including foreign direct investment policy), trade, infrastructure, information technology and financial sectors which have helped industry to improve its efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness.