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15 Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 6th December, 2012/15th Agrahayana, 1934 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैं आधे मिनट में कहना चाहूंगा कि 6 दिसम्बर इस देश के इतिहास में काला दिन है। इस दिन ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए। देखिए, क्वेश्चन ओवर चलने दीजिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: इस दिन देश की समरसता को नष्ट करते हुए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन ओवर है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let Question No. 181 be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: जिन लोगों ने इसको ध्वस्त किया था, वे अभी तक जेल से बाहर हैं, वे अभी तक जेल नहीं गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (उत्तर प्रदेश): दो पार्टियों को दो नियम कैसे चलेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: क्वेश्चन 181 ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए Please, allow the Question Hour to run.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): इसको 20 साल हो गए हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: नरेश जी, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Let the question be answered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए आप। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु (कर्णाटक): यह वोट बैंक की राजनीति बंद करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member, you are not even in your place. You cannot speak from there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 181. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए।

Decisions on the Jaitapur atomic power plant

*181. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of decisions taken by Government on proposed Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant in Maharashtra;

(b) whether any detailed programme has been chalked out for the re-settlement of people likely to be displaced by the Jaitapur Plant;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Government has accorded "in principle" approval for locating six units of Light Water Reactors each of 1650 MW capacity at Jaitapur in technical cooperation with France. The start of work on the first set of twin units is envisaged in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c) There are no habitation at the site proposed for project. Accordingly, there is no displacement of people at Jaitapur site and hence there is no requirement of resettlement of any person.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं जैतापुर एरिया के नजदीक का व्यक्ति हूँ, यहां का लोकल हूँ। जो सवाल के उत्तर दिए गए हैं वे inadequate हैं। उत्तर कम शब्दों में दिया गया है तथा उनसे कई बातें स्पष्ट नहीं होती हैं। वहां जो Madban है, वह 1.6 किलोमीटर के अंदर ही आता है। उन्होंने जो पैरामीटर्स तय किए हैं, वे सही नहीं हैं। उनके जो अधिकारी रहेंगे, उनके लिए जो पैरामीटर्स हैं तथा उनके लिए जो घर बनने जा रहे हैं वह 15 किलोमीटर के आगे के हैं। जो लोग वहां रहने वाले हैं, अगर यह कार्य 1.6 किलोमीटर के बाहर होगा तो बस्तियां वैसी ही रहेंगी। मेरा कहना है कि यहां 938 एकड़ जमीन ली जा रही है, उसमें जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि उसको अभी रिवाइज किया है या नहीं, खाली 300 रुपए गुन्टा, 40 गुन्टा यानी एक एकड़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: मेरा कहना है कि वहां के लोगों को विश्वास में लेकर काम होना चाहिए लेकिन वहां के लोगों को विश्वास में लेने में सरकार असफल रही है। वहां के लोगों को अधिकारी परेशान करते हैं। 350 लोगों के ऊपर केसेज डाले गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: क्या यह एमाउंट रिवाइज की गई है और इसमें आगे जाकर फ्यूचर में क्या लोगों का विश्वास बना रहेगा?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Member is not giving correct information. His observation that officers were threatening the local people is not correct. The land that has been acquired is 938 acres and the number of *khatedars* is 2035. Compensation has been made partly to the people who have been affected by this land acquisition. As for the enhanced compensation that they are asking for their lands, it is being dealt with by the Maharashtra Government. They are in talks with them. Some of them have not received it. It is under process.

Sir, the hon. Member has talked about 1.6 kilometres, but not even one household was disturbed at the time of acquiring the land. People who are living in and around, especially four villages, have been provided with civic amenities. The NPCIL, the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd., is providing two crore rupees for the development of these villages by providing civic amenities. Apart from that, for the project-affected people, in each household, one member would be given employment, especially in class 'C' and 'D'.

That has been assured to them and the process is on. Secondly, Sir, there is a training programme for the project-affected people so that they can be absorbed later. Thirdly, if they are not coming under the eligibility criteria, a lump sum amount of Rs. 5 lakh will be given to the project-affected people in proportion to the land acquired. Then, Sir, there is employment for people whose lands have been affected. They will be employed as contract labourers through contractors. People, whose smaller lands have been acquired, will be given 750 days' wages. Apart from that, there is a vocational training programme under the corporate social responsibility. We have started to implement it in that area. In fact, Sir, 20 kms away from the coastal side people came and objected. Discussions were held and villagers were engaged and safety features were told to them. Now the Government of Maharashtra is dealing with the compensation. Whatever compensation is to be decided by the Maharashtra Government, NPCIL will discuss it and we will do it.

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, उसमें फिशरमैन की बस्ती भी आती है। वहां मुस्लिम फिशरमैन हैं। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वे मुस्लिम हैं, लेकिन वे वहां 4 से 5 किलोमीटर के एरिया में रहते हैं। इस संयंत्र की वजह से उनका मछली मारने का धंधा पूरा बंद होने वाला है क्योंकि वहां बॉर्डर पर सेक्युरिटी होगी। वहां से 400-450 बोट्स मछली मारने के लिए जाती हैं, उनको बड़ा नुकसान होगा और वहां सबसे अधिक विरोध इन्हीं लोगों का होगा। इसलिए मैं सरकार से बार-बार कहता हूँ कि इन लोगों को भी compensation दिया जाना चाहिए, इन फिशरमैन को भी विश्वास में लेना चाहिए।

ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं। मैं उनसे हाथ जोड़कर विनती करता हूं कि उन लोगों को भी compensation दिलाने के लिए कुछ-न-कुल किया जाए। यह उन लोगों के लिए रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी का सवाल है। मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप उनकी रोजमर्रा की इस problem को दूर करिए।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the project is at 20 m above the sea level. The sea coast is about 20 kms away from the plant which is going to come up there at Jaitapur. People have their apprehensions. They have been engaged in dialogue. Safety operations have been explained to them. According to the seismic survey, it is a location which is very safe. Even if tsunami is about 1000 kms away, this plant will not be affected. All things have been explained to them. Hon. Member is saying that fishing will be affected. I would like to say to the hon. Member that fishermen in Kalapakkam in Chennai were not affected. We have explained to them clearly that fishermen's livelihood will not be affected by coming up of this plant.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the proposed Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant has raised serious concerns. As per reports, imported European Pressurized Reactor (EPR) from French company, Areva, which is to be used in this atomic power plant, has not been commissioned anywhere. A reactor has to be physically built and then only it can be tested. So, EPR is a totally untested reactor. Sir, questions are being raised about the reliability and safety of this imported EPR. This proposed site is under Seismic Zone-III as per the Geological Survey of India. This has raised serious safety and security questions. The European Parliament, Finland and France itself have raised serious questions about the safety of this imported EPR reactor. Is the Government aware of these facts? Has the Government conducted any specific studies? How is the Government ready to install a totally untested reactor which has raised serious safety and security issues in this country?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, I would like to submit for hon. Member's information that this Evolutionary Pressurised Reactor (EPR) is in construction all over the world. In Finland, three reactors are being built. In France, three reactors are being built. In China, in Taishan I and II, the construction work is going on. As far as our country is concerned, we negotiated with the French Government and 'in principle' approval has been given.

Then, Sir, for the purpose of testing the technology of EPR reactor, which is an offshoot of the Konvoi reactor of Germany, which has been a proven technology which is working in Germany, we have already discussed it. The Atomic

Energy Regulatory Authority of France has verified and tested it. They have found that it is a proven technology. It has been proved there. Now, Sir, we have been negotiating with the French Government and also Areva for the purpose of reducing the price. They have agreed with us to a certain extent. As far as the technology, about which the hon. Member is talking, I would like to submit that even in China, two reactors are being built. There are three reactors in France and three in Finland, and now in ...(Interruptions)... India, we are going to start it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute please ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Let me inform you ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just one minute. ...(Interruptions)... Let me clarify one thing. Please, sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The question is whether it has been tested or not. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your question goes beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want your protection. ...(Interruptions)... My question is very specific.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Kindly bear with me. Sir, it is a generation-III-plus reactor which will have more than seven-layer safety part. It is the latest technology which has been built in other parts of the world and, therefore, Sir, we are going to have it.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I want your protection. My question is very specific.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please ...(Interruptions)... Hon. Members, supplementary questions flow out of the main question. The main question is on a particular plant. So, please concentrate on that.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: That is on compensation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bharatkumar Raut ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The question is whether it has been tested before commissioning. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is a decision taken by the Government on proposed Jaitapur Atomic Power Plant in Maharashtra. That is the main question. My

question is very much within the purview of the main question. How can it be out of the purview of the main question? I want your protection, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, read the question.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is whether it has been commissioned anywhere in the world.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask a separate question. That's a different matter.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: As a Member, I want your protection. My question is under the purview of the main question. I have the full right to put a question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have gone on a wider subject. It's a valid subject but a wider subject not related to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: it is a question of the country, Sir. It is the main concern.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I have explained to the hon. Member that in Finland, France and China, the construction work is going on. And Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority of France has certified it. Our people, who went there, also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to discuss the policy, there is a separate procedure for it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: He has said that it is being built. Is it tested? We understand that much language. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: It is untested technology. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, we are not discussing technology here. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, Mr. Raja, please ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, allow the next question to be asked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: My question is very specific and direct. Has it been commissioned or tested anywhere in the world?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, read the main question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The hon. Member only asked about the proposal and the procedure about the proposal. The 'in principle' approval has been given. I mentioned it very clearly. Further negotiations are going on with Areva. I also mentioned that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please. Now, Dr. Raut, please confine yourself to the specific question.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Yes, Sir, I am confining myself to the specific question. Sir, my party, Shiv Sena, has been opposing the Jaitapur Project right from the beginning and the amount of response it is getting from two districts, not just two or three villages but two districts is showing that people from those areas are really concerned, bothered and terrified because of the Project. Now, in part (b) of the reply, regarding the settlement issue, you say only about those villages which come under the Project site. It is not a question of project site. Fishermen fish in the seas and they are not from those villages only. Fishermen from all over the areas come and fish in that area. Now, if you are going to resettle only those fishermen in the villages, then, it will not solve the problem, Sir. Rather, it will aggravate the problem. Another thing is that ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: There is a fear about their profession being affected. What is the guarantee that the Government can give that it will not be affected? Sir, all over the world, the sea water is affected by this water, and, therefore, fish is affected. What is the guarantee in this regard and, secondly, what are you doing about the nearby villages?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, since the hon. Member has asked a question about the fear of the people living in that area, I may be permitted to mention in this august House something out of the subject, about the safety point. In the month of November, the officials, from the International Atomic Energy Agency's offshoot, OSART, visited Rawatbhata Reactors 3 and 4. They inspected the plant, its technology part and its operations. ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. You are asking about the fear. I will have to convince you on that. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... राऊत जी, बैठ जाइए। जवाब सुन लीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, they gave a certificate to the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, and, as per their impression, open communication, enthusiasm, motivation, and, sense of ownership that they observed at all levels during the OSART Mission were the attributes which cultivated an environment of strong safety culture at Rawatbhata Nuclear Plants 3 and 4. This is about this plant. Now, I come to the new plant which is coming up. Sir, after the Fukushima

episode, a different impression has been created. Sir, I would like to submit to this House that out of 20 reactors in India, 19 are working and one is under maintenance. With regard to these 19 reactors, from time to time, we are upgrading the technology, and, we are maintaining the safety part of it. India has been certified by the International Atomic Energy Agency. They have also given a review, and, allow me to mention here what they have said in the recent review. The UN Nuclear watchdog has said that India's reactors are among the best and the safest in the world. This is what has been mentioned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, I come to the point of point of fishermen. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: You confine to Jaitapur plant. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I am coming to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Hon. Chairman, Sir, when it is for us that we have to confine to the main question, then, he should also answer only the supplementary question. I have not asked as to what is happening in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, the hon. Chief Minister had a talk with the Shiv Sena leaders when they raised the apprehension about the project. The hon. Member also raised this issue. As far as the fishermen are concerned, the apprehension raised by the hon. Member that the fishermen will be affected, and, the fish in the sea will be affected, is not correct at all. It was challenged in several courts, and, after getting the reports from NPCIL and the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority of our country, the courts have given judgements. The living creatures in the sea will not be affected, and, I would like to give an assurance to him in this regard.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति जी ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Raja. You have already intervened. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot demand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I met all the scientists working on the site. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may have. That is not the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementaries have to be rotated. Mr. Raja, you know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are trying to disrupt now.

SHRI D. RAJA: No, Sir. I am not disrupting. I am pleading with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let your colleague ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: We will have to discuss it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You discuss it by all means. Give notice for a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, it was said that the temperature would be increased by two degrees. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Prof. Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें उन्होंने यह बताया है कि 6 यूनिट लाइट वॉटर रिएक्टर्स, जो 1650 मेगावाट कैपेसिटी के होंगे, उन्हें ये install करने जा रहे हैं, बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस टेक्नोलॉजी के तहत कोई लाइट वॉटर रिएक्टर हिन्दुस्तान में पहले से है? अगर नहीं है तो आप फ्रांस के collaboration में बिल्कुल नयी टेक्नोलॉजी के आधार पर रिएक्टर्स बना रहे हैं, तो वहां पर इनकी सफलता के बारे में क्या कोई अध्ययन किया गया है और क्या यह टेक्नोलॉजी यहां पर सफल होगी? क्या इसके बारे में किसी प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट या कोई कमेटी आपने बिठायी? महोदय, चूंकि यह पूरी तरह से अलग टेक्नोलॉजी होगी, इसलिए क्या आपके साइंटिस्ट्स को इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग मिली हुई है या उन्होंने इस तरह की ट्रेनिंग ली है अथवा नहीं? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आपने इन सारे मुद्दों पर विचार करने के बाद ही इसका निर्णय लिया है?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, actually we have the technology from Russia. The Kalpakkam plant has been developed with the Russian technology. The Kudankulam plant which is going to come up is also developed with the Russian technology. As far as the proven technology is concerned, our officials of

the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board and also the Secretary, Atomic Energy, had a dialogue with the French Government and also the Areva which is going to give the technology to us for the reactors. In fact, Sir, we waited for the Atomic Energy Regulatory Authority of France to give the certification. They gave the certification for this EPR technology. In Finland, it is going on; in France, they are building it; in China, two reactors are coming. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: They are giving certification to their own projects. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, our scientists talked to the French scientists. They are satisfied with this, and, therefore, we are proceeding with them. As far as the price is concerned, negotiations are going on. And, Sir, as far as these EPR reactors are concerned, this is the offshoot of the Konvoi reactor of Germany which is now functioning in Germany. Therefore, Sir, it is only the upgraded version of the Konvoi reactor. As far as the safety part is concerned, I would like to assure the hon. Member that our Government is satisfied, our officials, especially our scientists, are satisfied with the safety of the reactor, technology of the reactor. Therefore, we are negotiating with Areva.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 182. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, they are certifying their own project. ...*(Interruptions)*... Should that be taken ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you wish to have a discussion, please give notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, please give notice if you want to have a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, this answer is misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can they say ...*(Interruptions)*... I need your protection, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question 182. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Suffering of Small Savings Agents

*182.DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the suffering of Small Savings Agents due to the Shyamala Gopinath Committee on the National Small Savings Fund, not

recommending to cut the inter-departmental commission to the Postal Department thereby causing increase in the cost of interest, has led to unemployment of families depending on Agents' commission; and

(b) if so, whether Government would use the services of Agents by attaching with PSU banks or supplying the Electronic Banking machines to deposit the interest and principle directly to the Postal Banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The main recommendation of Shyamala Gopinath Committee regarding agents' commission was to reduce commission of 0.5% on Senior Citizens Saving Scheme (SCSS) and 1% on Public Provident Fund (PPF) to zero, reduce 4% commission under Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana (MPKBY) to 1% in a phased manner and to reduce 1% commission for all other schemes under Standardised Agency System (SAS) to 0.5%. The Government, after consulting all the stakeholders and the representations received, has decided to reduce the commission under PPF and SCSS to zero and under SAS to 0.5%. However, commission under MPKBY continues to be at 4% for the time being and the matter will be reviewed in due course. Shyamala Gopinath Committee did not make any recommendations with respect to Agency Charges paid to Postal Department as it is fixed by Government as per the recommendations of the Expert Group for Review of Rates of Agency Charges payable to Department of Posts headed by Chief Advisor (Cost), Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance.

The main intention of these recommendations is to make these schemes more investor centric than agent centric. Market linked rates to investors, market linked interest rates on loans to States and Centre, and viability of NSSF can only be ensured if the administrative, cost of NSSF, of which this commission is a part, is brought down. The Committee observed that it is advisable to pass on the benefit of market alignment of rates to the investor rather than burdening the structure with higher administrative costs. To this effect, the decision of Government is pro investor and also keeps in mind the interest of agents where required.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Sir, on the basis of the investor-centric scheme, we find that in the postal department lack of human resource is

one of the barriers for getting more investment from the small saving investors. Will the Government take into consideration that electronic banking machines will be used for this purpose to cater to the needs of the investors?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the post office, of course, is an important instrument to mobilize small savings schemes. That is run by the Department of Posts. We pay commission to the Department of Posts; we pay remuneration to the Department of Posts. If the Department of Posts wishes to use electronic machines and ask their agents to use them to collect small saving deposits, my Ministry will be very supportive of that.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: There are agents at the village level. I want to know whether the banks will consider these people whose number is more than five lakh throughout India. Will they be given priority in getting the agency?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I could not understand the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please clarify it.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: The nationalised banks are having agents in every village. They are equipped with electronic banking machines. As these agents, who depend on the small savings schemes of the Postal Department, are about five lakh in number throughout India, I want to know whether they will be given priority if they ask for agency of the banks.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I think these are two separate issues. Collection under the small savings schemes is done through three separate arms. One is the post offices. The other one is through the branches of the public sector banks. The third one is the five lakh small savings agents which hon. Member referred to. I think these are independent arms and they collect as much small savings as they can depending upon their enterprise or their hard work. I can't see how the bank will give preference to the small savings agents. These are self-employed small savings-agents usually of the State Government. I don't see how banks can give preference to these small savings agents. Banks collect it through their branches and the small savings agents collect it through their own network.

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM PAKISTAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make.

We have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from Pakistan, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of His Excellency Senator Syed Nayyer Husain Bokhari, Chairman of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the Leader and other Members of the Delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here, they would be able to see and learn more about our Parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit to this country will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and Pakistan. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and the friendly people of Pakistan.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS - Contd...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सभापति महोदय, ये जो लाखों एजेंट हैं, ये स्मॉल घर-घर जाकर सेविंग्स को इकट्ठा करते हैं। हमारे देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट का एक इतिहास यह है कि लोग जानकारी के आधार पर इन्वेस्टमेंट की choice नहीं करते हैं। They make their choice on the persuasion of some agents who go from door to door. What is happening now is that the Government is thinking as if we are the USA and that everybody is literate, everybody is using the internet. It is not so. That is why reducing the commission means people will then fall prey to some agents who collect deposits for some Ponzi schemes. That is the real danger. And that is why this reduction of commission is an assault on the very system of collecting investment. आज देश को इन्वेस्टमेंट की जरूरत है इसलिए मैं यह क्वेश्चन पूछना चाहता हूँ। इन्होंने कहा कि अभी स्टोक होल्डर्स से चर्चा की है तो इसका अर्थ है कि इन्होंने सभी से चर्चा की है। जो स्मॉल एजेंट्स की सभी यूनियन्स हैं, इन्होंने उनसे तो कोई चर्चा नहीं की है। उनकी तरफ से जो रिप्रेजेंटेशन आए हैं, उनको देखकर और अपने देश की विशेषता को देखकर क्या सरकार, स्मॉल एजेंट्स का जो कमीशन रिड्यूज किया है, उसको फिर से बरकरार रखने के बारे में सोचेगी?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there was a time when small savings was the only avenue for savings for the citizens. Today, there are many more avenues for savings and I think it is right that citizens should have a menu of options to save. Small savings are really driven by the State Governments and the obligation to borrow from the small savings is on the State Governments. It is the State Government which has to take a call on how they will expand the network of small savings agents and how they will maximise savings. The savings, in fact, went up, came down and went up. The net savings turned out to be negative in some many years because people withdraw as they have other avenues to invest. The Shyamala Gopinath Committee, which I referred to in my answer, studied the matter extensively and made certain recommendations. These recommendations were accepted by the Government except the recommendation regarding the Mahila Pradhan Kshetriya Bachat Yojana where, for the time being, we said that we will continue to keep the commission at the same level. The thrust of the recommendation of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee is that the scheme should be investor-centric rather than agent-centric and I think that is a correct approach. This report was accepted sometime ago. Two orders were issued on the 11th of November, 2011 and 26th of March, 2012. If we find that in the implementation of these orders, there is any aspect which requires to be reviewed, I am willing to review it. But, these were the orders issued when my predecessor was in office in November, 2011 and March, 2012. But, I have an open mind on this.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I appreciate the hon. Minister's statement that numerous other avenues of savings are gradually emerging in our economy. It may be so. But, these are small savings which are also basically availed by the common mass of the people and, at the same time, these are the savings which are channelised in the developmental process of the country. There are many other avenues of savings which go into other routes like speculation and others. So, my submission and request to the hon. Minister is, whether there is a need to draw a balance between making it investor-centric as well as taking care of the agents who do play a big role in keeping the investment rate in the country fairly respectable, despite all economic gloom that is prevalent in the country. It is 33 per cent. It is quite a respectable rate of savings where lakhs of agents do play a role. Definitely I am not going to make a comment on the veracity of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee. They have their own considerations. No doubt, the State Government has to take a call. I also appreciate that. But, will the Central Government, presiding over the economy of the country, taking care of the importance of the

small savings in the country, taking care of the level of awareness in the mass of the people—these agents do play a role to amass the small savings—reconsider the issue of the agency commission? It provides self-employment to a big number of people and in these days of unemployment, these are the routes where people are finding avenues to buy their bread and at the same time, serve the country by amassing the small savings. I believe that a reconsideration approach will serve the twin purposes. It will amass savings in a better manner to channelise it in a developmental route instead of speculative route. So, in view of all these considerations, will you consider the agency commission issue and make it a bit more attractive to ensure the livelihood as well as amassing of the small savings in the country?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, yes, we should keep the interest of the saver in mind; and that is why the interest rates were changed on the 1st April, 2012. In many instruments interest rates were sharply increased from 1st April, 2012. So, we have the saver in mind. We must also have the agent in mind. But there is a third player, whom the hon. Member has ignored; it is the State Government. Every rupee saved in that State, the State Government is obliged to borrow, underline the words obliged to borrow, a minimum of 50% per cent or 100 per cent, according to their choice. Many State Governments are not inclined to borrow. Therefore, many State Governments no longer actively promote small savings even if I wish to actively promote small savings; and I do, but the State Government which has to actively promote small savings; many of them have even wound up their Small Savings Departments. Therefore, we have to keep in mind that with more avenues for savings available, with more avenues for the Government to borrow, a balance has to be struck between the opportunities for savings available to the savers, the opportunities for borrowing available to the Governments, and in between how to remunerate the agent. As I said, in my answer to the hon. Member's query, two orders were issued in November, 2011 and March, 2012. But I have an open mind as we implement these orders, if a review is necessary, I will certainly do it.

DR. T.N. SEEMA: Sir, the Central Government actually wants State Governments to encourage small savings. On the basis of Shyamala Gopinath Committee why should the Centre ask the States to stop giving commission which they were paying for the last so many years? Since the Central Government is going to reduce the commission, why should the State Governments stop giving commission to the agents?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I cannot answer for the State Governments. I can only say what we have done based on the Shyamala Gopinath Committee. If the State Government wishes to remunerate or compensate their agents in any different way, they are free to do so.

Guidelines to banks for recovery of NPA funds

*183. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes available to persons who have taken loans from banks which have been declared Non-Performing Assets (NPA), wanting to clear their liabilities to banks;
- (b) the details of those schemes and their validity;
- (c) the guidelines to banks for recovery of NPA funds; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued instructions from time to time that the banks can frame their own Board approved policy for compromise and negotiated settlement of the Non-Performing Assets (NPAs). Banks and financial institutions, while entering into compromise settlement, have to ensure that the Net Present Value (NPV) of the settlement amount is calculated and this amount should generally not be less than the NPV of the realizable value of the securities. It has also been advised that the banks should ensure that the compromise settlements are done in a fair and transparent manner.

Besides the above, to improve the health of financial sector, to reduce the NPAs, to improve asset quality of banks and to prevent slippages, RBI has issued instructions, which stipulate that each bank is required to have a loan recovery policy which sets down the manner of recovery of dues, targeted level of reduction (period-wise), norms for permitted sacrifice/waiver, factors to be taken into account before considering waivers, decision levels, reporting to higher authorities and monitoring of write-off/waiver cases. The instructions also stipulate that there should be a Board approved policy in place for valuation of properties including

collaterals accepted for their exposures and the valuation should be done by professionally qualified independent valuers.

Banks are required to monitor their NPAs and take steps to bring them down through upgradation/recovery/OTS. Reserve Bank of India also monitors the NPA levels in banks. This aspect is reviewed during Annual Financial Inspections of banks and monitored on an ongoing basis through regulatory returns submitted by banks and periodical meetings with banks.

The Government has advised Public Sector Banks to take a number of new initiatives to increase the pace of recovery and manage NPAs, which include appointment of Nodal officers for recovery, to conduct special drives for recovery of loss assets, to put in place early warning system, to replace system of post dated cheques with Electronic Clearance System (ECS).

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया है, मगर मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर संतोषजनक नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सभापति जी, मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश में ऋण वसूली के लिए कानून तो सभी के लिए बराबर है, मगर जो मध्यमवर्गीय परिवार से गरीब तबके के लोग आते हैं, जो अपनी रोटी, रोजगार चलाने के लिए ऋण लेते हैं, उनके लिए वसूली के लिए दूसरी अप्रोच है, दूसरा तरीका है और बड़े लोगों के लिए दूसरा तरीका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपसे बिल्कुल सहमत हूँ, मैं वही कह रहा हूँ। मेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय मंत्री जी ने नवम्बर माह में उत्तर दिया था। मैंने जो प्रश्न पूछा था, उसमें उन्होंने बताया था कि एन.पी.ए. में वर्षवाइज कितना पैसा बकाया है। उस समय के माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया था कि 2009-10 में 35,462 करोड़ रुपये की राशि है। उसके बाद वह बढ़ता ही गया। 2010-11 में 42,940 करोड़ रुपये, 2011-12 में 66,995 करोड़ रुपये और 2012-13 में अभी तक 87,562 करोड़ रुपये हो गए हैं। यानी साफ तौर पर लगता है कि सरकार ने बैंकों को नियम के आधार पर ऋण वसूली के लिए जो प्रावधान उपलब्ध कराए हैं, उन तरीकों से ऋण नहीं वसूला जा रहा है। गरीबों के लिए वे मसलमैन को एजेंट बहाल करते हैं, जिससे वहां जाकर गरीबों से तो ऋण की वसूली हो जाती है, लेकिन बेचारे मध्यम वर्ग के बहुत गरीब तबके के लोग ऋण वापस नहीं देने की वजह से और बैंकों के जो मसलमैन होते हैं, उनसे तंग आकर आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं।

मगर वहीं बड़े लोगों के पास अरबों-खरबों रुपए बकाया हैं, उनकी वसूली के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है।

श्री सभापति: आप सवाल पूछिए।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्षवार जो एनपीए की राशि लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, बड़े उद्योगपतियों के लिए जिसे आप माफ कर देने का काम करते हैं, क्या आप उसी तरह का कोई कानून या कोई नियम उन मध्यमवर्गीय लोगों के लिए, जो छोटे उद्योग चलाने वाले हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे व्यवसाय करने वाले हैं, उनके लिए भी एनपीए की मूल राशि लेकर उसे माफ करने का काम करेंगे?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government's policy is clear. Whenever I meet Chairmen and Managing Directors of public sector banks, I make it abundantly clear to them that recovery of loans, especially from the poor people, must be done in a respectful manner. We must respect the borrower; we must respect the borrower's circumstances and the recovery must be done in a respectful manner. NPAs rise or NPAs fall depending upon the economic conditions prevalent in the country. Today, the world over, all economies are challenged. The Indian economy also faces stress. It is the stress which is reflected in the rising NPAs. But when the economy does well, NPAs will come down as they did between 2004 and 2008. What I told Chairmen and Managing Directors is in the public domain. I said, "When the economy is under stress, NPAs will rise, but it is the duty of the banks to handhold sectors which are under stress so that they come out of difficulties. As the economy recovers, they will come out of difficulties." More so in the case of small borrowers—small borrowers who borrow under differential rate of interest—or those who take education loans or self-help groups or self-employed people, there will be some stress; there will be rise in NPAs, but we have to tide over this difficult time so that when the economy recovers, they will pay. I think the message has gone to Chairmen and Managing Directors. If there are specific instances of any bank employing musclemen or undesirable elements to recover loans, kindly bring it to my notice. The severest action will be taken.

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी तक एनपीए की जो राशि है, जिसे आपने आंकड़ों के आधार पर दिया है और मैंने आपको बताया कि इसमें जो बड़े उद्योगपति हैं, जो बड़े घराने के लोग हैं, जिन्होंने ऋण लिया और ऋण वापस नहीं करने का काम किया, उनकी कितनी राशि है और उनकी वसूली के लिए कौन से उपाय किए जा रहे हैं?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there is no translation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no translation!

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Now it is coming.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, money is the same in Hindi and English. No translation!

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, ठीक है।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, मैंने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं इस प्रश्न को दोहरा देता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने सुन लिया।

श्री राम कृपाल यादव: सर, वे हिन्दी जानते तो हैं, मगर शायद बोल नहीं पाते हैं। सर, हिन्दी राष्ट्रभाषा है, जानना चाहिए।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Reserve Bank of India is the regulator and the banks are obliged to follow the guidelines laid down by the RBI. There are five main circulars issued by the RBI regarding recovery of loans. These circulars are binding on all the banks. One of the circulars issued on the 4th of October, 2007 refers to how compromises can be entered into in certain cases and what procedure should be followed. A number of steps are taken to recover the loans, and, in fact, a lot of money is recovered from large borrowers too. While some accounts become NPAs, a large number of accounts move from doubtful assets to sub-standard ones, and from sub-standard to standard, and money is recovered. In fact, if any specific supplementary is raised about any particular case, I can collect the information. But the RBI's guidelines are binding. Money is recovered from large borrowers. And there is no special favour shown to any large borrower. Certainly, I will not allow any banks to show any special favour to any large borrower as long as the recovery is done according to the guidelines of the RBI.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the country is facing a situation where it is not only the NPAs which are bothering the system but also a large number of restructured assets and a very large number of CDR cases which are mounting day-by-day. I don't know how much the Government or the banking system is going to be able to survive that. But my supplementary to the hon. Minister is this. It is very easy to say that the economy is the reason for the large number of NPAs. But I think one of the reasons why the NPAs, especially in the power sector and the infrastructure sector, have gone up is largely because of mismanagement of the Government in terms of getting environmental approvals, in terms of approving tariffs to regulators, etc. In such a situation, when accounts are going bad or NPAs are created, would the Government, in consultation with the RBI, consider something like a 'force majeure' situation, when instances are

there where the companies cannot meet their obligations for situations beyond the control of companies? What is the Government's view in case of NPAs where the situation is beyond the control of borrowers, big or small, where banks do not lend money in time, where environment clearances are not given in time and where land is not acquired by Governments in time?

And, Sir, the second thing...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This is the second part of the same supplementary. When NPAs are restructured or when NPAs are taken up for CDR, there is always a clause for recompense. I would like to know how much money, which has been written off or waived through NPAs, the Government-sponsored banks have been able to recover through the recompense clause and whether a serious effort is made to recover the money.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, businesses will face ups and downs. Some factors are within the control of the business and some are not within the control of the business. And I think that is what the hon. Member is referring to. But I don't think that can be classified as 'force majeure', 'force majeure' has a different meaning. The RBI's guidelines take note of these difficulties. That is why, on RBI's guidelines, a number of circulars are issued, and they advise banks as to how to restructure an account. Usually, this goes to the CDR Committee. The bankers sit down with the borrower and then they decide as to how the accounts shall be restructured. I am sure that the hon. Member is, certainly, not arguing that these accounts should not be restructured. In fact, in times of difficulties, the prudent thing to do is to restructure the accounts in the hope and in the expectation that as the economy recovers and as some of these difficulties are resolved, the account will become a standard account, and they will start repaying. Sir, we have recovered a large amount of money through upgradation, compromise and write-offs. There is a large amount of money recovered. For example, in the end of March, 2010, Rs.29,911 crores were recovered; in March, 2011, it was Rs.43,015 crores; and, in March, 2012, it was Rs.49,327 crores. So, through upgradation, compromise and write-off, monies are recovered. The other monies, still owing, are classified as standard, sub-standard, etc. And, it is my hope that as the economy recovers, these sectors will recover, these units will recover and the banks will be able to bring down their NPAs. This is the time for patience, a bit of hand-holding and applying the circulars prudently so that industries do not fall sick and

collapse. This is the time to help them recover. And this is the message that is being given to the public sector banks.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Sir, while the recovery process of the Non-Performing Assets is going to be auctioned finally by the banks, the RBI guidelines state that the bank authorities have to depend upon the local revenue officials about the properties. This will create more hurdles for the speedy recovery process. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether Government of India will give special powers to the banks about auctioning of Non-Performing Assets for the recovery, loans taken by big borrowers, valuing more than Rs. 10 lakhs.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, it is, perhaps, correct that valuation is done using the valuation prevalent in areas, circle rate or whatever, but I have with me a copy of a circular of the RBI dated 4th January, 2007, which advises banks that the board of a bank should have in place a policy for valuation of properties, including collaterals. Banks should obtain a minimum of two independent valuation reports for properties valued at Rs. 50 crores or above. So, when banks take into account different valuation reports, they do so according to a board-laid policy and they must value the property properly before they go against the property to recover the loans.

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या RBI के guidelines सिर्फ गरीबों के ऊपर implement होते हैं और करोड़पति लोग जो बड़ा amount लेते हैं, उनके ऊपर ये implement नहीं होते हैं? मैं गुजरात का एक किस्सा सुनाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You put your question.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Sir, I am putting my question. He has taken a loan for six acres and he wants to take action on that land. They have taken crores for rupees for industrial purpose. They have waived off. RBI के क्या rules हैं? क्या ये गरीबों के लिए अलग हैं और करोड़पतियों के लिए अलग हैं? सर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कितने लोगों के लोन माफ कर दिए गए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, मैं गुजरात का एक किस्सा सुनाता हूँ। वहां के एक किसान ने जिस 6 एकड़ जमीन के ऊपर लोन लिया, उसकी वह जमीन auction की जा रही है। सर, यह तो अन्याय है। इसके कारण ऐसे गरीबों को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका प्रश्न क्या है?

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: मेरा प्रश्न यह है कि गरीबों के लिए अलग रूल है और सरमाएदारों के लिए अलग रूल है? गरीब किसान ने 6 एकड़ जमीन के ऊपर लोन लिया और उसकी जमीन auction की जा रही है, यह कहां का रूल है? I am asking the hon. Minister whether he will take it up seriously.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, यह हाउस का collective question है कि छोटे lenders को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है। वे बिल्कुल सही बोल रहे हैं कि उनकी जमीन auction होती है और लोग गिरफ्तार भी हो रहे हैं। It is a very serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us hear the reply.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I don't know why hon. Member Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad got very angry.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Not angry, but concerned about the poor people.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The RBI and the RBI circulars is the same RBI and the same circulars, over the last many years. Nothing changed in the watershed year of 2004. Sir, if I may say that in a lighter vein. We have an RBI which is a regulator, and we have to respect the regulator's capacity and regulator's judgment in these matters. I do not know of any circular of the RBI, any instruction of RBI which directs banks to be less compassionate or less concerned about the plight of the poor. In fact, the RBI circulars clearly lay out that we must be respectful to the borrower, and the poorer the borrower, we must be sympathetic to his plight. Yes, there could be an odd case here or there. There could even be a handful of cases where branch managers have acted in excess. Those are cases of aberration. The persons concerned must be punished. But, by and large, I think banks are kind to poor borrowers, but if you want me to impress upon them, they should be kinder, they should be more compassionate, certainly, I will do so when I meet them next.

Coverage of cities under JNNURM

***184. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities in the State of Karnataka which have been covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether Government proposes to include some more cities of the State under UIG;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the results achieved in the cities which have already been covered under UIG in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Two (2) cities namely Bangaluru and Mysore are covered under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in the State of Karnataka.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Mission has completed its normal tenure on March, 2012. Extension of two years has been given for completion of ongoing projects and reforms only till March, 2014.

(d) So far, 23 projects on various admissible components out of a total of 47 projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM in the State of Karnataka have been reported physically completed and the residents are benefited to access basic level of urban services.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, in Karnataka, out of 46 projects sanctioned, only 16 have been completed. Would the hon. Minister kindly comment on her expectation of timelines for completion of these 30 pending projects? And, would she further tell us as to what percentage of CDP of Bangalore would these projects represent? And, how much further has Bangalore to go before JNNURM's vision of modern city is realized?

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Sir, the reply is very clear. The JNNURM was launched in December, 2005. It has to be finished by 2012. It is a seven-year project which has been extended by another two years. So, obviously, the earmark is 2014. The Report of Karnataka simply said that under UIG component of JNNURM, out of 47 projects, 23 have been completed. And, under the UIDSSMT, out of 38 projects, 9 have been completed.

With regard to State-level reforms, I would submit that it has reached 93 per cent and the UIG overall reforms completion is 71 per cent. Money that has been

released is Rs. 995.13 crores for the UIG. And, two cities have been completed one is Bangalore and the other one is Mysore.

Hon. Member has asked details about Bangalore. With regard to the specific project asked by hon. Minister, I would submit that the progress is very slow. The progress of drainage and sewerage line is very slow. It is slow because the State has to acquire land and the progress of land acquisition is also very slow. That is why the entire project is running slow.

Secondly, complaints are coming from the storm-affected areas saying that they have not got compensation from the State Government. So, obviously, these are the reasons why the projects have been delayed. The work is going on and by 2014, probably, the work would be finished.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Sir, I respectfully point out that what I asked was What is the Ministry's assessment of when these projects would be completed? And, I did not get reply to that.

I also asked what percentage of the CDP to these projects represents. It is a very important part, because you are building the overall CDP. So, kindly tell the House what percentage of the CDP to these projects represents. Is it 20 per cent or 30 per cent or 40 per cent or 50 per cent? It is a reasonable question. Anyway, you can reply to that separately.

Let me put my second supplementary.

Sir, the CAG Report has highlighted some irregularities with regard to allocation of houses under JNNURM. Would the Government kindly comment of what their response would be in the next version of JNNURM to fix this kind of irregularities?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, JNNURM-I was the first effort in trying to supplement efforts of the States in urban local bodies. There was a learning curve for the States and even for the Central Government. Now, with JNNURM-I being over, we have learnt a lot. The States have learnt a lot, because they have to create capacity in the States to implement these projects. There has to be capacity building to frame proper projects. There has to be capacity building to execute these projects. This, I believe, has happened to some extent. Still, there is a lot of capacity building to be done. So, we are discussing with various stakeholders, NGOs, etc., for JNNURM-II. In fact, I compliment the hon. Member for his own contribution in this.

So, Sir, JNNURM-II is in its final stages of completion. One of the most important things to be learnt from this is that we are going to ask every State to set up a dedicated municipal service, because there is no dedicated municipal service; today some officer is here and tomorrow some officer will be there.

Hon. Member has asked about Bangalore and Mysore. In these cities, they have the skills. But, in smaller municipalities, there is a huge capacity deficit. So, JNNURM-II will take into consideration all the difficulties that we faced and all the drawbacks that we have learnt under JNNURM-I.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Praveen Rashtrapal. But there is hardly any time. Do you wish to put the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: I will put the question, Sir. He can answer subsequently.

While spending money received from the Central Government, in particular on the JNNURM, it is observed that certain schemes are selected by State Governments, but are sent to the Centre because the funds are coming from the Central Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Leveraging Panchayats for efficiency

*185. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government contemplates to examine the possibility of leveraging Panchayats to work more efficiently in the delivery of public goods; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):
(a) and (b) While 'Panchayats' is a State subject and efficient functioning of the Panchayati Raj system is primarily the responsibility of the States, the Ministry of Panchayati Raj supports the strengthening of Panchayats through its various schemes. Under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) untied funds are given for meeting critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements in identified backward districts of the country. BRGF also aims to strengthen

Panchayats through its capacity building component. Under Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) financial assistance is provided to the non BRGF districts for capacity building and construction of Panchayat Ghars. The e-Panchayat scheme strengthens Panchayats by e-enabling Panchayats. Panchayat Manila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) focuses especially on Elected Women Representatives. Under the Panchayat Empowerment and Accountability Incentive Scheme (PEAIS) the Ministry also rewards States which devolve powers to the Panchayats.

Measures to check incidents of ATM theft

†*186. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether administrative and remedial measures have been taken by Government to check the increasing incidents of ATM theft;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of ATMs of nationalised banks and other banks looted during the past few years and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) RBI has taken various measures to strengthen security arrangements to check ATM theft by advising the Banks:

- (i) To cover all ATM sites by close circuit TV (CCTV) and every ATM should have atleast two CCTVs. Further cameras installed in ATMs to be examined frequently.
- (ii) Each ATM should have glass door, however, it should not obstruct camera recording of the person entering the ATM room.
- (iii) The credentials of private security guards deployed at ATMs should be verified.
- (iv) To ensure adequate training of security staff posted at ATMs.
- (v) To install separate dial lock keys for every ATM with double lock system,
- (vi) To strictly follow instructions on the process of opening of ATM and loading of money.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

- (vii) The recording of the camera installed in the ATM room should be examined frequently by banks and any security related aspect, if noticed, should be immediately shared with the concerned police authorities. A library of these recordings should also be maintained.
- (viii) To share information with the concerned police authorities.
- (ix) To maintain a visitors' register in every ATM room to monitor the movement of bank officers/employees.
- (x) To ensure sound alarm system in ATM room.
- (xi) ATM door should have a log-in system.
- (xii) ATM located in less populated/deserted areas and other ATMs where local police has advised so, should remain closed at night or shifted elsewhere.
- (xiii) Before deciding the site for a new ATM, the bank concerned should seek the opinion of the local police regarding the suitability of the site *vis-a-vis* security of the ATM.
- (xiv) Banks should ensure surprise checks of the ATMs and any laxity on part of security guard/security related aspects should be dealt with firmly.
- (xv) To disable cash retraction facility in all ATMs by 31st August, 2012.
- (xvi) Banks were advised to post, by way of operational/security measure, security guard and inspection of ATM on regular basis by bank official.
- (xvii) Banks have also been advised to enhance operational/security measures at ATM machines and ensure that each customer operates the machine in complete privacy.

(c) RBI has informed that the total number of theft cases at ATM and amount involved in respect of Scheduled Commercial Banks are as under:—

Sl. No.	Calendar Year	Total cases reported	Amount Involved (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	2009	143	328.30
2.	2010	229	564.55
3.	2011	271	551.55
4.	2012	235	1071.15
(upto Sep. 30th)			

Complaints from Haj pilgrims

*187. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 1.25 lakh Haj pilgrims proceed for Haj every year from India under the management of Haj Committee of India;

(b) whether Government is aware of the large number of complaints from Haj pilgrims regarding unsatisfactory travel and accommodation arrangements for them at Mecca and Medina;

(c) if so, the remedial steps Government would take to remove the grievances of Haj pilgrims;

(d) whether Government proposes to accept the demands of the Muslim community to establish a Haj Corporation in place of the Haj Committee of India; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir. 125,000 Haj seats were allocated to Haj Committee of India annually since 2010 and around the same number performed Haj.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Some complaints were received during Haj-2012. Issues raised therein were dealt with promptly in consultation with the stake holders concerned. A comprehensive remedial system is in place to redress complaints of pilgrims. An on-line system has also been introduced effective this year at the Consulate General of India, Jeddah to address complaints. The entire Haj process was planned carefully and problems envisaged and appropriate remedies were built into the preparations for Haj-2012. It is the constant endeavour of Government of India to keep learning from the experience of all stake holders in successive Haj pilgrimages and make improvements with a view to provide the pilgrims with better facilities.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Pollution problem in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plants

*188. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for improvement, in the light of the Centre for Science and Environment's green rating findings of steel sector;

(b) whether Government could come out with an independent White Paper on the status of pollution problem in the five major integrated plants of SAIL with time-line to shut down age-old production equipments, especially at Rourkela;

(c) the steps taken to address the poor health and safety records of steel sector, especially of contract workers, and on concerns of the affected local community on pollution and rehabilitation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) Centre for Science & Environment, a Delhi based NGO has recently come with a Green Rating Project (GRP) report on the environmental performance of 21 Indian iron and steel plants. Ministry of Steel has looked into this Report in consultation with the steel plants. The report has been taken with a positive spirit by the steel sector for improvement in their environmental performance.

(b) Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has a well structured and robust environment management system in place at all its plants. A multi-pronged strategy takes care of the short and long term schemes for pollution control. These include compliance to statutory norms, benchmarking with respect to national and international best practices, phasing out of obsolete technologies and ushering in new, cleaner and energy efficient technologies. SAIL is spending more than Rs.5000 crore exclusively on environmental protection measures in its ongoing modernization/expansion plan. The modernization/ expansion plan of SAIL including that at Rourkela Steel Plant addresses the vital issues of elimination of technological obsolescence by phasing out technologies and equipment resulting in adoption of clean technologies.

(c) and (d) Indian Steel Plants are committed to provide a safe and healthy work environment for the employees including contract workers. A number of measures like compliance to all statutory rules and regulations, development and adherence to safe operating and maintenance practices, training programmes and workshops for all level of employees including contract workers etc. are in vogue. Further, occupational health is one of the thrust areas in the steel companies. All the integrated plants have well established Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

centres primarily entrusted with preventive, promotive and curative functions. Periodic health checkups are conducted with emphasis of early detection and intervention for work related health problems. The steel plants have also taken a number of steps to comply with the laid down standards and norms at and around the steel plants addressing thereby the concerns of local communities.

- (e) Does not arise in view of (c) and (d) above.

Committee on Direct Cash Transfers

*189. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of reference given to a High Powered National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers constituted recently;

(b) to what extent, the proposed transfer would reduce corruption and pilferage;

(c) whether it is a fact that Aadhaar is proposed to made mandatory for getting the benefit; and

(d) in what manner, the Ministry is planning to implement the scheme when Aadhar has not been issued to majority of the population?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers would engage in providing an overarching vision and direction to enable direct cash transfers of benefits under various Government schemes and programmes to individuals. The National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers is mandated to engage in following tasks:

- (i) Provide an overarching vision and direction to enable direct cash transfers of benefits under various government schemes and programmes to individuals, leveraging the investments being made in the Aadhaar Project, financial inclusion and other initiatives of the Government, with the objective of enhancing efficiency, transparency and accountability.
- (ii) Determine broad policy objectives and strategies for direct cash transfers.
- (iii) Identify Government programmes and schemes for which direct cash transfers to individuals can be adopted and suggest the extent and scope of direct cash transfers in each case.

- (iv) Coordinate the activities of various Ministries/ Departments/Agencies involved in enabling direct cash transfers and ensure timely, coordinated action to ensure speedy rollout of direct cash transfers across the country.
- (v) Specify timelines for the rollout of direct cash transfers.
- (vi) Review the progress of implementation of direct cash transfers and provide guidance for mid-course corrections.
- (vii) Any other related matter.

(b) Since Aadhaar is based on unique identity of a person that includes finger print and iris, the proposed transfer will help in de-duplication and accurate targeting of the beneficiary.

(c) The decision on whether Aadhaar should be mandatory for getting benefits through Direct Cash Transfer would be taken by individual Ministries/ Departments with respect to their own schemes.

(d) As Aadhaar numbers are in the process of being issued, Aadhaar enabled Direct Cash Transfer is being implemented in a phase wise manner beginning with 43 districts from 1.1.2013.

Complaints of corruption in the Commonwealth Games

†*190. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any complaints and information regarding financial irregularities and corruption in the Commonwealth Games;
- (b) if so, the details of complaints and informations;
- (c) whether any action has been taken by Government on the above matter so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A number of allegations of corruption and financial irregularities in the matter of Commonwealth Games-2010 have been reported. These include:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(i) Allegations of corruption in the conduct of the Games, misappropriation of funds, mismanagement, wasteful expenditure and wrongdoing related to the Games, (ii) Delay in completion of sports and city infrastructure projects (iii) Defects in quality of construction, poor site management and escalation on costs (iv) Accidents during the construction of CWG related projects and (v) Steps taken by the Government to punish the guilty.

The organization of the Comptroller and Auditor General also conducted a comprehensive audit of the concerned Ministries/department of Government of India, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), State Government of Maharashtra, Organizing Committee (OC) and other bodies related to Commonwealth Games and gave its observations/recommendations in its Report No. 6 of 2011-12 on XIX Commonwealth Games. The Report presented to Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 05.08.2011 is under examination of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

(c) to (e) The Government, immediately, after the completion of the Commonwealth Games-2010 constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) headed by Shri V.K. Shunglu to look into the various issues related to the organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games-2010, and lessons to be learnt for the future. The HLC has completed its task and submitted six Reports relating to (i) Host Broadcasting (ii) Commonwealth Games Village (iii) City infrastructure (iv) Games Venue (v) Organizing Committee, and (vi) a Main report on organizing and conduct of Commonwealth Games.

Besides, the Government constituted a Group of Ministers (GOM) on 2nd August, 2011 under the chairmanship of Minister of Defence to (i) consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the finding and recommendations contained in the Reports of the High Level Committee (HLC) constituted to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, and upon such consideration, arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC; (ii) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would included disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in the Reports; and (iii) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

The Group of Minister (GOM) have made their recommendations in its first and second Reports. As regards the remaining Reports, the GOM decided that the

comments and views of the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies be forwarded by the Ministries/Departments/Other Agencies to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for information in the matter of ongoing investigations.

Apart from the HLC, the other investigative agencies such as Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Enforcement Directorate are also conducting investigations within their respective jurisdictions and as per their mandate. The Central Investigating Agency *i.e.* Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have registered 28 cases (18 Regular Cases and 10 Preliminary Enquires cases) against various persons/entities related to Commonwealth Games, 2010. They include 10 cases against Organizing Committee, Commonwealth Games-2010, 5 cases against NDMC, 3 cases against CPWD, 5 cases against PWD, 1 case against MCD, 3 cases against DDA and 1 case against MTNL. Further, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) have registered 9 cases regarding irregularities in tendering process, financial irregularities and embezzlement etc. against various officials. The cases are at various stages of investigation and will reach their logical conclusion as per due process of Law.

Agreements with Japan

†*191. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Prime Minister has postponed his official visit to Japan in view of political scenario there;
- (b) whether any concrete agreement has been reached between the two countries to strengthen their relations;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government is willing to accept the co-operation of Japan in the field of atomic energy; and
- (e) the view of Japan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Prime Minister was scheduled to pay an official visit to Japan from 15-18 November, 2012 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Japan. Keeping in view that the dissolution of the Japanese Lower House of Parliament would be

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

announced on 16 November, 2012, the visit of Prime Minister to Japan was postponed to a later date.

(b) and (c) The Governments of India and Japan signed the Agreement on Social Security and the Memorandum on Cooperation in the Rare Earths Industry in India in Tokyo on 16 November, 2012. The conclusion and signing of these agreements will further enhance and strengthen the India-Japan Strategic and Global Partnership.

(d) and (e) On 25 June, 2010, the Government of Japan announced its decision to commence negotiations with the Government of India on an Agreement for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy. Three rounds of formal negotiations have been held so far.

Plan to promote religious tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

*192. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existence of Chandi Mata Temple, Bhaderwah, Gupt Ganga, Bhaderwah. Vasik Naag Temple, Jamian Masjid, Kailash Kund, Thubba Temple, Subbar Naag Temple, Raushira Mata Temple, Gatha Budda Vasik Naag Temple, Nagni Mata Temple, Chandi Mata Temple Machail in Bhaderwah, Kishtwar, Doda;

(b) whether it is a fact that these temples are very ancient and have a religious and historic importance;

(c) whether Government has any plan to promote above-said places as religious tourism; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the State Government all these religious places exist in the Bhaderwah Tehsil of Doda District except Chandi Mata Temple which is in the Padder area of District Kishtwar. These temples are old and have a religious and historic importance.

(c) and (d) Development and promotion of tourism projects including implementation and monitoring are primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, which are complete as per scheme guidelines and prioritized in

consultation with the State Government, subject to the availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

Revenue through the National Clean Energy Fund

*193. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Clean Energy Fund has been able to generate revenue of Rs. 1,066 crore (approx.) in 2010-11 Rs. 3,249 crore (approx.) in 2011-12 and Rs. 3,864 crore (approx.) in 2012;

(b) if so, the number of projects for research and development that have been funded so far, year-wise or, whether this fund is being used as adjunct to the General Budget to meet the regular budgetary shortfalls of the already approved and running schemes; and

(c) if so, whether the fund is being misutilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total tax revenue generated through 'Clean Energy Cess' was Rs. 1,066.46 crore (Actual) for the financial year 2010-11 and Rs. 3,249.40 crore (Revised Estimates) for financial year 2011-12. In respect of the current financial year (2012-13), the budgetary estimates are of Rs. 3,864.20 crore.

(b) and (c) In all, 15 projects envisaging total support of Rs.1,974.16 crore out of the NCEF have been recommended by the Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) till date. During the F.Y. 2011-12, the IMG recommended 10 projects for NCEF support of Rs. 573.05 crore, while during the current FY., as on date, 5 projects have been recommended for NCEF funding of Rs. 1,401.11 crore. The NCEF is created for funding Research and Innovative projects in Clean Energy technologies. Clear Guidelines have been laid down for appraisal and approval of the projects/schemes eligible for financing under the Fund. The projects that have been approved and recommended for funding are based on these guidelines. The Fund is neither an adjunct to the General Budget nor is it being misutilized.

Factors responsible for the declining growth rate

*194. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has examined the factors responsible for the declining growth rate in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the strategy Government proposes to adopt to check/control the day-to-day rising inflation so as to ensure sustainable growth rate in the country; and

(c) Government's reaction to International Monetary Fund's "World Economic Outlook" released/reported on October 9, 2012 lowering India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth projection in 2012 to 4.9 per cent for the first time since 2002?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The reduction in the rate of growth of gross domestic product in 2011-12 is attributable to both domestic and global factors. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and the near-recessionary conditions prevailing in Europe; sluggish growth in several industrialized economies, etc. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector.

(b) The main aim of economic policies in India has been to achieve high growth with moderate inflation. Monetary, fiscal and other policies are used appropriately depending on prevailing economic situation. High inflationary pressures had necessitated adoption of tight monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India. It raised policy rates by 375 basis points between March, 2010 and October 2011. With some moderation in inflation, there has been some relaxation in the monetary policy stance. This is reflected in reduction in cash reserve ratio (CRR) in phased manner from 6.0 per cent in October, 2011 to 4.25 per cent in October, 2012, reduction in statutory liquidity ratio from 24 per cent since May, 2012 to 23 per cent in August 2012 and a reduction in repo rate by 50 basis points in April, 2012. As inflation eases further, there will be an opportunity for monetary policy to take measures to mitigate growth risks. Several policy measures are undertaken by the Government to check day-to-day price rise *viz.* reduction of import duties for several goods, ban on exports of specific commodities, etc. Steps being undertaken to facilitate fiscal consolidation are also expected to further rein in inflation. Measures being undertaken by the Government to revive growth in the economy, *inter alia*, include better access to finance for manufacturing sector, fast tracking of large investment projects in the areas of power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, strengthening of financial and banking sector, etc. Other specific measures taken by the Government, *inter alia*, include enhancing the level of investment for agriculture sector including irrigation projects, promoting Micro Small

and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector by way of higher allocation of funds, enhancing investment in the infrastructure sector and also focusing on Public Private Partnerships, introduction of a new National Manufacturing Policy, etc. The steps recently outlined include reduction in the subsidy on diesel, announcement of disinvestment in certain PSUs, measures to strengthen the investment climate (liberalization of FDI in multi-brand retail, aviation, broadcasting) and are expected to revive market confidence and restore growth momentum.

(c) According to the International Monetary Fund, India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant market prices is estimated to grow at 4.9 per cent in 2012. Various agencies like the IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, research organizations within the country and outside as well as credit rating agencies bring out forecasts regarding the growth rate of the economy. These forecasts, based on specific and often different assumptions, differ from one another and do not represent the views of the Government of India. However, the Government takes into cognizance the concerns expressed by all stakeholders regarding the pace of the country's economic growth, and takes appropriate action.

Promotion of indigenous eco-tourism in tribal regions of the country

*195.SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Ministry has taken to promote indigenous eco-tourism in the tribal regions of the country;

(b) the eco-tourism projects that have been undertaken so far to encourage communities in protecting bio-diversity;

(c) the number of poor people who have benefited so far from such projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The Development and Promotion of Tourism including indigenous eco-tourism in the tribal regions of the country is primarily the responsibility of State Governments/Union Territory (U.T.) Administrations concerned. However, Ministry of Tourism, grants central financial assistance to projects, including projects promoting indigenous eco-tourism, to the States/Union Territories in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, utilization of funds sanctioned earlier, *inter-se* priority, and adherence to Scheme Guidelines.

The details of tourism projects, including indigenous eco-tourism projects in tribal regions of the country sanctioned by the Ministry of Tourism to various States/Union Territories during 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year (till 30th September, 2012) are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) State Governments/Union Territory Administrations execute all tourism projects including those relating to Eco-tourism. Ministry of Tourism periodically monitors the projects executed by the States/Union Territories with Central Financial Assistance. No separate impact assessment of the benefits accruing from the Eco-tourism projects has been carried out by the Ministry of Tourism. However, the Ministry of Tourism has a mandate to promote tourism in the country in a responsible manner. The National Tourism Policy states that greater emphasis should be laid on eco-tourism whose parameters should be broader than those of nature tourism alone so that it helps in eliminating poverty, ending unemployment, in creating new skills, in enhancing the status of women, in preserving cultural heritage, encouraging tribal and local crafts and improving overall environment and facilitating growth of a more just and fair social order.

Statement

State-wise/Union Territory-wise details of Central Financial Assistance given by the Ministry of Tourism during the Eleventh Five Year Plan and current year (Upto 30th September, 2012) for projects focusing on eco-tourism including indigenous eco tourism.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No	Year	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh			
1	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Pulicat Lake in B.V. Palem at Nellore District.	167.37
2	2008-09	Destination Development of Eco-Park at Nellore Tank, Nellore District.	165.62
3	2008-09	Destination Development of Chillaka Hill Tribal Retreat-Phakal Eco-Tourism Zone and Landscape Park Kummurikunta Narsampet. Warangal District.	312.22

1	2	3	4
4	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism centre at Jannaram Adilabad District	283.94
5	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Center at Ananthagiri Ranga Reddy Dist.	404.51
6	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism Centre at Orvakallu, Kunool District in Andhra Pradesh	486.35
Arunachal Pradesh			
7	2010-11	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Tego Gamlin Village, West Siang District	370.65
8	2011-12	Construction of Eco-Tourism at Hukanjuri under Deomali Sub-Division	487.93
9	2012-13	Eco-Tourism at Kone Gipong area under Dambuk sub division of Lower Dibang Valley distt.	468.43
Chandigarh			
10	2010-11	Up-gradation at Eco-Tourism Park cum botanical Garden and Creation & Strengthening of Tourism infrastructure	313.32
Haryana			
11	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism in Morni-Pinjore hills and Sultanpur National Park	329.00
12	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism in Kalesar	319.00
Himachal Pradesh			
13	2007-08	Integrated Development of Tribal Circuit with special focus on Eco Tourism at Spiti-Sangla, Kinnaur-Spiti- Lahaul, Pangi	50.00
14	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism in Himachal Pradesh-Kullu-Kalidhar-Manali-Koth-Naggar-Siraj Eco Circuit-, Rohru-Mandi-Sandasu Khasdhar, Larot Dodrakawar-upgradation of forest rest houses, Sarhan, Sholtu to Purbani, Bilaspur Eco Circuit	368.22

1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir			
15	2010-11	Development of Eco Friendly 'Resort in between Nilgrath and Sarbal Village. Jammu and Kashmir by Sonamarg Development Authority	242.13
16	2011-12	Creation of Tourism Infrastructure for Day Camping, Eco-Tourism and Pilgrim Tourism at Park Gatha, Khanitop, Seoj, Padri and at Pilgrim destinations at Bhaderwah in Jammu and Kashmir by Bhaderwah Dev Authority	466.57
17	2012-13	Eco friendly development of Satkudi (Base camp) to Vishansar by Sonamarg Development Authority	406.37
Karnataka			
18	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Park at Hanumanthanagar, Maddur Taluk Mandya District.	229.42
19	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism setting up of Jungle Camps and Trails	322.21
20	2007-08	Development of Eco-Sites at Talacauvery, Gopinatham, Bhagwati and Seetanadi	380.26
21	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort & Adventure Tourism Facilities, Talkale, Jog, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District	414.68
22	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Park at Kaginele (District Haveri)	499.97
23	2009-10	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort/ Facilities at Daroji Bear Sanctuary, Hampi, Hospet Taulak Bellary District	339.77
24	2009-10	Development of Jungle Lodges & Resorts at Vilaspur tank in Bidar District	381.35

1	2	3	4
25	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Resort at Khanapur, Forest, Belgum District.	440.32
26	2010-11	Pilikula Nisargadhama Eco Tourism Resort	419.65
Kerala			
27	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism Programme in Gavi, Pathanamthitta District.	20.05
28	2008-09	Malabar Mangrove Eco-Tourism circuit in Malappuram, Kozhikode. Kannur and Kasargode Districts.	349.36
Madhya Pradesh			
29	2009-10	Samardha Eco-Tourism Destination Development, District Raisen.	33.45
Maharashtra			
30	2008-09	Major Circuit Development for Eco-Tourism Development Scheme for Vidarbha Region as a Mega Project.	3738.19
Manipur			
31	2010-11	Eco Tourism Complex at Thangal, Senapati District.	310.85
Nagaland			
32	2008-09	Integrated Development of Mon as Eco-Adventure & Cultural destination.	452.76
33	2009-10	Tourist Destination at Kigwema-MT. Suro Eco-Adventure.	383.06
34	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Eco-Adventure & Cultural Circuit, Changtongya-Mingkong-Noksen-Tobu-Shatuya.	784.70
35	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure & Cultural Hub at Akito.	434.70

1	2	3	4
36	2010-11	Integrated Tourist Destination: Eco-Adventure Culture Hub Chizami.	500.00
Rajasthan			
37	2010-11	Infrastructure Development of Eco-tourism destination, Kumbhalgarh-Todgarh-Raoli-Ranakpur as a tourist destination & development circuit	594.55
Sikkim			
38	2007-08	Construction of Indian Himalayan Centre for Adventure and Eco-Tourism at Chemchey Phase-II in South Sikkim	389.54
39	2009-10	Development and Promotion of Eco-Tourism Destination in Lachung, Yumthang and in North Sikkim	394.41
Tamil Nadu			
40	2009-10	Destination Development of Thiruparandundram Eco-park in Madurai District.	387.63
41	2011-12	Development of Botanical Garden at Yercaud in Salem District.	365.00
Uttar Pradesh			
42	2011-12	Development and beautification of Shiv Dham & Eco-tourism at Shahpur, Sultanpur.	226.65
43	2011-12	Development of Eco-tourism at Goverdhan (Part of Development of Mathura-Vrindavan as a Mega Tourist Circuit)	91.95
Uttarakhand			
44	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism Huts at Auli, Chamoli District.	461.62
45	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism at back waters of Tehri lake.	496.74

1	2	3	4
46	2010-11	Development of Eco-Tourism on Purola-Netwar- Harkidun Circuit.	700.85
47	2011-12	Development of Eco- Tourism at Almora	490.80
48	2011-12	Development of Nirmal Gangotri Eco-Tourism Mega Circuit at Uttarakashi in Uttarakhand	5,000.00
49	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Sat Tal, Uttarakhand	494.79
50	2011-12	Development of Eco-Tourism at Lansdowne, Uttarakhand	495.95
West Bengal			
51	2007-08	Development of Eco-Tourism circuit in and around Jhargram, Distt. Paschim Mednipur.	666.55
52	2008-09	Sajnekhali Eco-tourism complex-Cum-Destination project in South 24 Paraganas District	457.60
53	2010-11	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (eco tourism project)	394.00
54	2011-12	Destination Tourism Project at Sunderbans, 24 Parganas (south)	488.53
TOTAL			28733.54

Stake sale in NTPC

*196.SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pushing for a stake sale in National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), India's largest power company, over-ruling the Power Ministry's concerns to meet the disinvestment target of Rs. 30,000 crore in the current fiscal; and

(b) if so, what amount is likely to be received through the proposed stake sale in NTPC?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The sale price will be decided a few days before the day of sale. Hence it is not possible to assess the amount of sale at this point of time.

Percentage of SC/ST/OBC officers in Government

*197.DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director in Government of India;

(b) total number of all employees, category-wise, in all the Ministries in Government;

(c) the number of SC/ST/OBC persons presently working in above (a) and (b) and their percentage;

(d) whether the percentage of SC/ST/OBC officers on these posts is as per their reservation quota;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps Government proposes to take to fill up their backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Total number of posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director and their equivalent in Government of India is not maintained by this Department. However, number of officers on central Deputation to these posts as on date is as follows:

Post/Level	Total Number of Officers	Number of SC officers	Number of ST officers	Number of OBC officers
Secretary or Equivalent	102	-	2	-
Addl. Secretary or Equivalent	113	5	1	-
Joint Secretary or Equivalent	453	32	14	1
Director or Equivalent	677	50	20	29
TOTAL	1345	87	37	30

2. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in posts and services of the Central Government as on 1.1.2011 is as under:

Group	Total Employees	SCs		STs		OBCs	
		No. of SCs	%	No. of STs	%	No. of OBCs	%
A	77455	8922	11.5	3732	4.8	5357	6.9
B	190134	28403	14.9	11357	6.0	13897	7.3
C (including erstwhile Group 'D')	2744629	481072	17.5	207353	7.6	427901	15.6
TOTAL	3012218	518397	17.2	222442	7.4	447155	14.8

(d) to (f) The posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary, Joint Secretary and Director (not including posts of Director in Central Secretariat Service) in the Government of India are filled on deputation under Central Staffing Scheme. Reservation does not apply to posts filled by deputation and therefore, there is no reservation quota or backlog for these posts.

**Proposals received from the West Bengal Government
for development of tourism**

*198. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any project proposal from the State Government of West Bengal for the schemes and Revenue Generating Projects including Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits and Destination Development Schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and present status of these projects; and

(c) the details of total outlay, annual allocation, amount released, utilisation, progress and achievement made from budgetary allocation to the State for the development and promotion of tourism industry of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (c) The development and promotion of tourism is undertaken

primarily by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, however, extends financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects, which are identified in consultation with them during annual prioritization meetings under various tourism schemes of the Ministry, subject to availability of funds.

The Ministry of Tourism has not received any project proposal from the State Government of West Bengal during the Eleventh plan or the current financial year under its scheme of "Large Revenue Generating Projects" (LRG). However, project proposals related to Tourism Destinations/Circuits have been received and sanctioned during the Eleventh plan and the current financial year depending upon the prioritization decided in consultation with the State Government every year under the scheme of "Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits" (PIDDC).

The amounts sanctioned for various tourism infrastructure projects under the scheme "PIDDC" during the Eleventh Plan and the current financial year to the Government of West Bengal and their present status are given in Statement.

Statement

Projects sanctioned during 2007-08 to 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)			
Sl.No.	Name of project	Amount sanctioned	Present Status as on 03.12.2012
1	2	3	4
2007-08			
1.	Development of Eco-Tourism Circuit in and around Jhargram at Paschim Medinpur, West Bengal	6.66	Under Execution
2.	Development of Indian Freedom Circuit on Mahatma's Path in West Bengal	2.27	Completed
3.	Development of Darjeeling as Tourist Destination	4.96	Under Execution
4.	Development of a Tourist Circuit-Bolpur-Bakreshwar-Nathati in Birbhum District in West Bengal	6.50	Under Execution

1	2	3	4
5.	Development of Kalimpong as a Tourist Destination in West Bengal	3.49	Completed
6.	Development of Circuit Tourism at Bakkhall, Frasergunj and Sagar Island in South 24 Parganas Distt. in West Bengal.	4.71	Completed
7.	Development of a Tourist Circuit-Bally-Bagnan-Samtabar-Panitra-Garchumuk-Gadiara in Howrah district in West Bengal.	2.54	Under Execution
8.	Innovative Information Technology Project for promotion of Tourism under DGHC, West Bengal.	0.50	Under Execution
TOTAL		31.63	

2008-09

1.	Setting up of Data Centre connecting Tourist Lodges and Tourist Centres in the State of West Bengal under the scheme of IT	0.37	Completed
2.	Development of a Tourist Circuit Plassey-Nabadwip Dham-Fulia in Nadia District, West Bengal	2.38	Under Execution
3.	Development of Greater Kolkata as Destination in WB	5.00	Under Execution
4.	Ganga Heritage River Cruise under Mega project	20.42	Under Execution
5.	Sajnekhali Eco-Tourism Complex-cum-Destination, in West Bengal.	4.58	Under Execution
TOTAL		32.75	

2009-10

1.	Destination tourism at Barrackpur, Distt. North 24 Paragnas, West Bengal	2.71	Under Execution
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1	2	3	4
2.	Western Dooars Tourist Circuit Development project in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Dist., West Bengal.	7.81	Under Execution
3.	Development of Kandi- Karnasubarna- Baharampur Tourism circuit in Murshidabad, West Bengal	6.85	Under Execution
4.	Development of Islampur- Lalbagh- Jiagung Tourism circuit in Murshidabad District, West Bengal	7.63	Under Execution
5.	Destination Development Siliguri, the gateway to north Bengal in Darjeeling District of West Bengal	3.22	Under Execution
TOTAL		28.22	

2010-11

1.	Development of Tourism Information Facilities with Interactive Touch Screen Kiosks and Audit Guides onboard busses and boats for IT proposal	0.50	Under Execution
2.	Tourism Destination Development of Gadiara in Howrah Dist., West Bengal.	4.42	Under Execution
3.	Destination tourism of Buxaduar (Eco Tourism) in West Bengal.	3.94	Under Execution
4.	Development of 'Ahirom- Subhas Deep-Sagardighi- Nawagram Tourism Circuit' in Murshidabad Dist.. West Bengal	7.88	Under Execution
5.	"Ayodhya Pahar Circuit Tourism" in Purulia District, West Bengal.	4.85	Under Execution
TOTAL		21.60	

2011-12

1.	Illumination of Heritage Buildings (Destination) (Reprioritized project of 2010-11)	7.98	Under Execution
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1	2	3	4
2.	Celebration of Shardotsav (Durgapuja), 2011	0.20	Completed
3.	Celebration of Bishnupur Mela 2011 to be held from 23rd to 27th December, 2011	0.06	Completed
4.	Destination Ganga Sagar	5.00	Under Execution
5.	Tourism Destination Development of College Street", Kolkata	4.77	Under Execution
6.	Destination Diamond Harbour	5.00	Under Execution
7.	Gateway Sundarban	4.89	Under Execution
TOTAL		27.94	

Prioritized projects for 2012-13 and its status

1.	The Kolkata Giant Wheel cum Marina (LRG)		
2.	Tourism Park (LRG)		
3.	Gajoldhoba	Detail Project Reports Not Received so far from the State Government of West Bengal	
4.	Sylee		
5.	Kunjnagar		
6.	Mandarmani, Tajpur, junput		
7.	Udaipur, Digha, Shankarpur		
8.	Sundarban (Mega project)		
9.	Dooars (Mega project) (Reprioritized project of 2010-11)	46.68	Under Execution
TOTAL		46.68	

Schemes for promotion of rural tourism

*199. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the schemes for promoting rural tourism in the country;
- (b) the number of proposals received and sanctioned by the Union Government for grant of financial assistance to promote rural tourism in the country during the last three years and the current year. State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the number of tourist spots identified to be developed as tourism spots; and
- (d) the other steps being taken by Government to provide connectivity to the rural areas for promoting rural tourism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) The Ministry of Tourism is implementing the Rural Tourism Scheme with the main objective of showcasing rural life, art, culture and heritage in villages which have core competence in art and craft, handloom, textiles, natural environment etc. under this scheme. Central Financial Assistance (CFA) upto Rs.50.00 lakh for infrastructure development and upto Rs. 20.00 lakh for capacity building is provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for each identified site.

(b) CFA is provided to State Governments/Union Territory (UT) Administrations on the basis of proposals received from them and subject to adherence to scheme guidelines, availability of funds and *inter-se* priority. The number of rural tourism projects and amount sanctioned to States/UTs under the Rural Tourism Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise and year-wise are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned Rural Tourism projects at 185 sites to various States/Union Territory Administrations upto 31st March, 2012. For the year 2012-13, rural tourism projects at 13 sites were identified for development, based on prioritization meetings held by the Ministry of Tourism with State Governments/UT Administrations.

(d) Improvement of roads within the Panchayat limit is one of the components of the Rural Tourism Scheme for which CFA is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations.

Statement

The number of Rural Tourism projects and amount sanctioned during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (till 30.9.12)

Sl. No.	State/UT	(Rs. lakh)							
		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (till 30.09.2012)	
		No of projects	Amt sanctioned	No of projects	Amt sanctioned	No of projects	Amt sanctioned	No of projects	Amt sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	7	220.37	3	109.8	2	62.54	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	64.66	1	17.0	2	85.88	1	20.00
3	Jammu & Kashmir	12	374.82	4	136.74	6	266.19	3	51.00
4	Kerala	1	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	1	17.29	1	49.08
6	Manipur	1	16.33	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Meghalaya	1	20	0	0	0	0	1	50.00
8	Mizoram	0	0	1	20	1	50	2	62.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	Nagalahd	6	205.1	0	0	8	268.44	0	0
10	Odisha	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0
11	Punjab	0	0	1	15.5	1	15.93	0	0
12	Sikkim	5	146.76	5	181.27	0	0	0	0
13	Tamil Nadu	3	86.45	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Tripura	6	163.22	4	164.9	0	0	0	0
15	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	17	0	0
16	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	40.51	0	0	0	0
17	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	2	70	0	0
18	Puducherry	1	50	1	15.17	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		45	1365.71	21	700.89	25	873.27	8	232.78

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Impact assessment of stimulus packages

*200. SHRI PANKAJ BORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any assessment of the impact of stimulus package announced by it on overall development of economy;
- (b) if so, the sectors which have been benefited the most by the stimulus package;
- (c) whether Government proposes to continue the stimulus package; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) Monitoring the emerging macroeconomic situation and calibrating policies to mitigate the adverse impact and restore growth momentum is an ongoing process. Following the global macro-economic crisis and subsequent slowdown in the major economies of the world, there was a slowdown in the Indian economy in 2008-09 from over 9 per cent growth rate achieved in the previous three years. In order to mitigate the adverse impact of the crisis, Government of India announced measures to stimulate the economy. The stimulus measures announced by the Government in December 2008, January and February, 2009 were both sector specific and macro economy wide in nature. As a consequence the rate of growth of economy increased from 6.7 per cent in 2008-09 to 8.4 per cent in 2009-10 and 2010-11. The sectors which registered higher growth rate in 2009-10 vis-a-vis 2008-09 were mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, etc. The Government started rolling back the fiscal stimulus in 2010-11 and continued with this process in 2011-12.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Indo-US agreement regarding nuclear power projects**

†1396. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the places where works for installing nuclear power projects in India has been started following Indo-US atomic agreement and numbers of places where nuclear power projects are proposed;

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of power production from such proposed/installed plants and time by when the production is likely to commence;

(c) the places where people are agitating against the installation of such nuclear power plants and their apprehensions regarding the damage from such nuclear power plants;

(d) whether the nuclear power is costlier than other sources of power; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) After opening up of international civil nuclear commerce for India, construction has started on two indigenous nuclear power projects viz. Kakrapar Atomic Power Project Units 3 & 4 (2×700 MW) at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Rajasthan Atomic Power Project Units-7 & 8 (2×700 MW) at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan in the year 2010 and 2011 respectively. As per schedule, power generation from these four units amounting to 2800 MW is expected to begin by end of Twelfth Five Year Plan.

The Twelfth Five year Plan envisages start of work on 19 nuclear power reactors with capacity of 17400 MW. The details are as under:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)
<i>Indigenous Reactors</i>		
Gorakhpur, Units 1 & 2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2×700
Chutka, Units 1 & 2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2×700
Mahi Banswara, Units 1 & 2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2×700
Kaiga, Units 5 & 6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2×700
Fast Breeder Reactor Units 1 & 2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	2×500
Advanced Heavy Water Reactor	Site to be decided	300
<i>Reactors with Foreign technical cooperation</i>		
Kudankulam Units 3 & 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000
Jaitapur Units 1 & 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2×1650
Kovvada Units 1 & 2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2×1500
Chhaya Mithi Viridi Units 1 & 2	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	2×1100

The power generation from the proposed projects will flow in the XIII/early XIV Five Year Plan period.

(c) There have been sporadic instances of opposition by some sections of the people at most of the proposed sites on issues of compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and apprehensions about safety of nuclear power plants which are addressed through a massive outreach programme using multipronged approach.

(d) and (e) No, Sir The nuclear power tariffs are comparable to those of contemporary thermal power plants located in the area.

Equipments for measuring radiation exposure to workers

1397. SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are deficits/shortcomings in measuring radiation exposure to workers properly in Rawatbhata Nuclear Power Plant in Rajasthan with the existing equipments installed there; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken/decided to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Probe against NGOs for waging protests against nuclear plants

1398. SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has started a probe as announced against Non-Government Organization alleged to be waging protests against nuclear plants with the help of foreign funds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) in what manner Government does intend to take it to a logical conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Reports have been received regarding foreign funding of the NGOs-protesting against the nuclear power project at Kudankulam. On the basis of inspections carried out to check contraventions of provisions of FCRA 2010, cases of two NGOs namely Tuticorin Diocese Association and Rural Upliftment Centre, Nagercoil have been referred to CBI and cases of five associations namely (i) Good Vision, Kanyakumari, (ii) Trust for Rural Upliftment and Education, Tirunvelveli (iii) Aid India, Chennai, (iv) SACCER, Nagercoil and (v) Centre for Promotion of Social Concern, Tamil Nadu have been referred to State Police (CID) Crime Branch, Tamil Nadu for investigation. The Bank Accounts of these associations have been frozen and they have also been prohibited from receiving foreign contribution. But Hon'ble High Court, Madurai Bench *vide* its order dated 16.10.2012 has quashed the order dated 09.02.2012 placing the associations namely Rural Upliftment Centre, Nagercoil and Good Vision, Kanya Kumari under Prohibited Category and freezing their bank accounts.

Nuclear energy a dependable source of electricity

1399. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers atomic energy a dependable source of electricity, environmentally safe and commercially viable, in the background of scientific knowledge and practical experience available so far;

(b) whether Government still consider the project proposed earlier by Homi Bhabha to utilize Thorium as fuel feasible and plan to develop reactors to make the idea commercially viable;

(c) whether Government consider permitting foreign companies to establish nuclear reactors and Government paying full compensation in the event of an accident preferable to its own commercial nuclear plants; and

(d) the share of nuclear energy in total energy requirement of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no proposal to permit foreign companies to set up nuclear power plants in the country. The nuclear power plants with foreign technical

cooperation are planned to be set up and operated by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) or its Joint Venture companies. The provisions of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 are applicable to all reactors both indigenous and those set up with foreign technical cooperation.

(d) The share of nuclear energy in the total electricity generation in the country in the year 2011-12 was 3.7%. According to the Integrated Energy Policy, the share of nuclear energy to meet the projected requirements of electricity in 2031-32, should rise to about 12%.

Approach towards nuclear civil liability with Russia and other countries

†1400. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have taken a new approach with regard to Nuclear Civil Liability with Russia about Kudankulam nuclear project;

(b) if so, facts in this regard;

(c) whether Government has adopted same approach with other countries of the world so far; and

(d) if so, facts in this regard and response of Russia after this approach of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Civil Nuclear Liability for units 1 & 2 of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project under construction continues to be channeled exclusively to the operator i.e. the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL).

(c) The Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited has not yet signed any agreement with any other foreign company regarding construction of a nuclear power plant in India.

(d) Does not arise.

Incidents of radioactive leakage

1401. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the names of nuclear power stations whose life span is going to expire;
- (b) the steps taken to prevent the threats of radioactivity caused by these power stations;
- (c) the names of nuclear power stations where incidents of radioactivity leakage have occurred during the last three years and the current year; and
- (d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The life span of none of nuclear power stations in India is going to expire in the near future.

(b) Nuclear Power Stations in India have sufficient safeguards by way of design features, operating practices and regulatory controls against any major radiological releases. However, for an unlikely event involving release of radioactive substances, emergency preparedness plans are available at all power stations. Stations conduct periodic exercises as per Emergency Preparedness Plans.

(c) During the last three years and the current year, there have been no incidence of radioactivity leakage from any reactor and discharge of radioactivity has never exceeded the limits stipulated by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(d) Does not arise.

Improvement in reactor design by NPCIL

1402. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the reactor designs has been improved by the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that nuclear plants could be installed in cities;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that in case of an accident there would be no long term impact on the humans near the plant; and
- (d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. Nuclear power plants are located at sites which meet the criteria laid down in the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) Code on Safety in Siting of nuclear power plants.

(c) and (d) All plants are designed for postulated design basis accidents, such that in case of such an accident no member of the public will get exposed to radiation dose beyond acceptable limits, thereby, ensuring that there would be no long term impact on the humans near the plant. Even for beyond design basis accidents, where the radiation exposure to some members of the public could be higher, the probability of suffering long term health effects caused by such radiation exposure is very low.

Disposal of grievances of public before construction of nuclear projects

1403. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) what action has been taken by Government in consultation with State Governments for prior disposal of grievances of local residents where new projects are being set up, as it has been observed that even when Kudankulam Nuclear Plant is already erected and ready to start but due to local agitations the project not yet started, which is huge revenue loss to the nation; and

(b) whether Department of Atomic Energy intends to sponsor medical colleges or educational institutes in Gujarat, keeping in view of proposed nuclear power plant in Gujarat for social obligation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The issues related to compensation as well as Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) are addressed by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) in consultation with the respective state governments. The apprehensions about the safety issues, loss of livelihood etc. are addressed through public outreach programme using multipronged approach.

(b) No, Sir.

Implementation of new proposal of North Eastern Region

1404. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is coming up with a new proposal to improve road, water and air connectivity of the country's North-Eastern States with the rest of the nation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including an estimated time horizon for its implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) and (b) Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) under Ministry of Shipping has taken initiative for declaring Lakhimpur-Bhanga stretch of River Barak (121 kms.) as National Waterway which will provide connectivity to Barak Valley Region of Assam with Haldia and Kolkata ports through designated waterway routes of Bangladesh under Indo-Bangladesh Inland Water Transit and Trade Protocol. The project will be implemented in two phases – Phase I (Bhanga-Silchar stretch of 70 kms. - estimated completion time 3 years after declaration of waterway) and Phase II (Silchar-Lakhimpur stretch of 51 kms. – proposed to commence after completion of Phase I and after assessing realistic potential of cargo from cargo owners/operators in upper stretch.

Ministry of Civil Aviation has taken up construction of two new Greenfield Airports; one in Sikkim, known as Pakyong Greenfield Airport (estimated completion by 2013) and other in Arunachal Pradesh (DPR is yet to be prepared). Efforts are also being made to utilize existing airfields in North Eastern States for civilian operations for which additional construction works for establishing civil enclaves and strengthening of runway etc. are being done and completion of these projects will depend on availability of land from concerned State Governments.

(c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MORTH) has been implementing ongoing Special Accelerated Road Development Programme in North East (SARDP-NE) since 2006-07 for improvement and development of various National Highways, State roads and General Staff roads in North Eastern Region and the programme is divided into two parts, viz. SARDP-NE, Phase-A (approved for implementation) and Phase-B (approved for DPR preparation only). So far work for 3733 km has been awarded and 919 km road construction completed.

Development Scheme for riot victims of Assam

1405. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any development scheme has been announced for Assam riot victims; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister announced following financial assistance for immediate relief and rehabilitation of violence hit areas of Assam, after visit of riot affected areas of Kokrajhar District on 28th July, 2012:

- (i) Release of Rs. 100 crore as Special Central Assistance (SCA) for relief and rehabilitation efforts.
- (ii) Provision of Rs. 100 crore as Special Plan Assistance (SPA) for development programmes in affected areas.
- (iii) Extra funds amounting to Rs. 100 crore under Indira Awaas Yojna (IAY) for affected areas.
- (iv) Assistance of Rs. 2 lakh from PM's National Relief Fund to families of those who lost their lives, Rs. 50000 to seriously injured, Rs. 30000 to those whose house was fully damaged and Rs. 20000 for those whose house was partially damaged.

Indo-US-Japan trilateral discussion

1406. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-US-Japan trilateral discussions have been concluded recently at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the subjects on which these discussions were held; and

(d) the resolutions made and agenda of the meet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) The third Trilateral Dialogue between India, Japan and the US at officials' level was held in New Delhi on 29 October, 2012. Discussions were held on regional and international issues of interest to the three

countries, including the East Asia Summit and the Asia Pacific region, and the possibility of undertaking trilateral development cooperation projects in third countries. It was agreed that the next round of the trilateral dialogue will be held in the United States, the dates for which will be worked out through diplomatic channels.

Anti-India activities in Nepal

1407. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Nationals are operating anti-India activities in Nepal in particular promoting terrorism against India and in racketeering in fake Indian currency on a large scale; and

(b) if so, the diplomatic and other steps that are being taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) There are reports that unscrupulous elements, including Pakistani nationals, have encouraged anti-India activities in Nepal.

(b) India attaches highest importance to its relations with Nepal. India maintains regular dialogue with Nepal on security related issues. Security issues of mutual concern are discussed with the Government of Nepal at various bilateral mechanisms, including the annual Home Secretary-level talks, the Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues and the Border Districts Coordination Committee Meetings at the local level. The Government of Nepal has assured that it will not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

Pilgrim corridor upto Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan

1408. SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Punjab has requested the Central Government and Pakistan to give a pilgrim corridor upto Gurudwara Kartarpur Sahib in Pakistan which is only two kilometers away from border;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether Government has taken up the issue with their Pakistani counter part;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and when would the issue be discussed with Pakistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes. Including after the unanimous resolution passed by the Punjab Vidhan Sabha on 1st October, 2010, when Government received a request in this regard from the Government of Punjab.

(c) to (e) Government has been taking up this issue with Pakistan from time to time. In 2005, Government had proposed to Pakistan the inclusion of Kartarpur Sahib in the list of shrines under the bilateral 'Protocol on Visits to Religious Shrines-1974'. During the meeting between External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on June 27, 2008 it was also proposed to Pakistan side that a small team from India could visit Pakistan to discuss the modalities for visa free travel through a corridor to Kartarpur Sahib Gurudwara in Pakistan. However, no response has been received from Pakistan side till date.

Streamlining of outsourcing of PSKs in Goa

1409. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outsourcing of issuing of passport has not been streamlined in many of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Goa;

(b) the dates of notification and the subject on which circulars have been issued in addition to passport rules which are enforced by Government;

(c) whether all these notifications/circulars are available on the website; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) (i) The outsourcing of part of passport services in Goa is part of implementation of Passport Seva Project (PSP) involving setting up and operationalisation of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Public-Private-Partnership mode across the country as extended arms of respective Passport Offices. Out of these 77, one PSK is located in Panaji. The PSP is an innovative high impact e-governance initiative aimed at delivering passport related services to the citizens of India speedily in a transparent, secure, reliable and comfortable manner within defined service levels.

- (ii) Applicants need to apply online through the portal (*www.passportindia.gov.in*) and visit the PSK at the appointed date and time. Staff from the private service provider check the demographic information, scan and upload supporting documents, take the applicants photograph and biometrics and accept application fees on behalf of the Government. The sovereign and fiduciary functions of verification, granting and issuing of passport are performed by the Government officials. The entire process is online and streamlined including interface with the Indian police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports as well as India Security Press, Nashik – the manufacturer and supplier of passport booklets. The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSK, ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing.
- (iii) With the view to address the challenges faced by citizens in Goa in obtaining appointments, walk-in facility has been provided to certain categories of applicants, information regarding which is available on the Portal. Passport Adalats are also held from time to time to dispose off old cases pending due to document deficiency and incomplete reports. During the conduct of Passport Adalats, incomplete/incorrect data in applications is rectified, proper supporting documents are sought from the citizens and clarifications are provided. This helps in clearing all objection cases expeditiously and serves the purpose of greater outreach to the public.
- (iv) The Passport Portal provides comprehensive and latest information on passport services as well as status of an application, thus enabling anytime-anywhere access. An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24×7 call centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens in local language.
- (v) The passport portal carries the following notifications/advisories/circulars as well as instructions issued by respective Passport Offices regarding online/walk-in applications and supporting documents for dissemination of information of citizens:—
 - (a) Press Release issued in June, 2012 regarding completion of nation-wide roll-out of all the 77 PSKs and outlining the procedure for online applications and benefits to citizens.

- (b) General Advisory dated 5th July, 2012 regarding procedure for online registration and facilitating walk-in applicants.
- (c) Haj Advisory dated 12th September, 2012.
- (d) Public Notice advising the citizens to desist from dealing with touts.
- (e) Notification dated 28th September, 2012 regarding Passport Fees applicable effective from 1st October, 2012.

Simplification in issuing of passports

†1410. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has simplified the process of issuance of passport;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) The process of issuance of passports including submission of application for passport is being simplified under the ongoing Passport Seva Project. In order to meet growing demand of passports and to improve the efficiency of passport issuance system, the Government had appointed the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG), Hyderabad – an agency under the Department of Electronics and Information Technology to conduct an independent study of the system. The NISG after a comprehensive study, submitted a detailed Project Report and recommended launch of Passport Seva Project (PSP) in Public-Private-Partnership mode, envisaging *inter-alia*, setting up of 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country, based on the number of passport applications received from various districts under each Passport Office. The Passport Seva Project, one of the 27 Mission Mode Projects under the National e-Governance Plan, aims at delivering all passport related services to the citizens in a timely, more transparent, accessible, comfortable and reliable manner. Under the PSP, the pilot Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) were launched in Bengaluru and Chandigarh in May, 2010 and August, 2010 respectively. All the planned 77 PSKs have been made operational across the country by mid-June, 2012. The Project has

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

been awarded the requisite certification by Standardisation Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate, under the Department of Electronics and Information Technology.

Applicants need to apply on line through the portal (www.passportindia.gov.in) and visit the PSK at the appointed date and time. Staff from the Service provider check the demographic information, scan and upload supporting documents, take the applicants' photograph and biometrics and accept application fees on behalf of the Government. The sovereign and fiduciary functions of verification, granting and issuing of passports are performed by the Government officials. The entire process is on-line and streamlined including interface with the Police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports. The Electronic Queue Management System at the PSK ensures 'first-in-first-out' principle in application processing.

The PSK provides a comfortable ambience and amenities including photocopying, food and beverage facilities, public phone booth, baby care, newspapers and magazines and television in an air-conditioned waiting lounge. As the number of public dealing counters have been increased from the erstwhile 350 to more than 1600 in the new system and also the public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day, the applicants do not have to wait long for submission of passport applications. Senior citizens and differently abled applicants are given priority tokens in the PSKs.

The benefits of the Project to the citizens are service provisioning within defined service levels, closer and larger number of access points for services, availability of a portfolio of on-line services with real-time status tracking, an effective system of grievance redressal and strict adherence to 'First In-First Out' principle in rendering of services.

Enforcement of Thirteenth Amendment of Sri Lanka

1411. DR. E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has continued the stand of enforcing Thirteenth Amendment of Sri Lanka for the entire country benefiting all the nine provinces and more specifically Tamil minority dominated North, East, Central and hilly regions;

(b) if so, whether the final recommendations in Universal Periodic Review (UPR), 2012 this point is said to be missing to the detriment of Tamils living in Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government has called upon the Government of Sri Lanka to stand by its commitment towards pursuit of a political process through a broader dialogue with all parties including the Tamil National Alliance leading to the full implementation of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution so as to achieve meaningful devolution of power and genuine national reconciliation.

During the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) on Sri Lanka at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in November 2012, India, *inter-alia*, recalled the commitments made by Sri Lanka to the international community during the UPR 2008 and on subsequent occasions for the implementation of the Thirteenth Amendment and building on it so as to achieve a meaningful devolution package and urged expeditious action to take forward the political process for early political settlement.

Chinese intervention of Indian territory

†1412. SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that China has stopped forcibly the works related to construction of a canal in Ladakh region in Indian territory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for Chinese intervention in Indian territory;

(d) whether the Ministry has registered its protest with Government of China;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (f) Any construction activity in the proximity of the Line of Actual Control (LAC) between India and China requires prior permission from the Government of India. If such approvals are not taken, the activity has to be stopped. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Tightening of immigration policy by Britain

1413. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Government has tighten its immigration policy towards Indian students which is preventing the students to join British cities for education;

(b) whether in view of the above, Government has taken up the issue with British Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of British Government to this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No. The UK Government has not tightened its immigration policy specifically towards Indian students.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Haj seats on recommendation of MPs

1414. SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Government's Haj quota this year;

(b) the number of seats that have been allotted to haj pilgrims on the recommendations of Members of Parliament (MPs);

(c) the maximum and minimum number of seats allotted on the recommendation of various MPs; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by Government to make the allotment of Government Haj quota just and transparent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) As per bilateral Haj agreement between Governments of India and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the quota allocated to India for Haj-2012 was 1,70,000 with 1,25,000 to go through the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and 45,000 through Private Tour Operators (PTOs).

(b) and (c) No Haj seats quota has been fixed specifically for Hon'ble Members of Parliament. However, Hon'ble Members of Parliament can make recommendations to dignitaries who have been accorded specific quota as per the interim order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The interim order provides for the discretionary Haj quota of the Government at 500 seats comprising 200 for the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and 300 for the recommendations of dignitaries limited to the following:

Hon'ble President of India	100 seats
Hon'ble Vice-President	75 seats
Hon'ble Prime Minister	75 seats
Hon'ble External Affairs Minister	50 seats

(d) Allocation to each State/Union Territory (UT) is done by HCOI in proportion to population of Muslims in the State/UT vis-a-vis the national population of Muslims as per 2001 Census. The surplus seats, available from States/UTs which receive less number of applications than their allotted quota, are distributed to States/ UTs with excess demand and in proportion to the Muslim population. The information on allocation of Haj seats is freely accessible on HCOI's website. The cancellations are adjusted against the waiting list on first cancelled seat to first waitlisted applicant basis, which can also be freely accessed on HCOI's website.

Corruption in Indian High Commissions

1415. SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Government to avoid corruption in Indian High Commission at UK, Canada and Embassy of USA, as there are many complaints of allegation of corruption in our Embassies and unnecessary delay and harassment to visa and passport applicants;

(b) the number of such complaints that have been registered during last five years in this regard;

(c) the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by Government on complaints against misbehaviour and unnecessary harassment by staff of Indian Embassy at Toronto; and

- (e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR) : (a) All Indian Missions including Indian High Commissions in UK and Canada and the Indian Embassy in Washington take utmost care for ensuring that the relevant services to the public are delivered in a hassle free and transparent environment. Some of the important measures for enhanced efficiency and for minimizing malpractices include outsourcing of the public dealing for important services; online filing of applications; constant monitoring by senior officers; prominent display of grievance redressal channels including complaint boxes and prompt action in cases of complaints.

(b) and (c) High Commission in London had received 2 specific complaints with regard to the delivery of consular services and prompt remedial action was taken in these cases. There have also been some issues relating to public expectations vis-a-vis the scope of applicable norms and procedures. All efforts are made to properly explain the relevant procedures to the applicants for addressing their concerns.

(d) and (e) With a view to facilitating delivery of important public services, the processing of applications for visas and passports has been outsourced by CGI Toronto to a reputed private company, and their functioning and conduct is closely watched and monitored at the highest level. All complaints of misbehaviour or harassment are examined carefully for taking suitable action.

Mapping of territorial water

1416. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Survey of India or Thematic Mapping Organization is also doing 'mapping of territorial water' of India so as to avoid controversies which erupt at time of exploration of oil and gas offshore;

(b) if not, the details of internationally accepted standards to deal with situations like China issuing warning to 'outsiders' to "stay off sea dispute" relating to exploration done jointly by India-Vietnam from November, 2011; and

(c) whether India was forced to withdraw from this exploration agreement due to such disputes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Survey of India is responsible for topographical mapping of the country covering land area including Islands. National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organization is responsible for thematic mapping. These two organizations are not engaged in 'mapping of territorial waters'.

(b) and (c) As two developing countries with growing energy needs, India and Vietnam have been cooperating in the oil and gas industry to enhance their energy security. ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL) has been engaged in exploration activity in the South China Sea since 1988. India has clearly conveyed that its hydrocarbon exploration and exploitation projects in the South China Sea off the coast of Vietnam are purely commercial in nature and have no political connotation. India has on several occasions reiterated its position that it supports freedom of navigation and right of passage in accordance with accepted principles of international law. These principles should be respected by all. Sovereignty disputes in the South China Sea must be resolved peacefully by the countries concerned in accordance with international law and practice. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's security and national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

Increase in anti-India activities in Nepal

†1417. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that anti-India activities in neighbouring country Nepal has increased during the past few years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that rise in anti-India activities in Nepal is sponsored by China;

(c) the reasons behind increase in anti-India activities in Nepal and the steps taken by Ministry to check the same; and

(d) whether in view of the dubious activities Government of India has made any central registration agency which contains the details of all Nepali workers and other coming to India so that a record can be kept of people coming from Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (c) Government of India is aware of the anti-India sentiments in some sections of the Nepalese polity and society. India attaches the highest importance to its relations with Nepal. There is close cooperation between Government of India and the Government of Nepal on issues of mutual interests. India is assisting Nepal in its socio-economic development in the areas of infrastructure, health, education, community development etc. The Government of Nepal has assured us that it would not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) India-Nepal shares an open border which allows free movement of Indian and Nepalese citizens. A visa-free regime exists between citizens of two countries.

Problems of Hindus in Pakistan, Bangladesh and America

†1418. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the inhuman incidents happening with Hindus in the countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and America;

(b) if so, the details of this intent; and

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent the inhuman and harassing incidents taking place against Hindus in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Government, has from time to time come across reports of problems being faced by members of minority communities in foreign countries including, in some countries, of Hindu minorities.

(b) and (c) It is the primary responsibility of foreign Governments to discharge their obligations towards all their citizens including those that belong to their minority communities. The Government of Bangladesh has been reiterating its commitment to safeguarding minority rights within the legal framework of Bangladesh's constitution. Though the 'Simla Agreement' with Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each others' internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan has stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Capital punishment to criminals of Indian origin in different countries

†1419. DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of those criminals of Indian origin in different countries who have been given capital punishment or order of capital punishment was given; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) As per the information available with Government, the number of Indian nationals given capital punishment abroad is 94. In several cases, the death sentence has been commuted to life imprisonment. Detail of such cases are given in Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*Statement**Details of the criminals of Indian origin who have been given capital punishment of order or capital punishment*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Number of Criminals of Indian origin who have been given capital punishment or order of capital punishment	Details
1	2	3	4
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Not Applicable
2.	Algeria	Nil	N.A.
3.	Angola, Equatorial Guinea & Sao Tome & Principe	Nil	N.A.
4.	Argentina, Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Uruguay	Nil	N.A.
5.	Armenia, Georgia	Nil	N.A.
6.	Austria	Nil	N.A.
7.	Australia	Nil	N.A.
8.	Azerbaijan	Nil	N.A.
9.	Bahrain	Nil	N.A.
10.	Belarus	Nil	N.A.

1	2	3	4
11.	Bangladesh		
12.	Belgium, Luxembourg	Nil	N.A.
13.	Bhutan	Nil	N.A.
14.	Botswana	Nil	N.A.
15.	Brazil	Nil	N.A.
16.	Brunei	Nil	N.A.
17.	Bulgaria, Macedonia	Nil	N.A.
18.	Cambodia	Nil	N.A.
19.	Canada	Nil	N.A.
20.	Chile		
21.	China	Four	<p>All four were sentenced in separate cases to Capital Punishment, later commuted to Life Imprisonment and are serving Life Imprisonment. (i) Mr. Askar Miyan Ayyathambi Aliyar, Tamil Nadu, sentenced to Capital punishment on 31.12.2007, later commuted to Life Imprisonment on 31.12.2009; serving Life Imprisonment in Dongguan prison.</p> <p>(ii) Mr. Hussain Mydeen, Tamil Nadu, sentenced to Capital Punishment on 6.11.2007 and later commuted life imprisonment on 6.11.2009; serving Life imprisonment in Dongguan prison.</p>

			(iii) Ms. Zainab, Delhi, sentenced to capital Punishment on 29.9.2008 and later commuted to life imprisonment on 29.9.2010; serving Life Imprisonment in Women Prison, Guangzhou.
			(iv) Ms. Reshma, Delhi, detained on 13.8.2001 sentenced to Capital Punishment with two year probation on 30.10.2010 and later commuted to life imprisonment on 29.10.12; serving Life Imprisonment in Women Prison, Nanning.
22.	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador	Nil	N.A.
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep.), with Congo, Gabon & Central African Republic	Nil	N.A.
24.	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea & Sierra Leone	Nil	N.A.
25.	Croatia		
26.	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti	Nil	N.A.
27.	Cyprus	Nil	N.A.
28.	Czech Republic	Nil	N.A.
29.	Denmark	Nil	N.A.
30.	Egypt	Two	(i) Late Nayeab Singh S/o Shri Keir Singh, Village-Kanda Bana, Tehsil-Phool, Distt.-Bhatinda, Punjab, was awarded "Capital Punishment" and executed in 1993

1	2	3	4	76
			(ii) Mr. Sakthivel Sarvaikaran @ John Chandran was arrested in 1992 on charges of Smuggling of heroin into Egypt. He was Initially sentenced to death, but later on it was commuted to life imprisonment. According to Egyptian laws, life imprisonment, Runs for life, hence efforts are on, to repatriate Him to India as per 'Transfer of Sentenced Persons Treaty'. The case is pending with Egyptian Government.	Written Answers to
31.	Ethiopia, Djibouti	Nil	N.A.	[RAJYA SABHA]
32.	Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu & Cook Islands	Nil	N.A.	
33.	Finland, Estonia	Nil	N.A.	
34.	France, Monaco	Nil	N.A.	
35.	Germany	Nil	There are no cases of capital punishment; however, an Indian national Shri Jaswinder Singh (under the jurisdiction of CGI, Munich) has been sentenced to life imprisonment in Bruchshal prison near Karlsruhe in March, 2009 on charges of manslaughter.	
36.	Ghana, Bukino Faso, Togo, Niger	Nil	N.A.	Unstarred Questions

37.	Greece	Nil	N.A.
38.	Guatemala	Nil	N.A.
39.	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kins & Nevis	Nil	N.A.
40.	Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Nil	N.A.
41.	Iceland	Nil	N.A.
42.	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor	One	An Indian national, Mr. Gurdip Singh, was arrested on 29.08.2004 on charges of smuggling heroin and was awarded death sentence in 2005 by the Lower Court. His appeal against the sentence was turned down by High Court of Banten in October, 2005 and the death penalty upheld by the Supreme court in May, 2006. Mr. Gurdip Singh has two more chances for appeal for Commutation of the death sentence, the first being the review petition before the Supreme Court And the second, the mercy petition before the President of India. However, he is awaiting a change in the political dispensation to exercise his above options.
43.	Iran	Nil	N.A.

1	2	3	4	78
44.	Iraq	Nil	N.A.	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
45.	Ireland	Nil	N.A.	
46.	Israel	Nil	N.A.	
47.	Italy, San Marino	Nil	N.A.	
48.	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands	Nil	N.A.	
49.	Japan	Nil	N.A.	
50.	Jordan	Nil	N.A.	
51.	Kazakhstan	Nil	N.A.	
52.	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia	Nil	N.A.	
53.	Korea (DPR)			
54.	Korea (Republic of)			Unstarred Questions
55.	Kuwait	Six	Six Indians were awarded capital punishment for murder since 2008. Of these, relatives of two (Shri Chellapan Kalidas and Shri Suresh Shanmuga Sundaram) had submitted pardon letters from the legal heirs of victim which have already been sent to the Amir of Kuwait for	

			deciding on the mercy petition submitted by the convicts. The Embassy has requested families of the remaining prisoners (Sh. Sheikh Shafi Sheikh, Sh. Ashraf Pallikal Thazha, Sh. Anjanelu Jinkala and Sh. Ramesh Chandra Meena) to send pardon letters at the earliest for seeking Amir's pardon. No death sentence has been implemented since 2008.	Written Answers to
56.	Kyrgyzstan	Nil	N.A.	[6 December, 2012]
57.	Lao PDR	Nil	N.A.	
58.	Lebanon			
59.	Libya, Malta	Nil	N.A.	
60.	Madagascar, Comoros	Nil	N.A.	
61.	Malawi	Nil	N.A.	
62.	Malaysia	50	The total number of Indians who have been awarded death sentence at various stages of trial is 24 (22 drugs and 2 for murder); in addition, 26 Indians facing trial for offences punishable by death Malaysia; state-wise data is not available	Unstarred Questions
63.	Maldives	Nil	N.A.	79
64.	Mali	Nil	N.A.	

1	2	3	4	80
65.	Mauritius	Nil	N.A.	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
66.	Mexico	Nil	N.A.	
67.	Morocco	Nil	N.A.	
68.	Mongolia	Nil	N.A.	
69.	Mozambique, Swaziland	Nil	N.A.	
70.	Myanmar	Nil	N.A.	
71.	Namibia	Nil	N.A.	
72.	Nepal	Nil	N.A.	
73.	Netherlands	Nil	N.A.	
74.	New Zealand, Samoa, Nauru, Kiribati	Nil	N.A.	
75.	Niger	Nil	N.A.	
76.	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon	Nil	N.A.	
77.	Norway	Nil	N.A.	Unstarred Questions
78.	Oman	Nil	N.A.	
79.	Pakistan	Two	(i) Sh. Sarabjit Singh S/o Sulakhan Singh, was awarded death sentence on 15.08.1991; at present, he is lodged in Kot Lakhpat Jail, Lahore.	

			(ii) Sh. Kirpal Singh S/o Das Singh, was awarded death sentence on 20.05.1993 in addition to Rs.1 lakh fine; at present, he is lodged in Kot Lakhpat Jail, Lahore; no death sentence has been awarded to any Indian in Pakistan in the last 7 years.
80.	Palestine	Nil	N.A.
81.	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	Nil	N.A.
82.	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands	Nil	N.A.
83.	Peru, Bolivia	Nil	N.A.
84.	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia	One	One person is sentenced to death penalty for Kidnapping for ransom since 2001. In Philippines, Capital punishment has been abolished since June 24, 2006 and the sentences of 1230 death row inmates were commuted to life imprisonment.
85.	Poland, Lithuania	Nil	N.A.
86.	Portugal	Nil	N.A.
87.	Qatar	Nil	N.A.
88.	Romania, Albania, Moldova	Nil	N.A.
89.	Russian Federation	Nil	N.A.

1	2	3	4
90.	Saudi Arabia	One	One Indian national Shri Chepoor Lambadari from Andhra Pradesh has been awarded death sentence For murder of a Saudi national. The Jeddah Consulate is trying its best to save his life.
91.	Serbia, Montenegro	One	N.A.
92.	Sengal, Mauritania, Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia	Nil	N.A.
93.	Seychelles	Nil	N.A.
94.	Singapore	Two	Sh. Gopinath Nair Ramadevi Biju Kumar and Sh. Periyasamy Devarajan have been convicted of murder of a Filipino and an Indian national in Singapore, respectively.
95.	Slovak Republic	Nil	N.A.
96.	Slovenia Republic		
97.	South Africa, Lesotho	Nil	N.A.
98.	Spain, Andorra	Nil	N.A.
99.	Sri Lanka	Nil	N.A.
100.	Sudan	Nil	N.A.
101.	Suriname, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & Grenadines	Nil	N.A.

102.	Sweden, Latvia	Nil	N.A.
103.	Switzerland, Holy See and Liechtenstein	Nil	N.A.
104.	Syria	Nil	N.A.
105.	Tajikistan		
106.	Tanzania	One	Shri Vinodh Praveen Madhesan, an Indian from Tamil Nadu, age 25 years, was sentenced to death by Tanzanian High Court for committing a murder in February, 2009 and is in prison.
107.	Thailand	Nil	N.A.
108.	Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Moneserrat	Nil	N.A.
109.	Tunisia	Nil	N.A.
110.	Turkey	Nil	N.A.
111.	Turkmenistan	Nil	N.A.
112.	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda	One	Sh. Ashwani Kumar Sharma, who was earlier an Indian national and had surrendered his Indian Passport on 21.07.1997 to acquire Ugandan Nationality, was sentenced to death on 15.4.2002 For murdering his wife in Kampala on 24.12.97. His death sentence was commuted to life Imprisonment and he was later pardoned by the President and released from Jail 2012.

1	2	3	4
113.	U.A.E.	22	A total of 22 Indians have been awarded capital punishment but no one has been executed till date.
114.	UK	Nil	N.A.
115.	Ukraine	Nil	N.A.
116.	U.S.A	Nil	N.A.
117.	Uzbekistan	Nil	N.A.
118.	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten	Nil	N.A.
119.	Vietnam	Nil	N.A.
120.	Yemen	Nil	N.A.
121.	Zambia	Nil	N.A.
122.	Zimbabwe		
	TOTAL	94	

Swapping of prisoners with Pakistan

1420. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India and Pakistan are considering swapping of prisoners being held in each other's jails;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details on the number of Indian citizens in foreign jails, country-wise; and
- (d) whether there has been talks held recently with other countries with respect to release/transfer of Indian citizens from foreign jails to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There are about 6569 (this figure keeps changing) Indian prisoners lodged in foreign jails for crimes like violation of immigration/visa rules, overstay, illegal entry, robbery, non-possession of valid travel document, valid visa/permit, etc. However, some Indians have also been jailed for grave offences like drug trafficking, murder, rape, etc. A list of Indian citizens in foreign jails, country-wise, is given in Statement (*See* below).

(d) Government has entered into bilateral Agreements on Transfer of Sentenced Persons with 14 countries including the UK, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and Bangladesh. Government regularly holds bilateral discussions with other countries for release/transfer of Indian prisoners from foreign jails to India.

Statement*Country-wise list of Indian citizens in foreign jails**Ministry of External Affairs**(Consular Section)**No.T.125/26/2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	No. of Indian Nationals in foreign jail	Offences/Allegation
1	2	3	4
1	Afghanistan	28	Fake Afghan Visa, carrying illegal alcohol, indulging in prostitution etc.
2	Algeria	Nil Report	Nil Report
3	Angola	1	Information not available
4	Argentina, Praguay, Uruguay	2	Do
5	Armenia, Georgia	5	Fraud, Cheating, illegal entry/stay, etc.
6	Austria	Nil Report	Nil Report
7	Australia	18	Holding forged driving licences, Cultivating large commercial quantity of cannabis, Murder, etc.
8	Azerbaijan	1	Murder

9	Bahrain	62	Information not available
10	Belarus	25	Human trafficking & illegal entry/stay, etc.
11	Bangladesh	167	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, holding illegal & forged passport,etc.
12	Belgium, Luxembourg	45	Information not available
13	Bhutan	59	Do
14	Botswana	Nil Report	Nil Report
15	Brazil	Nil Report	Do
16	Brunei	2	Information not available
17	Bulgaria, Macedonia	Nil Report	Nil Report
18	Cambodia	1	Drug trafficking
19	Canada	19	Information not available
20	Chile	Nil Report	Nil Report
21	China	157	Drug & Human trafficking, illegal entry/ stay, Robbery, Forgery, etc.
22	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea & Sierra Leone	Nil Report	Nil Report
23	Croatia	Do	Do

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	88
24	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti	1	Drug Trafficking	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
25	Cyprus	2	Forgery, Theft	
26	Czech Republic	Nil Report	Nil Report	
27	Egypt	2	Drug Trafficking	
28	Ethiopia, Djibouti	2	Information not available	
29	Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu & Cook Islands	2	Human & Drug trafficking	
30	Finland, Estonia	1	Information not available	
31	France, Monaco	25	Do	
32	Germany	3	Rape case, illegal stay	
33	Ghana, Burkino Faso, Togo, Niger	1	Embezzlement of funds	
34	Greece	20	Information not available	Unstarred Questions
35	Guatemala	Nil Report	Nil Report	
36	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis	Do	Do	
37	Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina	Do	Do	
38	Iceland	Do	Do	

39	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor	2	Violation of local health regulations.
40	Iran	6	illegal Entry, Drug trafficking.
41	Iraq	6	Information not available
42	Ireland	2	Rape case
43	Israel	10	Overstay, Murder, etc.
44	Italy, San Marino	121	Information not available
45	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands	Nil Report	Nil Report
46	Japan	3	Drug trafficking, Robbery, Murder
47	Jordan	38	Information not available
48	Kazakhstan	Nil Report	Nil Report
49	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia	Do	Do
50	Korea (DPR)	Do	Do
51	Korea (Republic of)	1	Information not available
52	Kuwait	1161	Rape, Robbery, Drug trafficking, Murder etc
53	Kyrgyzstan	Nil Report	Nil Report
54	Lao PDR	Do	Do

1	2	3	4	90
55	Lebanon	9	Information not available	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
56	Libya, Malta	Nil Report	Nil Report	
57	Madagascar, Comoros	1	Unauthorized trading of gold	
58	Malaysia	187	Drug trafficking, Kidnapping, illegal entry, etc.	
59	Mali	Nil Report	Nil Report	
60	Mauritius	9	Information not available	
61	Mexico	Nil Report	Nil Report	
62	Morocco	Do	Do	
63	Mozambique, Swaziland	Do	Do	
64	Myanmar	20	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, etc.	
65	Namibia	Nil Report	Nil Report	
66	Nepal	377	Kidnapping, illegal arms, theft, illegal drugs, etc.	Unstarred Questions
67	Netherlands	Nil Report	Nil Report	
68	New Zealand, Samoa, Nauru, Kiribati	10	Theft, Rape and Drunk-driving, etc.	
69	Niger	Nil Report	Nil Report	
70	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon	Do	Do	

71	Norway	2	Information not available
72	Oman	82	Human trafficking, illegal Alcohol sale, forgery of documents.Theft, Murder, etc.
73	Pakistan	254	Civil Prisoners and a large number of Fishermen
74	Palestine	Nil Report	Nil Report
75	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	7	illegal Entry
76	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands	Nil Report	Nil Report
77	Peru, Bolivia	Do	Do
78	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia	19	Financial cheating, Kidnapping, Rape, obbery, Murder, etc.
79	Poland, Lithuania	Nil Report	Nil Report
80	Portugal	1	Information not available
81	Qatar	Nil Report	Nil Report
82	Russian Federation	2	Smuggling of drugs, Rape
83	Saudi Arabia	1691	Fake Iqamas, Immoral relationships, Traffic Accident, Sale of liquor, Drug trafficking etc.
84	Serbia, Montenegro	Nil Report	Nil Report

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4
85	Seychelles	1	Drug Trafficking
86	Singapore	156	Murder, illegal entry, robbery, Theft, Drugs offences, etc.
87	Slovak Republic	Nil Report	Nil Report
88	Slovenia Republic	Do	Do
89	South Africa, Lesotho	15	Drug trafficking, illegal entry, theft etc.
90	Sri Lanka	63	Drug trafficking, Robbery, Violation of local immigration law, Murder, etc.
91	Sudan	Nil Report	Nil Report
92	Sweden, Latvia	1	Murder
93	Switzerland, Holy See and Liechtenstein	Nil Report	Nil Report
94	Syria	Do	Do
95	Tajikistan	Do	Do
96	Tanzania	1	Information not available
97	Thailand	56	Drug trafficking, Fraud, Fake Passport and Visa, illegal entry, Murder, etc.
98	Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Moneserra	Nil Report	Nil Report

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

99	Tunisia	Do	Do
100	Turkey	Do	Do
101	Turkmenistan	Do	Do
102	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda	2	Cheating, Murder
103	U.A.E.	1012	Information not available
104	UK	426	Do
105	Ukraine	1	Do
106	U.S.A	155	illegal Entry/stay, etc.
107	Uzbekistan	Nil Report	Nil Report
108	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten	Do	Do
109	Vietnam	1	Drug trafficking
110	Yemen	1	Information not available
111	Zimbabwe	4	Information not available
112	Malawi	2	Civil Case, Murder case.
TOTAL		6569	

PSKs/Mini PSKs in Gujarat

1421. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received requests from representatives of public and other forums to establish Passport Seva Kendras/Mini Passport Seva Kendras in the country including Bhavnagar in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when these Passport Seva Kendras/Mini Passport seva Kendras are likely to be become operational; and

(d) the total expenditure.likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Yes, the Government has received a number of requests from representatives of the public and other forums to establish additional Passport Seva Kendras/Mini Passport Seva Kendras(Passport Seva Laghu Kendras) in several locations, including Bhavnagar in the state of Gujarat. A list of such locations is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The National Institute for Smart Government (NISG), who had earlier done the detailed Project Report for the Passport Seva Project, has been approached to examine all such proposals and advise the Government in this regard. The time for and total expenditure likely to be incurred for setting up of these additional Kendras depend on several factors such as identifying & hiring of location, approval of layout design, civil & electrical works, provision of IT & non-IT infrastructure and other necessary amenities which could be worked out only after the receipt and finalization of the recommendation from the NISG.

Statement*Proposals received for additional PSKs/PSLKs*

(as on 30 November, 2012)

Sl. No.	State	Location of PSKs/PSLKs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Amalapuram
2.		Anantapur
3.		Kakinada

1	2	3
4.		Kurnool
5.		Sangareddy (Medak)
6.		Virudunagar
7.		Warangal
8.	Chhattisgarh	Jagdalpur
9.	Goa	Margao
10.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
11.		Jamnagar
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil
13.	Jharkhand	Giridih
14.	Karnataka	Belgaum
15.		Mysore
16.		Shimoga
17.	Kerala	Alleppey
18.		Attingal
19.		Chengannur
20.		Kottarakkara
21.		Nedumangad
22.		Pathanamthitta
23.		Palakkad
24.		Tiruvalla
25.		Varkala
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
27.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
28.		Sholapur

1	2	3
29.		Kolhapur
30.	Odisha	Berhampur
31.		Sambalpur
32.	Punjab	Patiala
33.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
34.		Banswara
35.		Udaipur
36.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
37.		Vellore
38.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
39.		Moradabad

Attacks on Indian abroad

1422. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the increasing incidents of attacks on Indians living in abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government has asked its counterparts in foreign countries to tighten the security of Indians in their respective countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of those countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) to (d) Government is not aware of any trend of Indians living abroad being the specific target for attacks. Whenever any attacks on Indian nationals are reported, the concerned Indian Mission/Post promptly takes up the matter with the local Foreign Office and other concerned authorities to ensure safety of Indian nationals so that such incidents of violence against Indian nationals do not recur. Follow up action including providing of consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals is also performed by the Mission/Post.

When approached, the host Government normally provides all necessary assistance and required security to the Indian nationals living in that country. Cases of violence are duly investigated by local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice. The Indian Mission/Post liaises with the concerned authorities during the investigation and trial of the culprits.

Transparency in allocation of resources

1423. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to bring transparency in the allocation of resources;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Ministries are not implementing the recommendation of the Ashok Chawla Committee; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A Group of Ministers (GoM) on "Measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption" had decided on 21st January, 2011, *inter-alia*, to deliberate on issues of enhancing transparency, effectiveness and sustainability in utilization of natural resources, consistent with the needs of the country to achieve accelerated economic development. Accordingly, a Committee on Allocation of Natural Resources under the Chairmanship of Shri Ashok Chawla, formerly Finance Secretary, was constituted by the Cabinet Secretariat. The Committee submitted its Report on 31st May, 2011 giving 81 recommendations covering eight natural resources viz. coal, minerals, petroleum, natural gas, spectrum, forests, land and water.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. GoM has already accepted 69 recommendations of the Ashok Chawla Committee, and it has been decided that further action on all these recommendations would be pursued by individual Ministries in a timely manner. A Monitoring Mechanism has also been set up under the Cabinet Secretary to monitor the implementation of the accepted recommendations. All the concerned Ministries/Departments have been asked to draw up a time schedule of implementation in respect of each of the accepted recommendations.

Rules for multi-level marketing companies

1424. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is finalizing rules for multi-level marketing companies; and

(b) if so, the details worked out so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) The provisions of Section 13 of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 empower the State Governments to make rules, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the said Act. To bring uniformity in the legal framework across all States and Union territories, an Inter-Ministerial Group constituted by the Government has formulated the draft model rules titled "Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Rules, 2012" under the Act. The draft model rules have been sent to all the State/Union Territory Governments for adoption, after vetting by their Law Departments.

SEBI with stronger recovery powers

1425. SHRI A. ELAVARSAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the market regulator Securities and Exchange Board of India has asked to Government to amend regulations for powers for recovery due to large number of defaulters who are evading penalties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that as per the latest data there are more than 1,200 defaulters as on June 30, 2012 and more than Rs. 100 crore worth of penalties imposed on them and SEBI wanted stronger recovery powers so that its recovery proceedings made very effective on the lines of the Income Tax Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SEBI has proposed that the SEBI Act be amended to provide for effective mechanisms for recovery of monetary penalties imposed by SEBI in such manner as may be specified by regulations or if found expedient as per provisions of the Income Tax Act through a reference to the income tax authority on the lines of the provisions of Section 39 of the Competition Act, 2002.

(c) and (d) As on 30th June, 2012, there are 1290 defaulters, and the total amount of penalty imposed on them is Rs. 112,25,98,00 (Rupees One Hundred Twelve core, Twenty Five Lakh Ninety-Eight Thousand only).

Stake selling of PSUs

1426. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to sell its stakes in some of the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs); and

(b) if so, the names of these companies, the percentage of shares proposed to be sold and the expected amount proposed to be raised from each of the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has decided to disinvest its stake in the following PSUs:

Sl. No.	Name of the PSUs	% of equity to be disinvested
1	Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Ltd.	10
2	Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	10
3	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	5
4	Steel Authority of India Ltd.	10.82
5	MMTC Ltd.	9.33
6	National Aluminium Company Ltd.	12.15
7	Oil India Ltd.	10
8	NMDC Ltd.	10
9	Hindustan Copper Limited	4.01
10	NTPC Ltd.	9.50

The realization would depend upon prevailing market conditions and investor interest at the time of actual disinvestment.

Revenue collected by Government from different States

1427. SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR:

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of revenue collected by the Union Government from different States during the Eleventh Plan Period, year-wise;

(b) how much revenue has been collected from Gujarat during the same period, year-wise;

(c) how much Central assistance has been given to Gujarat during the Eleventh Plan period year-wise; and

(d) whether Government realizes that it has been unfair to the people of Gujarat and is considering to enhance the Central assistance to Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The information about state-wise collection of revenue is not maintained. However, the details of revenue collected through central taxes during the Eleventh Plan Period Year-wise are given below:

(Rs. in crore)		
Year	Total collection of Direct Taxes	Total collection of Indirect Taxes
2007-08	312213	279031
2008-09	333818	269433
2009-10	378063	245367
2010-11	446935	345127
2011-12*	494799	392273

*Provisional.

(c) and (d) Since Central assistance is provided by various Ministries through various schemes, apart from the normal Central assistance, it is not possible to provide this information by this Ministry. However, details of the releases of States' Share of Union Taxes and Duties made to the State of Gujarat during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period year-wise is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5426.09	5725.86	5890.92	6679.35	7781.55

Year-wise release of Central Assistance for State Plan and Non-Plan Schemes under Demand No.35 made to State of Gujarat during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period is also given below.

(Rs. in crore)

Scheme	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2010-12
Plan	2181.99	1900.00	1290.36	1306.07	1252.14
Non-Plan	738.97	1028.29	799.74	887.74	1628.14

Allocation for Schemes under Demand No. 35, aimed at providing assistance to State Plan, is made by the Planning Commission after discussions with the States at the time of Annual Plan of States, within the overall availability of resources & plan priorities. Planning Commission takes into account the aspect of inter-state equity in allocation of resources while finalizing the State Plan Allocation.

Loan given to farmers during 2007-12

†1428. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount of loan given to farmers from April, 2007 to March, 2012;
- (b) the percentage of loan out of the said loans given to marginal and small farmers;
- (c) the reasons for giving less amount of loans to marginal and small farmers; and
- (d) whether Government would make any arrangement to ensure more loans to marginal and small farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The total amount of loan given to farmers from April 2007- March, 2012 is as under -

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(Rs in crore)

Year	Total disbursement	% share of M/F and SF
2007-08	2,54,657.45	35%
2008-09	3,01,907.80	54%
2009-10	3,84,514.00	31%
2010-11	4,68,291.28	35%
2011-12	5,11,029.09	43%

(d) The Government of India has taken several measures for the availability of credit to farmers in general and small and marginal farmers in particular. These include:

- (i) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well.
- (ii) The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme (ADWDRS), 2008 has de-clogged the line of credit that were clogged due to the debt burden on the farmers. Under the Scheme 3.45 crore farmers have been benefited to the extent of Rs. 52,275.55 crore.
- (iii) Banks have been advised to dispense with the requirement of 'no dues' certificates for small loans up to Rs.50,000 to small and marginal farmers, share-croppers and the like and instead obtain a self-declaration from the borrower.

- (iv) RBI has advised banks to waive margin/security requirements for agricultural loans upto Rs. 1,00,000.

Oligopolistic development of Indian economy

1429. SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ratio of total billionaire wealth to gross domestic product rose starting from around one per cent in the mid-1990s to 22 per cent at the peak of the boom in 2008, whereas in the rich countries like the United States and the United Kingdom had ratios ranged between four per cent and six per cent of the GDP; and

(b) if so, did it indicate that in the wake of liberalisation of the economy Government had been pursuing a policy package which promoted oligopolistic development, stifling free enterprise and open competition for which economic reforms were initiated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Wealth tax is imposed on the disclosure made by person under the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. However financial assets, which are components of wealth, are not covered under the said Act. Hence the Government does not have the compatible data on the total billionaires' wealth.

(b) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

Rate of inflation vis-a-vis growth rate

†1430. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two major problems have confronted the country of which one is to bring down the rate of inflation and the other one is to increase annual growth rate of the country;

(b) if so, Government's response thereon;

(c) whether Government has taken any policy decision to accord priority to resolution of these two problems; and

(d) if so, which of the said problems Government has decided to accord priority to?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Moderation in the growth of gross domestic product and a persistently high level of inflation are the major concerns of the Government. The main objective of economic policies in India has been to achieve the twin objectives of high growth with moderate inflation. Monetary, fiscal and other policies are used appropriately depending on prevailing economic situation. High inflationary pressures that were evident in 2010-12 had necessitated adoption of tight monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India. It raised policy rates by 375 basis points between March, 2010 and October, 2011. With some moderation in inflation, there has been some relaxation in the monetary policy stance. This is reflected in reduction in cash reserve ratio (CRR) in phased manner from 6.0 per cent in October, 2011 to 4.25 per cent in October, 2012, reduction in statutory liquidity ratio from 24 percent since May, 2012 to 23 per cent in August, 2012 and a reduction in repo rate by 50 basis points in April, 2012. As inflation eases further, there will be an opportunity for monetary policy to take measures to mitigate growth risks. Simultaneously steps have been taken to raise the growth and improve the investment climate. The priority in this direction include better access to finance while strengthening the manufacturing sector, 'fast tracking' of large investment projects, finding solutions to binding constraints in specific areas such as power, petroleum and gas, roads, coal, land acquisition, environmental clearances and bank financing.

Circulation of fake notes

1431. SHRI ISHWAR SINGH:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

DR. RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the circulation of fake notes are rising at an alarming rate across the country;

(b) the quantum of counterfeit currency seized during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12;

(c) whether there has been increase in number of counterfeit notes detected in the country during 2011-12 in comparison to the fake notes detected during 2010-11; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to check circulation of fake notes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has informed that the total number of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) seized and recovered in the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 has been as follows:

Period	Total No. of FICN	Total Value (Rs.)
2009-10	670631	268154186
2010-11	556970	247678200
2011-12	538502	265016311

(c) In terms of the statistics provided by NCRB; as mentioned above, it is seen that the number of counterfeit notes detected in the country during the year 2011-12 was less than the year 2010-11. However, the total value of these notes was more in the year 2011-12 than the year 2010-11.

(d) To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the FICN menace, several agencies such as the RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and Intelligence Agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) etc., are working in tandem, to thwart the illegal activities related to FICNs. The work of these agencies is periodically reviewed by a nodal group (FCORD) set up for this purpose. FCORD (FICN Coordination Cell) coordinates/shares all available information/intelligence and analysis on circulation/smuggling of FICN in the world. At the functional level, the CBI has been declared as the nodal agency for coordination with the States and the Directorate General of Revenue Intelligence has been nominated as the Lead Intelligence Agency for the purpose. National Investigation Agency (NIA) has been empowered by National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences to deal with this menace. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell (TFCC) in NIA in 2010 to focus on investigation of Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cases. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also strengthened the mechanism for detection of counterfeit notes By the banks.

Violation of FEMA by Telecom subsidiary company

1432. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a telecom major and its subsidiaries are reported to be involved in money market instruments and illegal financial activities;

(b) whether such activities are clear violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) regulations and directives of Reserve Bank of India (RBI);

(c) if so, the details of activities of these subsidiary companies along with share holding pattern; and

(d) the action taken against the said companies by Enforcement Directorate, RBI and Income Tax department so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) to (d) Since investigations under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) relating to certain telecom entities are under way, as such, it would not be appropriate in the interest of investigation to divulge details at this stage.

Illegal trading of shares

1433. DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding Illegal trading of shares in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check illegal trading in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), the market regulator, has received complaints against some entities regarding alleged illegal trading of shares in various parts of the country.

(c) Whenever SEBI receives such complaints, the same are taken up with the stock exchanges, with an advice to examine the matter and report back to SEBI. In terms of the provisions of the SEBI Act, 1992 and Regulations made thereunder, SEBI has taken enforcement actions against a few intermediaries registered with SEBI, including passing restraint orders, cancellation of certificate of registration of stock brokers involved in such incidences, quasi-judicial proceedings,

adjudication proceedings, consent and compounding and filing FIR with the Police. Further, the following measures have been taken by Government and SEBI.

- (i) As a preventive measure, SEBI vide circular dated 29.09.2006, had made it mandatory for stock brokers to report off-market transactions to the stock exchange.
- (ii) Further, with a view to impress upon the State Governments to take appropriate and timely action, the Government of India and SEBI had also written to all the State Governments and Union Territories, advising them to take urgent steps to contain illegal trading. SEBI, on its part, has initiated training programmes and guidance to State Police Departments to deal with instances of illegal trading.

Number of top identities trading in NSE

1434. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of identities and PAN identities who traded in National Stock Exchange (NSE) and contributed 50 per cent, 60 per cent, 70 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the total trading turnover on average daily basis in the Cash Equity and Equity Shares and options segment from January, 2012, to September, 2012;
- (b) the number of these trades that are proprietary trades; and
- (c) the percentage of turnover on average daily basis contributed by top 25 brokers of NSE in the Cash Equity and Equity Shares and Options segment separately from January, 2012 to September, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) During the period January, 2012 to September, 2012, about 39 lakh client identities and about 35 lakh PAN identities traded in the cash segment of NSE, while more than 7.50 lakh client identities and 6.67 lakh PAN identities traded in the equity derivatives segment of National Stock Exchange (NSE). Out of the total turnover in the cash segment of NSE, about 24% was contributed by proprietary traders while their contribution in the equity derivative segment was 33.34%. The percentage-wise contribution of these identities is given below:

*Details of client identities at NSE during January, 2012-September, 2012**Cash Equity Segment*

Share in turnover	Number of Client identities with various brokers	Number of PAN identities reflecting the unique investor identities	Of (3), number of Proprietary traders
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
90%	139870	125283	561
80%	37296	31430	488
70%	10156	7026	366
60%	2874	1600	266
50%	1018	638	178
Equity Derivative segment			
90%	31848	29050	573
80%	5944	5167	465
70%	1360	1143	308
60%	443	376	183
50%	181	169	95

(c) As per the information provided by NSE, the top 25 trading members accounted for about 47% of the average daily turnover in the cash segment and for about 42% in the Equity Futures and Options segment during the period January, 2012 to September, 2012.

Protection of last pay drawn by Ex-serviceman

1435. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government protects the last pay drawn by ex-serviceman on re-employment in civil service/public sectors/banks/SBI/LIC and autonomous bodies;

(b) if so, the elements/constitutes of the pay drawn during armed forces service that are being reckoned/counted for their pay fixation; and

(c) whether instructions in this regard have been issued and public sectors, banks, LIC and other departments are implementing the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Fixation of pay on re-employment in the civil service and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union of India, is governed by the Central Civil Services (Fixation of Pay of Re-employed Pensioners) Orders, 1986 issued by the Department of Personnel and Training, as amended from time to time. These Orders provide inter-alia, that no protection of the scale of pay of the posts held by them prior to retirement shall be given.

(b) In the case of ex-servicemen who held posts below Commissioned Officer rank in the Defence Forces and in the case of civilians who held posts below Group 'A' posts at the time of their retirement, the entire pension and pension equivalent of retirement benefits shall be ignored. In the case of Commissioned Service Officers belonging to the Defence Force and Civilian pensioners who held Group 'A' posts at the time of their retirement, the first Rs. 4,000/- of the pension and pension equivalent of retirement benefits shall be ignored. Further, in respect of all those Defence Officers/personnel, whose pension contains an element of Military Service Pay, that need not be deducted from the pay fixed on re-employment.

(c) As regards fixation of pay of ex-servicemen on re-employment in Central Public Sector Enterprises, the pay is required to be fixed as per the orders issued by Department of Personnel and Training in respect of Central Government employees from time to time. Public Sector Bank and Public Sector Insurance Companies are implementing the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training for fixation of pay of Ex-Servicemen.

Liberalisation of FDI rules

1436. SHRI KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has advised Government to further liberalise the Foreign Direct Investment rules in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has accepted these recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (e) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy is reviewed/ liberalised on an ongoing basis, with a view to making it more investor friendly. In this regard, comments/recommendations are invited/received from stakeholders including RBI on various issues. After due consultations with stakeholders and concerned Ministries/Departments/Organisations, including the RBI, Government examines proposals for review/ liberalization of FDI policy.

Violation of foreign exchange rules by Walmart

1437. SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any enquiry is being conducted or announced to probe allegations of foreign exchange rules violation by Walmart when it invested \$100 Million in 2010 into a company owned by Bharathi group; and

- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Directorate of Enforcement has taken appropriate action to examine alleged contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) by Wal-Mart, on the basis of a reference received from RBI.

Summons to top insurance firms on service tax

1438. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether government has issued summons to top insurance firms for alleged evasion of service tax over Rs. 300 crores;

- (b) if so, the names of such firms with the amount of service tax due from each one of them;

- (c) whether some insurance firms have fudged their accounts and records to evade service tax; and

- (d) if so, the names of such firms and action taken or propose to be taken against insurance firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Yes, however the amount of service tax is yet to be quantified as investigations are in progress.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds earmarked for SCSP and TSP

1439. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during last five financial year as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission vide its letter dated 26 December, 2006;

(b) if no, such funds were earmarked during the last five years, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 as mandated by the Department of Expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Strategies of the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan for the Scheduled Castes (SCSP) (previously known as Special Component Plan) and Tribal Sub-Plan for the Scheduled Tribes (TSP) were introduced in the Sixth Plan and Fifth Plan respectively. The SCSP and TSP envisage channelizing the flow of outlays and benefits from all the sectors of development in the Annual Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms. Planning Commission issued revised guidelines to Central Ministries in 2006 for effective formulation, implementation, and monitoring of SCSP & TSP. In respect of Central Ministries/Departments the budget allocated for SCSP & TSP till 2010-11 are available as in Statement 21 of Expenditure Budget Volume-I. From 2011-12 onwards, separate allocations are made for SCSP and TSP in Statement 21 and 21-A of the Expenditure Budget Volume-I respectively.

Planning Commission had set up a Task Force under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in June, 2010 to review the operational difficulties in implementation of SCSP & TSP at the level of Central Ministries/Departments and States/Union Territories. The first recommendations/

report has identified the Central Ministries/Departments in terms of their obligation to earmark allocation in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into four categories: (i) No Obligation; (ii) Earmarking outlays less than 15% for SCs and 7.5% for STs; (iii) Earmarking of outlays between 15%-16.2% for SCs and 7.5%-8.2% for STs and (iv) Earmarking more than 16.2% for SCs and more than 8.2% for STs.

These recommendations were operationalized with effect from 2011-12 for the Central Ministries/Departments. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the Planning Commission has made a differential earmarking of Plan funds for 25 Central Ministries/Departments for the purpose of SCSP and 28 Central Ministries/Departments for TSP from 2011-12. In respect of 25 Central Ministries/Departments as identified by the Task Force, the allocation under SCSP as per Demands for Grants for the Annual Plan 2012-13, is 19.73% of their total plan outlay (GBS-25 ministries). Similarly in respect of 28 Central Ministries/Departments, the allocation under TSP is 9.78% of their total plan outlay (GBS-28 ministries).

(c) and (d) Controller General of Accounts had issued instructions for opening of omnibus Minor Heads '789-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes' and '796-Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plans' under Functional, Transactory heads (MHs 3601 and 3602) and Parking heads (MHs 2252 and 4552) vide their Office Memorandum dated 15-12-2010. For proper implementation of these instructions, Budget Division also directed all the Ministries/Departments through Budget Circular to ensure that the provisions are accurately reflected in the concerned Minor Head below the functional major/sub-major heads, wherever necessary, in terms of the instruction under Para 3.8 of the General Directions to the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts. The provisions made under these Minor Heads will not be allowed to be Re-appropriated, except to the same Minor heads in other schemes under "Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes" (Code No.789) and "Tribal Sub Plan" (Code No. 796).

Alleged financial irregularities by Walmart

1440. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Enforcement Directorate has received representations from Members of Parliament regarding alleged financial irregularities including FEMA

violations and payment of bribery in India by multi-national retail giants like Walmart recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(c) whether Government has inquired into allegations and has taken action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) The Enforcement Directorate has received a reference from RBI along with a representation made by an Hon'ble Member of Parliament to the Hon'ble Prime Minister regarding alleged contravention of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) by Wal-Mart.

(c) to (e) Directorate of Enforcement has taken appropriate action to examine the alleged contravention of provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) by Wal-Mart.

Launching of IPO by some telecom operators

1441. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an infrastructure wing of telecom operator is in the process to launch its IPO (Initial Public Offering) shortly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has done its scrutiny on the IPO prospectus and are satisfied of its disclosures;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the details thereof;

(f) whether any complaints have been received by SEBI and other agencies on the proposed IPO; and

(g) if so, the details of the same and the action taken by SEBI on the complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

M/s. Bharti Infratel Ltd. (BIL), telecommunication infrastructure wing and a subsidiary of M/s. Bharti Airtel Ltd. filed Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) on September 14, 2012 for the proposed public issue of 188,900,000 equity shares.

(b) The details of the issue are as follows:

Name of Issuer Company	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	
1	2	
Name of the Coordinating Lead Manager	Standard Chartered Securities (India) Ltd.	
Date of incorporation	November 30, 2006	
Type of issue	IPO [Fresh Issue + OFS] of 188,900,000 equity shares [Fresh issue of 14,62,34,112 shares OFS of 4,26,65,888 shares]	
Type of Instrument	Equity Shares	
Date of receipt of offer document	September 14, 2012	
Fixed price/book built	Book built	
Objects of the issue and funding requirements	Offer for sale by Selling shareholders	
	Offer for sale by	No. of equity shares offered
	Compassvale	30,046,400
	GS Strategic	6,009,280
	Anadale	3,605,568
	Nomura	3,004,640
Eligibility Norms	Eligible under regulation 26(1) of the SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009	
Pre issue promoter holding as a% of pre issue paid up capital	86.09%	

1	2
Post issue promoters holding as a% of pose issue paid up capital	79.42%
Net Offer to the public (excluding promoters' Contribution + firm allotment + reservations on Competitive basis etc.) as percentage of the Total the post issue paid up capital	10% (approx.)

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. On scrutiny of the DRHP, SEBI communicated its observations to BRLM as under

1. The present legal and regulatory framework is primarily based on disclosures. The draft offer document is required to contain all disclosures and undertakings specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act read with SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 and also additional disclosures as deemed fit by Merchant Banker to enable investors to make an informed investment decision.
2. SEBI examines the draft offer document with an objective to enhance disclosures. The observations are then prepared and issued to the Lead Merchant Banker to incorporate necessary changes in the offer document in terms of SEBI (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009 (ICDR).
3. Accordingly, SEBI scrutinized the DRHP to check whether the disclosures made therein are adequate or certain additional disclosures are required, in terms of the provisions of ICDR. Upon analysis, SEBI had advised the Book Running Lead Manager (BRLM), *inter-alia*, to add/update/modify certain disclosures as stated therein.

(f) and (g) SEBI received complaints in respect of the DRHP from 6 Hon'ble Members of Parliament (MP) and 3 other individuals. These were forwarded to the BRLM for necessary action. Thereafter, the complaints and replies received from the BRLM on the complaints were analyzed by SEBI. Wherever, there were requirements of additional disclosures, SEBI has advised the BRLM to make these disclosures in the DRHP.

Illegal NBFCS transactions

1442. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some spot commodity exchanges are offering commodity contracts on a future delivery basis in contravention of the Forward Contracts Act;

(b) whether Government has conducted any investigation and whether any report has been prepared;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any regulatory action is being contemplated to curb illegal activity;

(e) whether financing of goods is being offered without actual delivery of goods on 'assured return' basis; and

(f) whether this is not resulting in an illegal NBFC (Non-Banking Finance Company) transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) Two electronic spot Exchanges named National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) and NCDEX Spot Exchange (NSPOT) are offering forward contracts. Both the Exchanges have been given exemption under Section 27 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 as per the notification dated 05.06.2007.

After analyzing the trading data submitted by National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL), Forward Markets Commission, who has been designated to do so, had intimated the Department regarding the non-compliance of certain stipulated conditions of the notification dated 5th June, 2007 under which exemption under section 27 was given to the National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) for one day duration forward contracts. FMC has found that the Exchange allows trading on the Exchange platform without verifying whether the seller has the stocks with him or not, thus in effect, allowing short sale by the members. FMC has also found that the contracts traded on the Exchange platform for which settlement period exceed 11 days are Non Transferable Specific Delivery (NTSD) contracts which is in violation of the provisions of Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952.

(d) A show cause notice was issued to NSEL for non-compliance of stipulated conditions of the notification dated 05.06.2007. NSEL has submitted reply to the notice, the same is under examination of the Government.

(e) and (f) A complaint has been received by FMC that an investment scheme promising assured returns to retail investors is being marketed by a member of National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL). As one of the stipulated conditions of the notification dated 5th June, 2007 under which exemption under section 27 was given to the National Spot Exchange Limited (NSEL) is that all the outstanding positions of

the trade at the end of the day shall result in delivery, *inter-alia*, it is being examined by FMC whether the scheme is violation this condition. Regarding the scheme resulting into an illegal Non Banking Financial Company (NBFC) transaction, the issue is being examined by FMC in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

Gap between WPI and CPI

†1443. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big gap has been found between Wholesale Price Index (WPI) and Consumer Price Index (CPI) in the country during October, 2012;

(b) if so, the details of said two indices;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India's comment about these indices is that these indices are at an intolerable stage and are likely to remain at this level for some more time; and

(d) if so, Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Year-on-year inflation in October, 2012 measured in terms of Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index (New series) was 7.45 per cent and 9.75 per cent, respectively. The details of the level of WPI and CPI (NS) and the rate of inflation are indicated below.

Table: Comparative weights, base, indices and inflation of WPI and CPI

Composition of indices		Index		Inflation (%)
Wholesale Price Index (Base: 2004-05=100)				
General and group	Weight	Oct-11	Oct-12	Y-o-Y
Headline WPI	100.00	157.0	168.7	7.45
Food	24.31	179.8	193.7	7.73
Non-food	75.69	149.7	160.7	7.35
Consumer Price Index for new series (Base: 2010=100)				
CPI-NS General (all India)	100.00	113.8	124.9	9.75
Food	47.58	113.7	126.7	11.45
Non-food	52.42	113.9	123.3	8.22

Note: The figures are provisional for October 2012 in case of WPI and CPI-NS.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Variation in the level of index and inflation in these two indices is due to difference in base year, commodity composition and weights.

(c) and (d) Inflation measured in terms of both these indices currently is above the comfort level of Government and the Reserve Bank of India. Government and Reserve Bank of India have been conscious of the need to contain inflation. Measures taken in this regard are given in Statement.

Statement

Measures taken to contain inflation

1. Fiscal & Administrative measures

- Reduced import duties to zero – for wheat, onion, pulses, crude palmolein and to 7.5% for refined and hydrogenated oils and vegetable oils.
- Duty-free import of white and raw sugar was extended up to 30.6.2012; presently the import duty has been kept at 10%.
- Ban on export of onion was imposed for short period of time whenever required. Exports of Onion were calibrated through the mechanism of Minimum Export Prices (MEP).
- Maintained the Central Issue Price (CIP) for rice (at Rs. 5.65 per kg for BPL and Rs. 3 per kg for AAY) and wheat (at Rs. 4.15 per kg for BPL and Rs. 2 per kg for AAY) since 2002. Effective prices for BPL families in 2012-13 are 23.4% and 22.8% of the economic cost of rice and wheat, respectively.
- Suspended Futures trading in rice, urad, tur, guar gum and guar seed.
- Banned export of edible oils (except coconut oil and forest based oil) and edible oils in blended consumer packs upto 5 kg with a capacity of 20,000 tonnes per annum and pulses (except Kabuli chana and organic pulses and lentils up to a maximum of 10000 tonnes per annum).
- Imposed stock limits from time to time in the case of select essential commodities such as pulses, edible oil, and edible oilseeds and in the case of paddy and rice for specific seven states upto 30.11.2012.
- To ensure adequate availability of sugar for the households covered under TPDS, the levy obligation on sugar factories was restored to 10% for sugar season 2011-12.

- Government allocated rice and wheat under OMSS Scheme.
- Offtake of wheat and rice continued to be maintained to ensure adequate availability of food grains. Overall off-take of wheat and rice was 53.0 million tonnes in 2010-11 and 56.4 million tonnes in 2011-12. In first five months of the current fiscal year 24.0 million tonnes has already been distributed.
- Resumed the scheme for subsidized imported pulses through PDS in a varied form with the nomenclature "Scheme for Supply of Imported Pulses at Subsidized rates to States/UTs for Distribution under PDS to BPL card holders" with a subsidy element of Rs. 20/- per Kg to be paid to the designated importing agencies upto a maximum number of BPL card holders for the residual part of the current year and extended the scheme for subsidized imported edible oils w.e.f. 1.10.2012 to 30.9.2013 with subsidy of Rs. 15/- per Kg for import of upto 10 Lakh tonnes of edible oils for this period.

2. Budgetary and other measures

A number of measures have been announced in Union Budget 2012-13 to augment supply and improve storage and warehousing facilities. Government had launched a National Mission for Protein supplements in 2011-12 with allocation of Rs. 300 crore. To broaden the scope of production of fish to coastal aquaculture, apart from fresh water aquaculture, the outlay in 2012-13 is being stepped up to Rs. 500 crore. Recently, Government has permitted Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in multi-brand retail trading. This will help to consumers and farmers by improving the sell and purchase facilities.

3. Monetary measures

- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had also taken suitable steps to contain inflation with 13 consecutive increases by 375 bps in policy rates from March, 2010 to October, 2011.
- However, to increase liquidity, it reduced CRR (from 6% to 4.25%) and SLR (from 25% to 23%). With moderation in inflation, repo rate was also reduced by 50 basis points in April 2012 to bring it to 8.00 per cent.

Foreign banks operating in India

†1444. SHRI SHANTA KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

- (a) the number of foreign banks and their branches operating in India; and
- (b) out of above the number of branches of HSBC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 31.03.2012, 41 foreign banks were operating in India with a total of 323 branches, out of which HSBC Bank is operating 50 branches in India.

Settlement of backlog arrears of fertilizer units

1445. SHRI BHARATSINH PRABHATSINH PARMAR:

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the Ministry in consultation with Ministry of Fertilizers for not considering other alternative options rather than stuck up the process to resolve settlement of back log arrears issues of additional state levies on fertilizer units, as the State Governments are not in a position to refund this additional levy and these units are suffering huge financial losses;

(b) whether the Ministry has received any communication from National Advisory Council in this regard, if so, what further action has been taken in this regard; the details thereof; and

(c) by when Central Government intends to resolve this matter and the specific time limit thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Government does not favour the proposal to recover past period losses of the Urea manufacturers from the prospective sales, as it would mean that any purchase of Urea by a farmer after implementation of the scheme would attract Additional Cost due to Non-recognised Input Taxation (ACNT) for his purchase, plus an additional ACNT for the losses suffered by the manufacturer for the period October 01, 2006 to March 31, 2011. That would tantamount to making a farmer buying Urea now to partially pay for someone else who bought it earlier.

The National Advisory Council forwarded a letter of Shri Jivabhai A. Patel, former MP regarding issues relating to backlog loss to certain fertilizer companies. The NAC did not make any recommendation in this behalf but only sought information on the issues raised by the former MP.

UCO Banks in Chirgaon, Rohru of Shimla

†1446. SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of UCO Bank in Chirgaon, Rohru of district Shimla of Himachal Pradesh and for how many years these branches are deprived of the facility of ATM machines and by when these ATM machines are likely to be installed in these branches, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that only a board is displayed on the Jangla branch of UCO Bank for past one year, mentioning that the ATM machine is coming up shortly, whereas till date nothing has been done in this regard; and

(c) the reasons of delay in installing the ATM machines there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As reported by UCO Bank, the State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) Convenor for the State of Himachal Pradesh, there is one branch of UCO bank functioning at Rohru and Chirgaon of Shimla District. An ATM has also been installed at Rohru since 2008. UCO Bank have identified Chirgaon for the installation of ATM.

Subsidized loans to floriculturists of Maharashtra

†1447. SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the co-operative, rural, public sector and private sector banks provide loans to the floriculturists on lower rate of interest along with the subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of farmers from Jalgaon, Dhule, Nasik, Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra who were provided with loans and subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Interest Subvention Scheme is being implemented by the Government of India since 2006-07 to make short-term crop loans upto Rs. 3 lakh for a period of one year available to farmers at the interest rate of 7 percent per annum. The Government of India has since 2009-10 been

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

providing additional interest subvention to prompt payees farmers, i.e., those who repay their loans in time. The additional subvention was 1% in 2009-10, 2% in 2010-11 and 3% in 2011-12. Further, in order to discourage distress sales, the benefit of interest subvention was made available in the year 2011-12 to small and marginal farmers having Kisan Credit Card for a further period of up to six months post harvest on the same rates as available to crop loans against negotiable warehouse receipts for keeping their produce in warehouses. The Interest subvention Scheme for the year 2011-12 has been continued in 2012-13 as well. Under the Priority Sector Lending (PSL) guidelines of Reserve Bank of India Agriculture includes Horticulture. Short term horticulture crops would therefore be included in Short term agriculture crops. Details of loans provided exclusively for floriculture and number of farmers provided with loans and subsidies for the same are not centrally maintained. Ground Level Credit flow under Agriculture for Plantation and Horticulture (which include floriculture also) in Jalgaon, Dhule, Nashik and Nandurbad for the last three years is as under:

	(Rs. lakhs)		
Name of the district	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	Total	Total	Total
Jalgaon	662	920	1403.83
Dhule	108.22	370	144.71
Nashik	25676.97	25597.55	75555.70
Nandurbad	246.87	197.77	32.70

Source: NABARD Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLPs) for the year 2012-13.

Loans under Scheme run by National Horticulture Board

†1448. SHRI ISHWARILAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers of Jalgaon and Dhule districts of Maharashtra who got the loans under the schemes run by the National Horticulture Board the details thereof, bank-wise;

(b) whether all the farmers, who have received loans have been provided with the subsidy;

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the percentage of exemption and subsidy given to the farmers who repay their loans in time;
- (d) whether there are many farmers who do not utilize the loan for the purpose for which they were granted;
- (e) whether any action has been taken against such people; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) As reported by National Horticulture Board (NHB), 42 farmers from Dhule district and 69 farmers from Jalgaon district have received loan under subsidy scheme of National Horticulture Board. The project-wise, district-wise and Bank-wise details are given in Annexure [See Appendix 227 Annexure No. 16] NHB guidelines do not provide any exemption for timely repayment of loan.

(d) to (f) NHB provide subsidy to only completed cases after verification of utilization of loan for the purpose of project.

Payment at petrol pumps through credit cards

†1449. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that oil companies in collaboration with private banks have insisted for making payments through credit card machine at petrol pumps so that 2.5 per cent surcharge on petroleum products may be escaped;
- (b) whether Government has taken any action in this regard;
- (c) whether such practices adopted by private banks and oil marketing companies are not in violation of competition act; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken against banks and oil marketing companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) The payment through credit cards is one of the various optional payment channels available to the customers. The Reserve Bank of

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

India (RBI) has issued a Master Circular dated 2.7.2012 on 'Credit Card Operations of Banks', which, *inter-alia*, provides that the card issuing bank should prescribe a ceiling rate for processing and other charges on credit card transactions/dues. However, the banks are required to disclose such charges to the customers in the form of "Most Important Terms and Conditions" in accordance with these Guidelines. Further, the acquiring banks levy charges, including surcharge on credit card transactions, towards the expenses incurred in setting up the hardware and network for processing payments through credit cards. In order to promote credit card payments, the banks sometime waive such charges as part of co-branded card arrangement between the banks and the merchant establishments as per mutually agreed terms and conditions.

Financially supported schemes by World Bank and IMF

†1450. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes of the country which have been financially supported by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) during the last three years as on date;

(b) the schemes for which loans have been provided; and

(c) whether any specific conditions have been imposed on such loans and the rate at which the annual interest is being paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) There is no project that is being implemented with assistance from International Monetary Fund. A list of projects signed with World Bank for, assistance during the last three years is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The Loan/Credit Agreements are signed for the Projects which includes an agreed action program to be implemented over the life of loan/credit to the project. The interest rates may vary according to the type of loan and are defined in the legal documents. These are shown in the Statement.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Statement

Details of projects signed with World Bank for assistance

(Amount in US\$ millions)						
Sl.No.	Project Name	Date of signing	Date of closing	IBRD Loan amount	IDA Credit amount	Total amount Rate of Interest (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8
1	SME Financing and Development Project: Additional Financing	5-Jun-09	30-Jun-13	400	0	400 6 Month LIBOR
2	Second Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project (MPDPIP-II)	20-Jul-09	31-Dec-14	0	100	100 0.75
3	Uttar Pradesh Sodic Lands Reclamation III Project	20-Jul-09	31-Dec-15	0	197	197 0.75
4	Haryana Power System Improvement Project	17-Aug-09	31-Dec-14	330	0	330 6 Month LIBOR
5	Fifth Power System Development Project	13-Oct-09	30-Jun-15	1000	0	1000 6 Month LIBOR
6	Financing Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in Infrastructure through Support to the India Infrastructure Finance Company Ltd	13-Oct-09	30-Sep-15	1195	0	1195 6 Month LIBOR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	126
7	Banking Sector Support Loan	13-Oct-09	30-Jun-10	2000	0	2000	6 Month LIBOR	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
8	Coal-Fired Generation Rehabilitation	17-Dec-09	30-Nov-14	180	0	180	6 Month LIBOR	
9	Additional Financing for Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction	29-Dec-09	30-Sep-11	0	100	100	0.75	
10	Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	22-Jan-10	30-Nov-14	0	150	150	0.75	
11	Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project	22-Jan-10	30-Jun-15	320	0	320	6 Month LIBOR	Unstarred Questions
12	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	22-Jan-10	31-Dec-15	300	0	300	6 Month LIBOR	
13	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	5-Feb-10	30-Nov-14	105.23	0	105.23	6 Month LIBOR	
14	Additional Financing for Second Elementary Education Project (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan)	7-May-10	30-Sep-12	0	750	750	0.75	

15	Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project- Additional Financing	21-May-10	31-Mar-13	0	19	19	0.75
16	Tamil Nadu Health Additional Financing	6-Jul-10	30-Sep-13	0	117.7	117.7	0.75
17	Additional Financing for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project	6-Jul-10	31-Mar-12	50.7	0	50.7	6 Month LIBOR
18	India : Scaling Up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance	9-Jul-10	30-Jun-15	200	100	300	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-0.75
19	Statistical Strengthening Loan	9-Jul-10	31-Jul-11	107	0	107	6 Month LIBOR
20	India : Technical Engineering Educational Quality Improvement II	14-Jul-10	31-Dec-14	0	300	300	0.75
21	West Bengal PRI	15-Jul-10	31-Dec-15	0	200	200	0.75
22	Karnataka RWSS II Additional Financing	17-Jul-10	30-Jun-13	0	150	150	0.75
23	Integrated Coastal Zone Management	22-Jul-10	31-Dec-15	0	221.96	221.96	0.75

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	128
24	India - Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management	22-Jul-10	30-Sep-15	25.21	38.94	64.15	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-0.75	Written Answers to
25	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	23-Jul-10	15-Jun-15	430	0	430	6 Month LIBOR	
26	Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement	14-Aug-10	31-Jul-16	450.6	0	450.6	6 Month LIBOR	
27	Second Additional Financing for Mizoram States Road Project	22-Oct-10	31-Dec-10	0	13	13	0.75	[RAJYA SABHA]
28	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	2-Nov-10	31-Dec-16	0	100	100	0.75	
29	NHAI Technical Assistance Project	22-Dec-10	31-Jul-16	45	0	45	6 Month LIBOR	
30	Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction "VAZHNDHU KATTUVOM" Project-Additional Financing	23-Dec-10	30-Sep-14	0	154	154	0.75	Unstarred Questions
31	Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project	12-Jan-11	14-Sep-14	0	220	220	0.75	
32	India National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (1)	14-Jan-11	31-Oct-15	0	255	255	0.75	

33	PMGSY Rural Roads Project	14-Jan-11	30-Nov-15	500	1000	1500	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-0.75
34	Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project	17-Mar-11	31-Mar-12	0	7.98	7.98	0.75
35	E-Delivery of Public Services DPL	10-May-11	30-Jun-12	150	0	150	6 Month LIBOR
36	Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project (RRLP)	24-May-11	31-Oct-16	0	162.7	162.7	0.75
37	Second Karnataka State Highway Improvement	30-May-11	31-Dec-16	350	0	350	6 Month LIBOR
38	Biodiversity Conservation and Rural Livelihoods Improvement Project	14-Jun-11	31-Mar-18	0	15.36	15.36	0.75
39	National Ganga River Basin Project	14-Jun-11	31-Dec-19	801	199	1000	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-0.75
40	Kerala Local Government and Service Delivery	4-Jul-11	31-Dec-15	0	200	200	0.75

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
41	National Rural Livelihoods Project	18-Jul-11	31-Dec-16	0	1000	1000	2
42	Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project	10-Aug-11	31-Dec-17	648	0	648	6 Month LIBOR
43	Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor-I	27-Oct-11	30-Jun-17	975	0	975	6 Month LIBOR
44	Capacity Building for Urban Local Bodies-NURM	8-Dec-11	30-Jun-16	0	60	60	2
45	Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project	21-Dec-11	30-Jun-18	175	175	350	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-0.75
46	West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation	21-Dec-11	31-Dec-17	125	125	250	IBRD-6 Month LIBOR & IDA-2.00
47	North East Rural Livelihoods Project (NERLP)	20-Jan-12	31-Mar-17	0	130	130	2
48	Second Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Jalanidhi II)	15-Feb-12	30-Jun-17	0	155.3	155.3	2

130 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

49	India: Uttar Pradesh Health Systems Strengthening Project (UPHSSP)	21-Mar-12	31-Mar-17	0	152	152	2
50	IN - Assam Agricultural Competitiveness Project Additional Financing	13-Apr-12	15-Mar-15	0	50	50	2
51	National Dairy Support Project	13-Apr-12	30-Sep-17	0	352	352	2
52	Rajasthan Agricultural Competitiveness Project	13-Apr-12	30-Apr-19	0	109	109	2
53	Bihar Rural Livelihood Project Additional Financing	9-Jul-12	31-Oct-15	0	100	100	2
54	Development Policy Loan (DPL) to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh	29-Sep-12	30-Sep-13	100	0	100	6 Month LIBOR
55	India: Secondary Education Project	5-Oct-12	30-Jun-17	0	500	500	2
56	India: ICDS Systems Strengthening & Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP)	5-Nov-12	31-Oct-15	0	106	106	2

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
57	Assam State Roads Project	5-Nov-12	31-Mar-18	320	0	320	6 Month LIBOR
58	AF - HP Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project	20-Nov-12	31-Mar-16	0	37	37	2
59	India: Karnataka Health Systems Additional Financing	21-Nov-12	31-Mar-16	0	70	70	2

Note: For IBRD Loans 6 months LIBOR plus a variable spread is charged. The variable spread currently is:

For Average Repayment Maturity of less than or equal to 12 years :	For Average Repayment Maturity of 12 to 15 years :	For Average Repayment Maturity of 15 to 18 years :
0.27%	0.37%	0.47%

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Meeting regarding liberal lending by banks

1451. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI:

SHRI PRABHAT JHA:

SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had meeting with Chief Ministers of various States and Chairpersons of different banks on 16th November, 2012 regarding liberal lending by banks to textiles, handicrafts, MSMEs, (Micro Small and Medium Enterprises), agriculture and other employment generating sectors and minorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of percentage of loans out of total lent to textiles, handicrafts, MSMEs, agriculture sectors and minorities during the last year and current year, so far, bank-wise and sector-wise separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Finance Minister with Chief Ministers of Northern States and CEOs of select Public Sector Banks/RBI on 16th November, 2012 at New Delhi to review banks' lending activities to various sectors in the Northern States.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loans availed in priority sectors

1452. SHRI N.K. SINGH:

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loans and repayment of loans availed of in the priority sectors, sector-wise;

(b) whether the priority sector lending is likely to be adversely affected in light of the increase in the non-performing assets in the Public Sector Banks;

(c) if so, whether Government is undertaking any measures to ensure the availability of credit to the priority sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per data furnished by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the Sector-wise details of total advances vis-a-vis total non-performing assets (NPAs) of Public Sector Banks under priority sector as on March, 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) As per RBI's extant guidelines on lending to priority sector, a target of 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by domestic scheduled commercial banks and foreign banks with 20 and above branches. Within this, sub-targets of 18 per cent and 10 per cent of ANBC or Credit Equivalent amount of OBE, whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, have been mandated for lending to agriculture and the weaker sections, respectively.

Further, a target of 32 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) or Credit Equivalent amount of Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (OBE), whichever is higher, as on March 31 of the previous year, has been mandated for lending to the priority sector by foreign banks with less than 20 branches.

Statement

Advances and NPAs to priority sector of Public Sector Banks

	(Rs. crores)		
Particulars	Mar-2010	Mar-2011	Mar-2012
Total Priority Sector Advances	852,210	1,031,989	1,139,043
Credit to Agriculture	347,112	416,047	472,446
Credit to SSI/MSE	240,819	352,693	358,571
Other Priority Sector	264,279	263,248	308,026
Total NPAs in Priority Sector	30,846	41,287	56,201
Credit to Agriculture - NPAs	8,330	14,488	22,662
Credit to SSI/MSE - NPAs	11,537	14,383	17,830
Other Priority Sector- NPAs	10,979	12,417	15,709

Source: RBI, DBS.

Committee on Direct Cash Transfers

1453. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has set up a National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives of said Committee; and
- (d) the time by which the said Committee will submit their report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (d) Government has constituted National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers chaired by the Prime Minister as a mechanism to coordinate action for introduction of direct cash transfers to individuals under various Government schemes and programmes.

The National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers is mandated to engage in following tasks:

- (a) Provide an overarching vision and direction to enable direct cash transfers of benefits under various government schemes and programmes to individuals, leveraging the investments being made in the Aadhaar Project, financial inclusion and other initiatives of the Government, with the objective of enhancing efficiency, transparency and accountability.
- (b) Determine broad policy objectives and strategies for direct cash transfers.
- (c) Identify Government programmes and schemes for which direct cash transfers to individuals can be adopted and suggest the extent and scope of direct cash transfers in each case.
- (d) Coordinate the activities of various Ministries/Departments/Agencies involved in enabling direct cash transfers and ensure timely, coordinated action to ensure speedy rollout of direct cash transfers across the country.
- (e) Specify timelines for the rollout of direct cash transfers.
- (f) Review the progress of implementation of direct cash transfers and provide guidance for mid-course corrections.
- (g) Any other related matter.

Investment in Government savings

1454. DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the rural area more specifically coastal areas are purchased in a mass scale on paying huge money to the land owners and through that liquid money the villagers are not guided for good investment allowing "Private Chit Funders" to exploiting the villagers; and

(b) if so, whether Government is having any proposal to mop up the money through erstwhile Indira Vikas Patra or Kisan Vikas Patra type of bonds assuring the villagers to invest in Government savings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) In order to protect the interests of depositors and to strengthen the regulatory framework of chit fund business in the country, the Chit Funds Act, 1982 was enacted. As per the provisions of this Act, the chit funds are regulated by the concerned State Government.

(b) The Indira Vikas Patra and Kisan Vikas Patra have been discontinued. However, other saving deposit schemes of the Central Government, such as, the National Savings Certificate (VIII and IX Series) and Public Provident Fund Scheme, etc. are in operation, and provide savings options to the public.

Increase of excise duty on import of gold

1455. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government decision to increase excise duty on import of gold had caused less demand from the consumers;

(b) if so, the saving in monetary terms, by not importing gold in terms of rupees;

(c) whether this has helped in decreasing the trade deficit; and

(d) if so, how much?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) Import of gold attracts basic customs duty which was increased on 17th January, 2012 and again in the Union Budget 2012-13. The information as to whether the increase in customs duty on gold has caused less demand from the consumers is not available with the Government.

(b) The import of gold has declined from 589 MT in 2011-12 (April-October) to 398 MT in 2012-13 (April-October). In value terms it has declined from Rs. 1,40,264 crores to Rs.1,14,833 crores.

(c) and (d) Gold imports have declined during the first half of 2012-13, however, trade deficit has increased marginally in this period due to increase in imports of other items.

Reasons for increase of Government debt

1456. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government's debt increased by 3.6 per cent to Rs. 39,00,386 crore during the second quarter of this fiscal from as compared to Rs. 37,63,264 crore in the previous quarter;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the reasons for the debt increase is marked rise in the internal debt component; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Details are as under:

(Rs. crores)				
	As on 30.9.2012		As on 30.6.2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Public Debt	3900386	100	3763264	100
Internal Debt	3527405	90.4	3369957	89.6
External Debt	372981	9.6	393307	10.4

(c) and (d) The share of internal debt in public debt went up marginally from 89.6% to 90.4%.

Additional capital requirements of Indian Banks by March, 2018

1457. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Banks will face an additional capital requirement of Rs. Five lakh crore by March, 2018;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that a sum of Rs. 3.25 lakh crore would be for non-equity capital and Rs. 1.75 lakh crore for equity capital;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that Government would find it a challenge to come up with the Rs. 90,000 crore required to retain its stake in public sector banks; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) to (c) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has informed that actual quantum of capital to be required by Indian banks will depend on numerous factors such as economic growth, growth in the Risk Weighted Assets of the banks, profitability of banks and extent of retained earnings, level of non-performing assets, growth in capital markets etc. However, the broad level estimates of RBI, based on the data obtained from banks, suggest that by March 31, 2018 the total regulatory capital requirements of Indian banks would be to the tune of Rs. 5 trillion; of which non-equity capital will be of the order of Rs. 3.25 trillion while equity capital will be of the order of Rs. 1.75 trillion. The broad level estimates also suggest that the Government's contribution to the equity capital of the Public Sector Banks (PSBs) would be of the order of Rs. 900 billion at the existing level of shareholding of the Government in individual Public Sector Banks. These projections are based on the assumption of uniform growth in Risk Weighted Assets of 20% per annum individually for all banks and individual bank's assessment of internal accruals (in the range of 1.0-1.2% of Risk Weighted Assets).

(d) and (e) The Government of India is examining the capital requirement in PSBs upto March, 2018 and ways to meet the same.

External debt in first six months of current fiscal year

1458. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantum of external debt in the first six months of current fiscal year;

- (b) the reasons for increase in the India's external debt with details of long term debt and short term debt, if any;
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the external debt; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) External Debt numbers are compiled on quarterly basis, with a lag of a quarter. As per the latest available estimate, India's external debt stock stood at US\$ 349.5 billion at end-June, 2012.

(b) The increase in external debt from US\$ 345.7 billion at end-March, 2012 to US\$ 349.5 billion at end-June, 2012 was primarily on account of rise in NRI deposits and short-term trade credit. Out of the total external debt of US\$ 349.5 billion at end-June, 2012, long-term external debt was US\$ 269.0 billion, while short-term external debt accounted for US\$ 80.5 billion.

(c) and (d) The external debt management policy followed by the Government of India emphasizes monitoring of long and short-term debt, raising sovereign loans on concessional terms with longer maturities, regulating external commercial borrowings through end-use, all-in-cost and maturity restrictions and rationalizing interest rates on Non-Resident Indian (NRI) Deposits.

Measures taken to reduce debt burden

1459. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the agency-wise details of the internal and external borrowings of Government during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (b) the agency-wise amount paid as principal and interest separately during the same period;
- (c) whether the targets fixed in this regard have been met;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the concrete measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the debt burden?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The agency-wise details of the internal borrowings (dated securities) and external borrowings of Government of India during the last three years and current year 2012-13 (up to October 31, 2012)** are as under:

(i) Internal borrowings (dated securities)

	(Rs. crore)			
Name of the agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 31.10.2012)
Nationalized Banks	120686	89463	112237	79446
Foreign Banks	11260	22571	18129	26883
Private Sector Banks	40117	28109	40769	25714
Co-operative Banks	2834	3536	4080	2875
Primary Dealers*	182716	225296	259098	213457
Life Insurance Corporation	45163	57136	56026	55462
GIC and Subsidiaries	6914	3620	8350	0
Financial Institutions	1626	362	248	57
Mutual Funds	4257	3703	2611	3668
Others	2427	3204	8452	1438
TOTAL	418000	437000	510000	409000

*Includes Banks offering primary dealer services.

Note: The above data is based on Primary Market Auctions.

** As per information obtained from RBI.

(ii) Agency-wise details of external borrowings

	(Rs. crore)			
Name of the agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012)
1	2	3	4	5
International Development Association	5563	4873	7406	2647
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	3988	12720	3044	1436

1	2	3	4	5
Asian Development Bank	4952	5766	4662	2225
International Fund for Agricultural and Development	64	99	143	106
Government of Japan	6159	5951	6040	3197
Others	1393	997	1542	131
TOTAL	22119	30406	22837	9742

(b) Repayment of internal borrowing (dated securities) and external borrowings during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 and Budget Estimates 2012-13 are as follows:

- (i) Repayment of Internal borrowings (dated securities): The repayment is made on completion of tenure to the holder of the security as the securities are tradable.

	(Rs. crore)		
	Actuals		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov)
			B E 2012-13 (as on 30.11.2012) (Prov)
Internal Debt	52576	111586	73585
			90616

- (ii) Agency-wise repayment of external borrowings.

	(Rs. crore)			
Name of the agency	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Nov.)
1	2	3	4	5
International Development Association	3830	3834	4324	3615
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	1751	2121	2392	1816
Asian Development Bank	607	813	1084	905

1	2	3	4	5
International Fund for Agricultural Development	51	50	54	52
Government of Japan	3152	3275	3754	2242
Others	1748	1681	1978	1589
TOTAL	11139	11774	13586	10219

(iii) Payment of interest during the period 2009-10 to 2011-12 and Budget Estimates (BE) 2012-13 are as follows:

(Rs. crore)

	Actuals		BE	
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Prov)	2012-13 (BE)
Interest on Dated Securities	134176	151175	189416	215092
Interest on External Debt	3629	3156	3501	3947
Total Interest including Internal Debt/External Debt & Other Liabilities.	213093	234022	272455	319759

(c) and (d) Public Debt is being raised for financing requirement for higher developmental expenditure/fiscal deficit. The counter cyclical measures taken by the government to overcome the effects of the global slowdown in 2008-09 and 2009-10 resulted in short fall in revenue and substantial increases in government expenditure. Efforts were made by Government to revert to the path of fiscal consolidation in 2010-11 and fiscal deficit of 4.9% of GDP achieved. In 2011-12, however, again due to prevailing global economic situation as well as domestic conditions the fiscal deficit slippage was seen from BE of 4.6% of GDP to 5.8% of GDP (as per provisional actuals) in 2011-12. The table below provides the fiscal deficit figures as percent of GDP for the last three years:

Year	Target/BE (as % of GDP)	Actual Fiscal Deficit (as % of GDP)
2009-10	6.8%	6.5%
2010-11	5.5%	4.9%
2011-12*	4.6%	5.8%

* Provisional Accounts.

(e) The Government is committed to revert back to the path of fiscal consolidation with gradual exit from the expansionary measures in a calibrated manner. The reduction in fiscal deficit from 5.9 per cent of GDP estimated in RE 2011-12 to 5.1 per cent of GDP in BE 2012-13 is designed with a mix of reduction in total expenditure as percentage of GDP and improvement in gross tax revenue as percentage of GDP. Government has also decided to adopt the following plan of fiscal consolidation during the period of the Twelfth plan *i.e.* from 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Year	Fiscal Deficit
	(As % of GDP)
2012-13	5.3
2013-14	4.8
2014-15	4.2
2015-16	3.6
2016-17	3.0

As indicated in the above table the fiscal deficit is estimated to further decline gradually to 3% of GDP by 2016-17 thereby reducing the pace of growth of debt accretion in medium term.

Initiatives to attract foreign investment

1460. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is taking a host of reform initiatives to attract foreign investment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these were discussed with the representatives of FII recently; and
- (d) if so, the reaction of FIIs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government has been making concerted efforts to attract greater foreign investment into India. Some of the important steps taken in this direction are as under:

1. The Qualified Foreign Investor (QFI) scheme was introduced in the Budget 2011-12 by allowing foreign investors to invest in Mutual Funds, subject to certain conditions. On 1st January 2012, the Government expanded this scheme to allow QFIs to directly invest in Indian Equity Market. As announced in Budget 2012-13, QFI can now also invest in corporate bonds.
2. The limits for FII investment in various categories of debt securities have progressively been enhanced. Further, the debt limit allocation mechanism for FIIs have been rationalised by allowing reinvestment facility to FIIs; Reduction in utilisation period of debt limits and adoption of First Come First Serve (FCFS) method of allocating limits in case of the long term infra bonds.
3. The terms and conditions for the FII investment scheme in infrastructure debt and non-resident investment scheme in Infrastructure debt funds (IDFs) have been rationalised in terms of reduction in lock-in period and residual maturity criterion.
4. The policy pertaining to the Foreign Direct Investment is being periodically reviewed and the latest liberalisations measures taken are in the sectors of multi-brand retail trading, single brand retail trading, permitting investments in the civil aviation sector, enhancing limits in the Broadcasting sector, permitting FDI in power exchanges. These measures have been notified vide Press Notes No. 4 to 8, 2012, issued by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The aforesaid reform measures taken by the Government were conveyed to the representatives of FIIs in recent meetings/discussions. These steps have been welcomed by FIIs.

Muslim employees in LIC

1461. SHRI AHMAD SAEED MALIHABADI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Muslim employees in each category in LIC and other Insurance Companies under Government;
- (b) whether there is any candidates from the Muslim Community;

(c) whether there is any guideline to the Insurance Companies to start social work and schemes for the betterment of the Muslim Community; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and General Insurance Public Sector Companies have informed that the total number of Muslim employees in each category in LIC and Public Sector General Insurance Companies is as follows:

Category	LIC	Public Sector General Insurance Companies
Class 1 Officers	530	367
Development Officers (Class II)	609	209
Class III	1355	606
Class IV	190	213

(c) and (d) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has informed that it has not issued any guidelines to Insurance Companies to start social work and schemes for the betterment of the Muslim Community specifically. However, IRDA has notified IRDA (Obligations of Insurers to Rural and Social Sectors) Regulation 2002 for the purpose of making available insurance to all the population belonging to the vulnerable sections of society including people living below poverty line. Both the groups have geographical and occupational basis encompassing all religious communities.

Bilateral convention on avoidance of double taxation

1462. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United Kingdom have signed a Protocol amending the 1993 bilateral convention on avoidance of double taxation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and need for such a protocol;

(c) whether such a protocol exists between India and Mauritius; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A protocol amending the existing convention between India and the United Kingdom (UK) for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to taxes on income and capital gains was signed in London on 30.10.2012, the details of which are as under:

- The Protocol seeks to amend the Article on Exchange of Information by providing for exchange of banking information without domestic interest. It also provides for use of information for purposes other than taxation as allowed under the laws of both States and authorized by the competent authority of the supplying State.
- There is a new Article on Tax Examination Abroad, under which the competent authority may allow tax officers of the requesting State to enter the territory of the requested State to interview individuals and examine records to the extent permitted under the domestic law of the requested State.
- There is a new Article on Assistance in Collection of Taxes, which allows a revenue claim of a State to be collected in the other State, it also provides for interim measures of conservancy by freezing assets of the person against whom the claim is made.
- There is a new Article on Limitation of Benefits, which provides for limitations on the benefits to prevent treaty abuse.
- The Protocol seeks to extend the application of the convention to members of partnership, who are resident of UK.
- The Protocol seeks to amend the maximum rate at which the source country can tax dividend to 15% in case of dividend paid out of income derived directly or indirectly from immovable property and 10% on all other dividends.

The negotiations for amending the existing convention were initiated in pursuance to the commitment of the Government of India to vigorously pursue all necessary steps in coordination with the countries concerned on the issue of illegal money of Indian citizens stashed outside the country in undisclosed bank accounts.

(c) and (d) No Sir. The Government has proposed to review the India-Mauritius treaty to incorporate changes in the Double Taxation Avoidance Convention (DTAC) and for this purpose a joint Working Group (JWG) comprising the members from the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius was constituted and the JWG has had eight rounds of meetings. Next round of meeting is yet to be scheduled.

Additional powers to RBI

1463. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to grant additional powers to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to supersede bank boards in certain cases without amending banking laws;

(b) whether it is a fact that the RBI may enable to grant new banking licenses to private entities;

(c) the names of the business houses who have shown interest in entering the banking sector;

(d) the conditions laid down by the RBI to grant new licenses to business houses; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir. To empower the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) exercise more regulatory and supervisory powers over the banking companies, it is proposed to be notified as the 'appropriate Government' for the purposes of sections 388B to 388E of the Companies Act, 1956 relating to removal of managerial personnel.

(b), (d) and (e) RBI has issued draft guidelines for licensing of new banks in the private sector on 29.08.2011, whereby the following are the eligible promoters:

- I. Only entities/groups in the private sector that are owned and controlled by residents shall be eligible to promote banks.
- II. Promoters/promoter groups with diversified ownership, sound credentials and integrity that have a successful track record for at least 10 years in running their businesses shall be eligible to promote banks. RBI may

seek feedback on applicants on these aspects from other regulators and enforcement and investigative agencies like Income Tax, CBI, Enforcement Directorate, etc. as appropriate.

- III. Entities/groups that have significant (10% or more) income or assets or both from/in activities in real estate and capital market, including real estate construction and broking activities taken together in the last three years, shall not be eligible to promote banks.

RBI has placed the detailed draft guidelines dated 29.08.2011 on its website www.rbi.org.in. Further, Since RBI has not issued final guidelines for licencing of new banks in the private sector, it has not invited applications for grant of licence to any entity.

- (c) Does not arise.

Target for disinvestment

1464. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has fixed any target for disinvestment for the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details of amount raised through disinvestment during the last three years; and
- (c) the details of target fixed/achieved during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Budget Estimates, the Revised Estimates and the Actuals amount of disinvestment during the last three years are as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals
2009-10	1,120	25,000.00	23,552.93
2010-11	40,000	22,144.79	22,144.22
2011-12	40,000	13,144.35	13,894.05

(c) During the current financial year Government raised an amount of Rs. 124.97 crore through sale of 10% equity of National Building Construction Corporation Ltd. and Rs. 807.02 crore from sale of 5.58% equity of Hindustan Copper Limited. Thus realizing Rs. 931.99 crore against the budgetary target of Rs. 30,000 crore set for the financial year 2012-13.

Current accounts deficit with foreign banks

1465. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current account deficit with foreign banks for the last three years;

(b) whether Government has fixed any target to reduce the rate of current account deficit; and

(c) the details of target fixed, achieved so far for the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) India's Current Account Deficit (CAD) as per cent of Gross Domestic Product GDP during the last three years is as follows:

Sl.No.	Years	CAD as per cent of GDP
1	2009-10	2.8
2	2010-11	2.7
3	2011-12	4.2

(b) and (c) No target has been fixed to reduce CAD. However, Government has taken a number of initiatives to boost exports and reduce imports to lower trade deficit and CAD. At a same time, steps have been taken to encourage capital flows to facilitate financing of CAD.

Decline in growth of non-life insurance sectors

1466. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the growth of non-life insurance sectors;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of challenges faced by the insurance sectors including non-life insurance sectors; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government to improve the growth of insurance sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA) : (a) and (b) As per Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), there is no decline in the growth of non-life insurance sector. As at the end of October, 2012, the gross premium underwritten has grown up to Rs.39453 crores as against Rs. 33041 crores as at the end of the same period in the year 2011 registering the growth of 19.40%.

(c) In the year 2007, except for motor third party segment, all other segments were detariffed. Due to intense competition, the premium price levels of fire, engineering and motor own damage sections have come down considerably. This has resulted in the companies facing strain on achieving underwriting profits. As of now, most of the companies including PSU companies have registered considerable underwriting losses.

(d) IRDA, as the Regulator insisted on the insurers to submit design of insurance product including philosophy of pricing and viability of the product for the insurer. Appointed Actuaries of the companies are required to certify the viability and adequacy of price levels of products.

Innovation fund for inclusive economic growth

1467. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to set aside an Innovation Fund for inclusive economic growth;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) which are the stakeholders that are proposed to be involved in the process; and
- (d) the details of action plan that is proposed to be worked out to achieve the objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The fund is to be targeted at the bottom of socio-economic pyramid, and directed at benefitting India's common citizen, particularly in rural areas who do not have all basic services. The fund will help innovative Indian enterprises in developing innovative solutions to meet the development challenges. The fund shall have minimum size of Rs. 500 crore which can be scaled upto Rs. 5000 crore. Government of India would contribute Rs. 100 crore initially.

(c) Government of India would contribute Rs. 100 crore. Balance would be from scheduled banks, insurance companies, financial institutions, corporates, High Net-worth Individuals (HNIs) as well as bilateral/multilateral institutions.

(d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) shall create a trust called the National Innovation Fund Trust, which shall release funds for the above purpose as well as receive back the funds/returns from the above investment.

Reduction in State levies

1468. SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has asked all the Chief Ministers to reduce State levies on diesel, kerosene, petrol and cooking gas to provide relief to the common man and mitigate the impact of recent price hike of these products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A letter was written by the Finance Minister on 1st June, 2012 to all Chief Ministers, requesting to reduce Sales Tax/VAT levied by States and also convert it into a specific amount per litre instead of being charged on ad valorem basis.

Responses have been received from State Government of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

State Government of Gujarat informed that the rates of VAT on Petrol and Diesel were already reduced to 3% since June, 2008. It expressed its unwillingness

to shift to specific duty regime, by pointing out, *inter-alia*, that migration to Specific taxation structure schemes in the time of unusually high prices would be detrimental to the interests of the consumers.

State Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that rates of duties levied on petroleum products in Uttar Pradesh are already comparable to other States; and that keeping in view financial needs of the State, switching over to specific duty structure does not appear to be possible.

Schemes for welfare of Overseas Indians

1469. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes available to the Overseas Indians for their benefit;
- (b) the facilities provided and essential features of each of the schemes;
- (c) whether there is any proposal of a new scheme for the benefit or welfare of Overseas Indians; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) The details of schemes for benefit of Overseas Indians are given in Statement (*See* below).

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of the Schemes for Benefit of Overseas Indians

I. Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)

The 'Indian Community Welfare Fund' (ICWF) provides contingency expenditure incurred by the Indian Missions for carrying out welfare activities for Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. The ICWF scheme has the following objectives:

- (i) Boarding and lodging for distressed Overseas Indian workers in Household/domestic sectors and unskilled labourers;

- (ii) Extending emergency medical care to the Overseas Indians in need;
- (iii) Providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians in need;
- (iv) Providing initial legal assistance to the Overseas Indians in deserving cases;
- (v) Expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased Overseas Indians in such cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost;
- (vi) Providing the payment of penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country where prima facie the worker is not at fault;
- (vii) Providing the payment of small fines/penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/detention centre;
- (viii) Providing support to local Overseas Indian Associations to establish Overseas Indian Community Centres in countries that have population of Overseas Indians exceeding 1,00,000; and
- (ix) Providing support to start and run Overseas Indian Community-based student welfare centres in Countries that have more than 20,000 Indian student's presence.

Up to June, 2012, around 36 crores has been spent to benefit over 27,000 Overseas Indians in distress.

II. Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY)

The Government has launched Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on 01.05.2012 on a pilot basis. The objective of MGPSY is to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement and (b) save for their pension. They are also provided Life Insurance cover against natural death, during the period of coverage, without any additional payment by them.

The Government also contributes, for a period of five years, or till the return of workers to India, whichever is earlier, as under:

- Rs. 1,000 per subscriber who saves between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in their National Pension Scheme(NPS)-Lite account;
- An additional contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum for overseas Indian women workers who save between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in National Pension Scheme(NPS)-Lite account;
- An annual contribution of Rs. 900 per annum per subscriber who saves at least Rs. 4000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund;
- Rs. 100/- for life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per year against natural death and Rs. 75,000 against death by accident through the Janshree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

There is an integrated enrolment process for the subscribers who will be issued a unique MGPSY account number upon enrolment. On their return to India, the subscriber can withdraw the Return and Resettlement savings as a lump sum. However, the subscriber would be able to continue savings for their old age in the NPS-Lite in line with the Swavalamban scheme. Alternatively subscriber can withdraw pension corpus as per the guidelines prescribed by the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA).

III. Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana (PBBY)

The Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana is a compulsory insurance scheme for overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport going to ECR countries. The premium along with other benefits effective from April 1, 2008 are detailed below:

Item	PBBY 2008
1	2
Maximum sum for which insured under the PBBY	Rs. 10 lakh
Hospitalization (Medical Expenses) covering injuries/sickness/ailment/diseases	Rs. 75,000
Repatriation covers for medically unfit	Actual one-way economy class air fare
Family Hospitalisation in India	Rs. 50,000

1	2
Maternity	Rs. 25,000
Attendant	Actual one way economy class air fare
Legal expenses	Rs. 30,000
Actual Premium to be charged	Rs. 275 for 2 years policy period
(without any hidden costs)	Rs. 375 for 3 years policy period (+ taxes)

IV. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Card Scheme

The Scheme was introduced in 2006 by amending the Citizenship Act. A registered OCI is granted multiple entry, multi-purpose, life long visa for visiting India and is exempted from registration with FRRO for any length of stay in India. OCI Fee- is \$ 275 or equivalent in local currency. In case of PIO card holders, it is \$ 25 or equivalent in local currency.

11,02,570 PIOs have been registered as OCIs as on 09.11.2012.

V. Know India Programme (KIP)

Know India Programme (KIP) of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) is a three-week orientation programme for Diaspora youths (between the age of 18-26 years) of Indian origin conducted in partnership with one State Government with a view to introduce India to them and promote awareness on different facets of Indian life and the progress made by the country in various fields *e.g.* economic, industrial, education, science and technology, communication and information technology and culture.

This programme provides a unique forum for students and young professional of Indian origin to visit India, share their views and to bond closely with contemporary India. After end of KIP, Indian Diaspora Youths become Youth Ambassadors of art, culture, heritage and positive image of India.

Twenty one editions of such programmes have been organized having participations of 659 PIO youths from more than 36 countries.

VI. Study India Programme (SIP)

First 'Study India Programme' (SIP) was launched for the first time from 25.09.2012 to 23.10.2012 in Symbiosis University, Pune, Maharashtra with participation of 9 youths of Indian origin from four countries like Trinidad and

Tobago, Malaysia, Fiji and South Africa. Like KIP, SIP has immense potential of connecting youth Indian Diaspora with India through the channel of educational institutions. SIP will be held twice a year for a period of 4 weeks involving maximum 40 diaspora youths in the age-group of 18-26 years.

It will enable overseas Indian youth to undergo short term course in an Indian University to familiarize them with the history, heritage, art, culture, socio-political, economic developments etc. of India.

The focus of the programme is on academic orientation and research. Cost of boarding, lodging, local transportation and course fee during the programme to be borne by GOI. 50% of the cost of air-ticket by economy class would be borne by GOI. Gratis Visas by Indian Mission are granted to the participants. SIP will be organized twice a year.

VII. Scholarship Programme For Diaspora Children (SPDC)

Scheme launched by MOIA in 2006-07 to make higher education in India accessible to the children of overseas Indians and promote India as a centre for higher studies.

Under the scheme, 100 scholarships up to US \$4000/- per course per annum are offered to PIO and NRI students (50 each) for undergraduate courses in Engineering, Science, Law, Management, etc. The scheme is open to NRIs/PIOs from 40 countries with substantial Indian Diaspora population.

Under this scheme, over 468 PIO/NRI students have benefited since inception & 100 students have been selected in the current batch.

VIII. Overseas Indian Youth Club (OIYC)

MOIA has also launched a new scheme named 'Overseas Indian Youth Club' through our Missions abroad. Purpose is to keep the overseas Indian youth in touch with the developments in India and create a sense of belongingness towards their Country of origin.

In order to continue the momentum of affinity and networking of the Diaspora youth with their ancestral motherland, MOIA has supported opening of Overseas Indian Youth Club (OIYC) in CGI Durban, South Africa, HCI Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, HCI Colombo, Sri Lanka, HCI Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago and HCI Port Louis, Mauritius. Similarly, opening of OIYC is making headway in CGI Melbourne, Australia and HCI Singapore.

IX. Tracing the Roots

Tracing the Roots Scheme has been launched by MOIA in October 2008. Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) desirous of tracing their roots in India may fill up the prescribed application form enclosing relevant information/documents available with them and deposit it with the concerned Indian Mission located in that country along with a fee of Rs. 30,000/-. In case the attempt is not successful, the Indian Mission is authorized to refund Rs. 20,000/- to the applicant.

Based on the details furnished by the applicant, MOIA entrusts the job of tracing the roots to an agency empanelled with it who in turn may take the help of the concerned State Govt./District Admn. etc. to successfully complete the job.

The traced details of roots in India, i.e. name of close surviving relative(s), place of origin of their forefathers (paternal and maternal side), and a possible family tree, are made available to the applicant.

X. Scheme for legal/financial assistance to Indian women deserted/divorced by their NRI husbands

The scheme is for providing legal/financial assistance to the Indian woman who have been deserted by their overseas Indian/foreigner husbands or are facing divorce proceedings in a foreign country.

This assistance will be limited to US \$ 3000 per case for developed countries and US \$ 2000 per case for developing countries and will be released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association / Women's organization/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case.

Assistance will be provided to meet the legal and other costs, by the Heads of Indian Missions/Posts overseas directly to the applicant's legal counsel empanelled with the concerned Indian Mission/Post, or through the Indian Community Associations/Women's organizations/NGOs acting on the woman's behalf in an overseas legal institution.

So far, 27 NGOs have been empanelled by the Indian Missions/ Posts abroad and a sum of nearly Rs. 50 lakhs has been disbursed by Indian Missions to empanelled NGOs and 84 Indian women have been helped under the scheme.

Migrant labours exploited under Kafala system

1470. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large number of migrant labours are exploited under the Kafala system and are faced with the problems including nonpayment of wages, arrest, detention, deportation and also charged with criminal offences such as absconding, try to run away from the country of destination, etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Indian Government to protect Indian migrant labourers from "Kafala system"?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) The cases of employer-employee disputes are received from time to time with complaints of non-payment/delayed payment or underpayment of salaries, non-renewal of visa and labour card on time, unsatisfactory living conditions including sub-standard food at the camp site, refusal to pay for the medical treatment of the worker, denial of leave and air ticket to the hometown on completion of two years period of contract, physical assault/sexual harassment, etc.

(b) Sponsorship System is the internal matter of the country concerned.

Further, whenever a complaint is received, the Indian Mission concerned provides assistance such as mediating between Indian worker and his sponsor for amicable settlement of the matter, helping the Indian worker in the Labour Courts, taking up the matter with local authorities if required and in deserving cases, providing financial assistance from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF). Also an effort is made to sensitize intending migrants about the implications of the Sponsorship System.

Indian workers detained in Kuwait

1471. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether around 2,000 Indian workers have been detained in Kuwait recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian Embassy in Kuwait has established contacts with the detained Indian workers;

(d) whether the said incident in Kuwait once again exposes the flaws of the sponsorship system; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) As per the information given by the Kuwaiti authorities, around 2,000 Indians were arrested on September 19, 2012. After verification/checking of records, 251 were deported and rest were released.

(c) Yes. The officers of the Indian Embassy were in regular contact with the local authorities as well as the detained Indians for securing their release or facilitating their return to India. The reason for arrest was alleged visa violation.

(d) Sponsorship System is the internal matter of the country concerned.

(e) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has recently issued an Advisory asking the Protectors of Emigrants to ensure that Recruiting Agents invariably caution domestic workers intending to go to Kuwait and to sensitize them about the implication of the Sponsorship System.

Pension schemes for Indian workers

1472. DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to introduce a pension scheme for overseas Indian workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had held discussions with Indian Ambassadors to discuss steps to sort out the pension scheme for overseas Indian workers; and

(d) if so, the deliberations made in the said meeting?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) and (b) The Government has launched Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on 1st May, 2012 on a pilot basis. The objective of MGPSY is to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement and (b) save for their pension. They are also provided Life Insurance cover against natural death, during the period of coverage, without any additional payment by them.

The Government also contributes, for a period of five years, or till the return of workers to India, whichever is earlier, as under:

- Rs.1,000 per subscriber who saves between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in their National Pension Scheme (NPS) - Lite account;
- An additional contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum for overseas Indian women workers who save between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in National Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite account;
- An annual contribution of Rs. 900 per annum per subscriber who saves at least Rs. 4000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund;
- Rs.100/- for life insurance cover of Rs. 30,000 per year against natural death and Rs. 75,000 against death by accident through the Janshree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

There is an integrated enrolment process for the subscribers who will be issued a unique MGPSY account number upon enrolment. On their return to India, the subscriber can withdraw the Return and Resettlement savings as a lump sum. However, the subscriber would be able to continue savings for their old age in the NPS-Lite in line with the Swavalamban scheme. Alternatively subscriber can withdraw pension corpus as per the guidelines prescribed by the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of the scheme were explained to the Indian Ambassadors in ECR countries.

Death of Indian in Ireland

1473. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL:

SHRI AVINASH PANDE:

Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the death of an Indian national in Ireland due to the anti-abortion laws in the country;

(b) whether Government and Indian embassy in Ireland are aware of the circumstances before the incident;

(c) whether Government plans to take any action in the concerned matter or contact the Irish Government to ask for any kind of explanation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mrs. Savita Halappanavar, a 31 year old Indian national died in Ireland on October 28, 2012 apparently due to complications in her pregnancy. She was 17-weeks pregnant and was expected to lose the child; however, the Galway University Hospital authorities reportedly declined her request for termination of her pregnancy which apparently led to her death.

(c) and (d) The concerns of the Government at this tragedy and request for an independent enquiry have been conveyed to the Irish Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister and to their Irish Ambassador in New Delhi. Similar concern was also expressed to Ms. Joan Burton, the Minister for Social Protection, Government of Ireland. Consequently, the matter has been raised with the Irish side, both in New Delhi and in Dublin conveying Government of India's concern at this tragedy and seeking an independent inquiry into the matter.

The Irish Government had constituted a 7-member team to inquire into the cause of death. Mr. Praveen Halappanavar had reportedly expressed some concern over the composition of the 7 member inquiry team. The Irish authorities have reportedly reconstituted the inquiry team excluding the three members of the Galway University Hospital.

(e) Question does not arise.

Release of development funds for Odisha

1474. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would release balance funds of Rs. 657.37 crore towards Development Grant in favour of the concerned district(s) of Odisha during 2012-13;

(b) if so, by when it will be released; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) to (c) The annual entitlement of the identified districts of Odisha under Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme for the year 2012-13 is Rs. 340.03 crore out of which Rs. 129.36 crore have already been released till 30.11.2012. The balance funds may be released subject to fulfillment of all the necessary conditions and formalities prescribed under the BRGF Scheme which include furnishing of the proposal alongwith expenditure report, utilisation certificate, Physical and Financial Progress report, Audit Report etc. of the funds released earlier. Funds under the BRGF are lapsable and cannot be released after a particular financial year in case a State fails to claim its entitlement within the said year.

Utilisation of power of Gram Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh

†1475. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

(a) whether Panchayati Raj Institution in Uttar Pradesh and other States are working with same spirit with which they have been constituted; and

(b) if so, to what extent the Gram Sabhas are utilizing their powers and to what extent State Governments are following rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO):

(a) and (b) As per Article 243G of the Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow Panchayats with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them function as institutions of self-government and for preparation of plans and implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice including 29 matters listed in the Eleventh Schedule. As per Article 243A, a Gram Sabha may exercise such power and perform such functions as the legislature of a State may, by law, provide. States vary in the extent to which they have devolved powers to the Panchayats and Gram Sabhas. The status of devolution of funds, functions and functionaries to Panchayats by States is given in Statement (*See below*). Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has continuously urged all States, including Government of Uttar Pradesh, to devolve powers to the Panchayats in accordance with the constitutional stipulation.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Status of devolution of departments/subjects with funds, functions nad
functionaries to the Panchayati Raj Institutions by States*

Sl. No	State/UT	No. and names of the Departments/subjects Transferred to Panchayats with respect to		
		Funds	Functions	Functionaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Only Gram Panchayats (GPs) are empowered to collect taxes. Governments Orders (GOs) issued for devolving funds of 10 departments.	22 GOs issued during 1997-2002. Further, 10 line departments have devolved certain powers to PRIs.	Functionaries are under the administrative control of their respective line departments but they are partially accountable to PRIs.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	PRIs do not collect taxes. Transfer of funds by departments has not taken place.	29 subjects have been devolved. GOs covering 20 departments have been issued, but not yet implemented.	Functionaries have not been transferred.
3.	Assam	PRIs are empowered to collect taxes but cannot enforce. Main source of revenue is lease rent from markets, river banks and ponds.	Activity-mapping done for 23 subjects. But GOs have been issued only for 7 subjects by 6 departments.	There has been very minimal devolution of functionaries. Officials continue to report to departments.
4.	Bihar	No taxes are collected by PRIs but a proposal regarding the same is under consideration of State Government.	Activity mapping has been conducted. 20 line deptts. have issued GOs.	Departmental staff are answerable to departments. Angandwadi workers, teachers and health workers are appointed by PRIs.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	GP is authorized to collect various types of taxes. Funds for 12 departments have been devolved.	Activity Mapping of 27 matters has been undertaken. GOs not issued.	Panchayat make recruitments for 9 departments.
6.	Goa	Panchayats levy 11 types of taxes. Untied funds are given to Panchayats.	18 matters are devolved to GPs, while 6 are devolved to ZPs.	PRIs have their own core staff for the execution of works.
7.	Gujarat	8 major taxes are collected by PRIs. In 2008-09, 13 departments allocated funds to PRIs.	14 functions have been completely devolved and 5 are partially devolved.	GOs have been issued for devolution of functionaries for 14 functions.
8.	Haryana	GPs generate revenue from lease of Panchayat land, liquor cess and rental of Panchayat premises.	Panchayati Raj Act devolves 29 functions. GOs have been issued for 10 deptts.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
9.	Himachal Pradesh	Only GP is empowered to levy taxes. Funds have not been transferred.	27 out of 29 subjects have been devolved to PRIs.	Functionaries have not been transferred to PRIs.
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	State Govt. has issued GO notifying activity mapping. Funds have been devolved in a limited sense. Functionaries have been identified in the Activity Mapping document who will assist Panchayats in carrying out assigned functions but have not been transferred.		

11.	Jharkhand	Elections to PRIs were held in November- December, 2010 for the first time since 73rd CAA came into force. Activity Mapping has not been done so far.		
12.	Karnataka	PRIs collect 7 types of taxes. Panchayati Raj Act provides the mandatory transfer for untied funds to PRIs.	Karnataka has delegated all 29 subjects to PRI by notifying Activity Mapping.	All Panchayat employees function under dual control of the Deptts. concerned and the PRIs.
13.	Kerala	GPs have tax domain of 9 types of taxes. Untied funds and funds for specific purposes by deptts are given to PRIs.	Activity mapping for all 29 functions done and activities devolved to Panchayats.	PRIs have full managerial and part disciplinary control over transferred functionaries.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	GPs are empowered to collect taxes. Funds for 13 departments covering 19 matters are released to PRIs.	GOs containing the Activity Mapping in respect of 25 matters pertaining to 22 deptts. have been issued.	Functionaries for 13 departments have been transferred to the PRIs. There is a State Panchayat Service.
15.	Maharashtra	ZP and GP collect taxes. Grants for 11 departments are transferred to PRIs.	11 subjects have been fully devolved. For 18 subjects, schemes are implemented by PRIs.	Class III and Class IV employees at all levels are Zilla Parishad employees.

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Manipur	Five Departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs.	GOs have been issued devolving functions related to 22 departments.	5 Departments have issued GOs transferring functionaries to PRIs.
17.	Orissa	PRIs collect 6 types of taxes. There is no clear devolution of untied funds.	11 departments have devolved 21 subjects.	Officials of 11 departments are accountable to PRIs.
18.	Punjab	Main source of income of GP is from auction of Panchayat land. There is no clear devolution of funds.	The devolution of 7 key departments relating to 13 subjects approved.	No functionaries have been transferred to PRI by line departments.
19.	Rajasthan	5 departments have issued GOs transferring funds to PRIs up to district level. 10% untied fund to PRIs.	Five Departments have transferred all functions up to district level to PRIs. Fresh Activity Mapping of above 5 Departments has been done.	5 departments have transferred all functionaries upto district level to PRIs.
20.	Sikkim	PRIs do not collect taxes. Funds are being transferred by 17 departments. 10% of	All 29 subjects are devolved as per legislation. Activity Mapping has been	Employees are under the control of PRIs, but Panchayats exercise limited control over them.

		total fund of each department is given to Panchayats. Untied funds are given to PRIs.	conducted for 20 subjects covering 16 departments.	
21.	Tamil Nadu	Only village Panchayats have the power to levy taxes. 9% of the States own tax revenue devolved to Local Bodies, of which rural local bodies will receive 58% share.	Government of Tamil Nadu has delegated supervision and monitoring powers of 29 subject to PRIs.	There is no significant devolution of functionaries.
22.	Tripura	Part funds related to PWD Department, primary schools and Social Welfare and social education department and pension funds have been transferred to the Panchayats. Untied funds are also transferred to PRIs.	So far GOs have been issued devolving irrigation schemes, primary schools and activities related to adult and non-formal education, women and child development and social welfare.	Functionaries of 5 subjects for which functions have devolved, have been transferred to Panchayats.
23.	Uttar Pradesh	All 3 tiers have the power to collect taxes.	16 subjects relating to 12 departments have been devolved to PRIs.	PRIs do not have control over functionaries.

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Uttarakhand	Only ZPs collect taxes. Funds are made available to PRIs for activities for only 3 functions.	Master GO on transferring financial and administrative powers on 14 subjects has been issued in 2003.	Supervisory role over functionaries related to 14 subjects.
25.	West Bengal	GPs can impose and realize taxes. Untied funds are allocated under the TFC grant as well as SFC grant. 5 departments have opened Panchayat Window in their budgets.	State Government agrees with transfer of these 28 subjects. 14 departments have so far issued matching GOs transferring 27 subjects.	The Panchayat employees have been made into different district cadres. Other than the posts created in the Panchayat bodies, 7 departments of the State Govt. have devolved functionaries.

Steps to strengthen Panchayati Raj System

†1476. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state the steps likely to be taken by Government to strengthen Panchayat Raj System?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): As 'Panchayats' is a State subject, the Panchayati Raj system is primarily the responsibility of the States. The Ministry of Panchayat Raj supports strengthening of Panchayats through its various schemes. It operates the Backward Regions Grants Fund (BRGF) in some identified backward districts of the country. Under the Scheme, untied funds are given for meeting critical gaps in local infrastructure and other development requirements. BRGF also aims to strengthen Panchayats through its capacity building component. Under the Scheme of Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana (RGSY) financial assistance is provided to the non BRGF districts for capacity building and construction of Panchayat Ghars. The e-Panchayat scheme strengthens Panchayats by e-enabling. Panchayat Mahila Evam Yuva Shakti Abhiyan (PMEYSA) focuses especially on Elected Women Representatives. The Ministry also rewards States which devolve powers to the Panchayats to encourage State Governments to strengthen Panchayats.

Release of funds for Bargarh district of Odisha

1477. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PANCHAYATI RAJ be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government would release funds to Bargarh district of Odisha during 2012-13 even though the Action plan has not yet been prepared;
- (b) if so, when it would be released; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA DEO): (a) to (c) As per the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Programme guidelines, funds are released against proposals, alongwith all the necessary documents received from the State Governments in the form of District Annual Plans duly consolidated by the District Planning Committees. The Annual District Plan of Bargarh for the year 2012-13 has not been received from the State Government of Odisha so far. In view of this, funds can not be released till District Action Plan duly consolidated by District Planning Committee is received from the State Government.

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Fulfillment of Government Assurances

1478. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA:

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry for fulfillment of assurances given to Parliament within stipulated time period to maintain supremacy and dignity of our Parliamentary system;

(b) whether it is a fact that Ministries are not working properly on Government assurance, if so, the details thereof with number of assurances pending till date; and

(c) whether the Assurance Section of the Ministry would be streamlined as it is require to attention of this important section?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The responsibility of fulfilling the Government Assurances primarily lies with the concerned Ministry/Department This Ministry while forwarding extracts of each assurance informs the concerned Ministry/Department that the assurance is required to be fulfilled within a period of three months from the date of assurance, and the time-limit has to be strictly observed. Many a times, on the request of the Ministry/Department with the approval of its Minister/Minister of State, the Committee on Government Assurances grants extension of time for fulfilling the assurance. The Implementation Reports complete in all respects, as received from Ministries/Departments are laid on the Table of the House from time to time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Assurance Section of the Ministry is functioning appropriately.

Joining of duties by IAS/IPS

†1479. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS, IPS and other officers who have not joined their duties after the leave period is over;

(b) the action taken against these officers;

(c) the number of officers whose service have been terminated; and

(d) the number of officers whose service is proposed to be terminated?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Power to sanction leave to an officer vests with the authority under whose administrative control the officer is working. Given the large number of officers belonging to various Central Services and the All India Services with unique feature of serving at the centre and the States, the requisite details of leave sanctioned and joining in respect of officers belonging to different services are not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) Willful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may render a member of the Service liable to disciplinary action. In All India Services there is a provision of effecting deemed resignation under Rule 7(2) of AIS (Leave) Rules, 1955 which can be invoked in a case where an officer is absent without authorization for a period exceeding one year from the date of expiry of sanctioned leave or permission. The position in respect of IAS, IPS and IFS is as under:

		IAS	IPS	IFS
(A)	No. of officers who have been deemed resigned under AIS (Leave) Rules	23	1	Nil
(B)	No. of officers against whom action has been recommended/taken by the State Government	5	5	Nil

Proposed changes in UPSC examination

1480. SHRI AVINASH PANDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the proposed changes in the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) examination;

(b) the reasons for these changes;

(c) in what manner this affects the UPSC aspirants; and

(d) in what manner the proposed changes expects to address the problems with the existing system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) have submitted a proposal to the Central Government suggesting certain changes in the existing scheme of Civil Services (Main) Examination to make it more relevant with the present day, global as well as internal scenario on the basis of the report of a committee, constituted by the Commission under the chairmanship of Prof. Arun S. Nigavekar, former Chairman, University Grants Commission (UGC).

(c) and (d) Till now, no decision has been taken by the Government on these recommendations.

Supreme Courts' observation on vacant posts in CBI

1481. SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN:

SHRI D. RAJA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 50 per cent of the senior positions in the CBI are lying vacant affecting the disposal of important corruption cases;

(b) if so, the number of such sanctioned posts and vacant posts and the reasons for delay in filling up these posts;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently slammed the Centre over the CBI vacancies and centres 'bonafide' and seriousness in ensuring time-bound disposal of corruption cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No(s). 88-93 of 2003 Central Bureau of Investigation Vs. Saurin Rasiklal Shah and Ors., is monitoring the vacancy position of CBI. Hon'ble Supreme Court has been informed about various steps being taken for filling up of vacancies in CBI.

Backlog cases with CIC

1482. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there exists a backlog of cases before the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear backlog and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Information Commission has reported that 27856 cases were pending for disposal as on 29.02.2012 of which around 9500 cases were provisionally registered.

(b) This data is not maintained.

(c) The Central Government has taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose of first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission, sanction of additional posts of staff for the Commission etc. The Commission on its part launched a special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints. Further, three more Information Commissioners have been appointed with effect from 1st March, 2012. It has also been decided in consultation with Chief Information Commissioner that Central Information Commission should be granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Accordingly, the Commission has started the recruitment process for the posts for which Recruitment Rules have been notified.

Transfers of officers as per RTP

1483. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI:

SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 708 given in the Rajya Sabha on 16th August, 2012 and state:

(a) whether a number of officers in DoP&T have completed their prescribed tenure as laid down in Rotational Transfer Policy (RTP) but still they are not being transferred;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof together with the details of the officers of the rank of Director and above who have completed their combined tenure of five years;

(c) whether Chief Welfare Officer (CWO), DoP&T has also completed his combined tenure of five years in DoP&T; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not transferring him from Department of Personnel and Training (DoP&T)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As on 1.7.2012, 14 Assistants, 46 Section Officers, 2 Under Secretaries and 1 Director of the Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and 4 Personal Assistants/Steno Grade 'D' of the Central Secretariat Stenographer' Service (CSSS) in DoP&T have completed their tenure under RTP. Transfer of CSS officers in the Central Secretariat including DoP&T under RTP are being effected in a phased manner. The officers of CSSS are normally transferred on their promotion.

(c) and (d) Orders of transfer of the JS & CWO in DoP&T, has been issued on 30th November, 2012.

Rules of Kendriya Bhandar for AGM

1484. PROF. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Recruitment Rules (RRs) of Kendriya Bhandar for the post of Assistant General Manager (AGM) duly approved by its Board of Directors (BoD) on 18th June, 2003 provides that 'relaxation may be made for existing incumbents';

(b) if so, what does 'existing incumbents' denote;

(c) whether a person who was not on the post of AGM on 18th June, 2003 is eligible for relaxation; and

(d) whether some Members of Parliament (MPs) have also wrote letters to the then Minister of Law and Justice in this regard and if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Existing incumbents denotes a departmental candidate holding officiating charge of the post at the time of recruitment.

(c) No, Sir. Existing incumbents as on 18.06.2003 and thereafter were eligible for relaxation.

(d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Law and Justice received one letter from an MP in this regard, which was replied to by the then Minister of Law and Justice.

Funds for SCSP/TSP

1485. SHRI AMBETH RAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds earmarked for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) during last five financial years as per the guidelines issued by Planning Commission *vide* its letter dated 26 December, 2006;

(b) if no such funds were earmarked during the last five years, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for financial year 2011-12 as mandated by the department of expenditure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The primary function of Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) is the work relating to

framing/interpretation of rules and regulations; recruitment, promotion and reservation policy, induction training and refresher courses for all level/grades of Civil Services Posts; matters relating to service conditions, career and manpower planning, vigilance, discipline and welfare activities of Central Government Servants; investigation and prosecution in corruption cases and other serious crimes, redressal of grievances of public servants, implementation of Right to Information Act etc. Thus, the Department's main function is regulatory in nature and to frame personnel policies and issue instructions/guidelines on the same. DOP&T does not undertake any public utility service or public welfare activities/schemes wherein the quantum of public expenditure is earmarked in Budget provision in respect of 'Special Component Plan (SCP)' including Scheduled Caste Sub Plan Schemes/Tribal Sub Plan Schemes allocations. Hence, no funds were earmarked for SCSP/TSP during the last five financial years and no separate Budget Head has been opened for SCSP and TSP for the financial year 2011-12.

Recruitment of Section Officers by SSC

1486. SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry of Urban Development requested Staff Selection Commission (SSC) to recruit ten Section Officers (Horticulture) each in 2010 and 2012;

(b) if so, the details of candidates recruited by SSC for the two requisitions and for how long each of the panels was valid;

(c) the details of each of the examination held, candidates selected against these two requisitions;

(d) whether over-aged candidates facing allegation of misuse of funds were selected without No Objection Certificate (NOC) from its parent department, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the officials responsible for the irregularity in recruitment process and the action contemplated against him?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 10 candidates (OBC-06, SC-02 & ST-02) were recruited by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in the first requisition. As per extant guidelines of SSC, reserve panel prepared, if any, is valid for a period of one year. The SSC nominated 06 candidates (OBC-05 & ST-01) to user Department from the aforesaid reserve panel for the second requisition and remaining 04 vacancies have been advertised in the Employment News dated 15-21 September, 2012. Interviews have not yet been scheduled.

(c) If the number of applications is large, the Commission conducts proficiency/ Common Screening Test (CST) to shortlist the candidates. The Commission conducted a Common Screening Test (CST) on 12.9.2010 for 24 categories of posts including these posts. Interview of the candidates shortlisted was conducted on 26-27 July, 2011 and Select lists and Reserve lists were approved on 14.9.2011.

(d) No over-aged candidate was selected for the said post by the SSC.

(e) There was no irregularity in the recruitment process.

Corruption cases against IAS/IPS/IRS

1487. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of corruption registered by CBI against IAS/IPS/IRS officers in the last three years by CBI, year-wise;

(b) the details of disposal thereof, challan and conviction-wise;

(c) the number of officers convicted;

(d) the number of cases wherein ill-gotten wealth has been confiscated;

(e) whether overall corruption has increased in the country, during past three years; and

(f) the corruption scandals unearthed thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) CBI has registered 90 cases against IAS/IPS/IRS officers during the last three year i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (upto 31.10.2012). The year-wise breakup of these cases reflecting number of registered cases, disposal of those cases, cases in which charge sheet filed, case convicted and ill-gotten wealth confiscated is given in Statement (*See below*).

Out of these 90 cases, 50 cases have been disposed from investigation, out of which charge sheets have been filed in 38 cases. Out of these 38 cases, 02 cases have been disposed from trial. One case has ended in discharge of accused and one case has ended in conviction of one IRS officer & 36 cases are pending trial. In none of the above cases, ill-gotten wealth of accused has been confiscated.

(e) The Government has not conducted any survey in this regard.

(f) During the last three years, CBI has investigated several important cases such as 2G cases, CWG cases, NRHM cases, Tatra Truck deal case, Coal Block cases, Adarsh Housing Society Case etc.

Statement

No. of Cases registered against IAS/IPS/IRS officers

Year	No. of cases registered against IAS,IPS & IRS officers				Out of Column No. 2, No. of cases disposed from investigation	Out of Column No. 3, No. of cases in which charge sheet filed	Out of Column No. 4, No. of cases convicted	Out of Column No. 2 No. of cases in which ill-gotten wealth has been confiscated
	IAS	IPS	IRS	Total				
2009	09+01*	03	13+01*	26	23	16	01	00
2010	05	02	10	17	12	11	00	00
2011	12	01	11	24	12	09	00	00
2012 (upto 31.10.2012)	09	01	13	23	03	02	00	00
TOTAL	35+01*	07	47+01*	90	50	38	01	00

Note: *There is one case of 2009 in which there is 01 IAS & 01 IRS officers (Sh. N. Jungio, IRS & Sh. T. Pamei, IAS) as accused.

Shortage of officers in States

1488. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any shortage of All India Services Officers in the States as well as in the Jharkhand States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to cover this shortage of officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The details of the Total Authorized Strength (TAS), the number of officers-in-position and the shortage of officers in Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) in various State/Joint cadres, including Jharkhand are given in Statements-I, II and III respectively (*See below*). The Cadre Strength has been augmented in IAS and IPS over the years but there has not been corresponding increase in intake of officers in these services through Civil Services Examination. In promotion posts, the shortage has been due to dispute/court cases regarding the seniority of the officers in the States.

(c) The Government has increased annual intake of IAS and IPS officers under DR Quota. Further, a third mode of recruitment, namely the Limited Competitive Examination has been introduced for recruitment into IPS. In promotion quota prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee Meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service officers in All India Services.

Statement-I***Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2012***

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	376	284	92
2	AGMUT	337	221	116
3	Assam-Meghalaya	248	205	43

1	2	3	4	5
4	Bihar	326	198	128
5	Chhattisgarh	178	124	54
6	Gujarat	260	208	52
7	Haryana	205	178	27
8	Himachal Pradesh	129	101	28
9	Jammu and Kashmir	137	91	46
10	Jharkhand	208	108	100
- 11	Karnataka	299	219	80
12	Kerala	214	158	56
13	Madhya Pradesh	417	299	118
14	Maharashtra	350	295	55
15	Manipur-Tripura	207	137	70
16	Nagaland	91	52	39
17	Odisha	226	148	78
18	Punjab	221	161	60
19	Rajasthan	296	184	112
20	Sikkim	48	33	15
21	Tamil Nadu	355	286	69
22	Uttarakhand	120	84	36
23	Uttar Pradesh	592	376	216
24	West Bengal	314	227	87
TOTAL		6154	4377	1777

Statement-II*Cadre Gap in the Indian Police Service (IPS) as on 01.01.2012*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	258	211	47
2	AGMUT	295	200	95

1	2	3	4	5
3	Assam-Meghalaya	188	127	61
4	Bihar	231	164	67
5	Chhattisgarh	103	77	26
6	Gujarat	195	143	52
7	Haryana	137	100	37
8	Himachal Pradesh	89	69	20
9	Jammu and Kashmir	147	120	27
10	Jharkhand	135	95	40
41	Karnataka	205	136	69
12	Kerala	163	112	51
13	Madhya Pradesh	291	235	56
14	Maharashtra	302	200	102
15	Manipur-Tripura	156	99	57
16	Nagaland	70	31	39
17	Odisha	188	107	81
18	Punjab	172	109	63
19	Rajasthan	205	162	43
20	Sikkim	32	30	02
21	Tamil Nadu	263	198	65
22	Uttarakhand	69	56	13
23	Uttar Pradesh	489	317	172
24	West Bengal	347	227	120
	2011 batch of IPS probationers		150	
	TOTAL	4730	3475	1255

Statement-III*Cadre Gap in the Indian Forest Service (IFoS) as on 01.01.2012*

Sl. No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength	Total officers in Position as on 1.1.2012	Shortage (3-4)
1	Andhra Pradesh	149	141	8
2	AGMUT	183	143	40
3	Assam-Meghalaya	142	112	30
4	Bihar	58	48	10
5	Chhattisgarh	131	129	2
6	Gujarat	119	111	8
7	Haryana	69	61	8
8	Himachal Pradesh	106	107	-1
9	Jammu and Kashmir	106	92	14
10	Jharkhand	130	125	5
11	Karnataka	164	157	7
12	Kerala	102	86	16
13	Madhya Pradesh	296	293	3
14	Maharashtra	206	177	29
15	Manipur-Tripura	115	100	15
16	Nagaland	42	28	14
17	Odisha	141	115	26
18	Punjab	58	51	7
19	Rajasthan	145	96	49
20	Sikkim	30	28	2
21	Tamil Nadu	147	127	20
22	Uttarakhand	107	89	18
23	Uttar Pradesh	217	174	43
24	West Bengal	115	110	5
	TOTAL	3078	2700	378

Cases pending under Prevention of Corruption Act

1489. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases pending across the country under Prevention of Corruption Act;
- (b) whether Government proposes to introduce a law to establish special tribunals for the speedy trial of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when this is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information provided by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), there are 7023 cases pending under trial and 678 cases pending under investigation across the country under the Prevention of Corruption Act as on 31.10.2012.

(b) to (d) There were 46 Courts of Special Judges and 10 Courts of Special Magistrates functioning exclusively for the trial of CBI cases all over the country. In line with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different states. Out of these 71 Courts, 66 Courts have started functioning.

Issuance of Aadhar Cards

†1490. DR. PRABHA THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the scheme for making Aadhaar cards is going on in all States of the country;
- (b) the benefits and facilities a common-man is likely to get after having Aadhaar card;
- (c) the complete process for making of this card; and
- (d) the time by when the person should get the card after getting receipt in lieu of registration form, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate and issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI is authorized to enroll, through Multiple Registrars upto 600 million residents by March 2014 in 18 States/UTs as given in Statement-I (*See below*). The enrolments are expected to be covered over the next 8 to 24 months. The rest of the population will be covered by Registrar General of India (RGI) under National Population Register (NPR) process.

(b) Aadhaar aims to provide a soft identity infrastructure which can be used to re-engineer public services so that these lead to efficient and better delivery of services. Enrollment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory. A resident is entitled to obtain an Aadhaar number on providing demographic and biometric information. The State Governments and Central Government Ministries have been advised to review the various schemes for service delivery and utilize and leverage Aadhaar as a platform for service delivery. They have also been requested to examine recognizing Aadhaar as a Proof of Identity (PoI) and Proof of Address (PoA) in the various resident centric schemes. Aadhaar has been recognized as an officially valid document as PoI and PoA for opening bank accounts and obtaining mobile telephone and LPG connections. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has issued necessary instructions for recognition of Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for obtaining a driving license and registration of vehicles. The Department of Health and Family Welfare has also recognized Aadhaar as PoI and PoA for extending financial assistance to patients below poverty line who are suffering from major life threatening diseases for receiving medical treatment at any of the super specialty Hospitals/Institutions or other Government Hospitals under Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi. Ministry of Railways has also recognized Aadhaar as a valid PoI for rail travel. Election Commission of India has accepted Aadhaar as an alternative PoI and PoA at the time of polls in absence of Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC). Some of the State/UT Governments *viz.* Sikkim, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Haryana, Manipur and Rajasthan have also recognized Aadhaar as one of the PoI and PoA for their various resident centric schemes. Recently Ministry of External Affairs and Central Board of Direct Taxes have been requested to recognise Aadhaar as one of the valid PoI/PoA documents for obtaining Passport, and PAN card respectively.

(c) and (d) UIDAI will issue an unique identity number (Aadhaar), not a card. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) collects certain demographic and biometric details. For Proof of Identity (PoI)/Proof of Address (PoA), documents are required to be furnished. List of documents accepted as PoA/PoI is given in Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, for residents who do not have documentary Proof of Identity and address, the concept of trusted introducers is used to facilitate their enrolment as per recommendation of the Demographic Data Standards and Verification Procedures Committee (DDSVPC). Introducers can be people from various walks of life such as elected members, members of local administration bodies postmen, influencers such as teachers and doctors, Anganwadi/ASHA workers, representatives of local NGOs etc., duly identified and notified by the Registrars and having an Aadhaar number. The prescribed processes are uniformly applicable across the country. The data is immediately encrypted on completion of enrolment and transmitted to Central Identities Data Repository of UIDAI at Bangalore for processing. After a series of validation/quality checks, the residents biometrics are matched against the entire database using multiple Automated Biometric/ Identification System (ABIS) and an unique identity number is assigned if no duplicate is detected within 90 days through India Post, our delivery partner.

Statement-I

Unique Identification Authority of India

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sl. No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.	Kerala
2.	Chandigarh	11.	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Daman and Diu	12.	Maharashtra
4.	Goa	13.	NCT of Delhi
5.	Gujarat	14.	Puducherry
6.	Haryana	15.	Punjab
7.	Himachal Pradesh	16.	Rajasthan
8.	Jharkhand	17.	Sikkim
9.	Karnataka	18.	Tripura

Statement-II***Details of documents accepted as POA/POI*****Supported POI Documents Containing Name and Photo**

- 1 Passport
- 2 PAN Card
- 3 Ration/PDS Photo Card
- 4 Voter ID
- 5 Driving License
- 6 Government Photo ID Cards/service photo identity card issued by PSU
- 7 NREGS Job Card
- 8 Photo ID issued by Recognized Educational Institution
- 9 Arms License
10. Photo Bank ATM Card
11. Photo Credit Card
12. Pensioner Photo Card
13. Freedom Fighter Photo Card
14. Kissan Photo Passbook
15. CGHS/ECHS Photo Card
16. Address Card having Name and Photo issued by Department of Posts
17. Certificate of Identify having photo issued by Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
18. Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations

Supported PoR Documents containing Relationship details to Head of Family

- 1 PDS Card
- 2 MNREGA Job Card
- 3 CGHS/State Government/ECHS/ESIC Medical card
- 4 Pension Card
- 5 Army Canteen Card
- 6 Passport
- 7 Birth Certificate issued by Registrar of Birth, Municipal Corporation and other notified local government bodies like Taluk, Tehsil etc.
- 8 Any other Central/State government issued family entitlement document.

Supported Proof of DoB Documents

1. Birth Certificate
2. SSLC Book/Certificate
3. Passport
4. Certificate of Date of Birth issued by Group A Gazetted Officer on letterhead

Supported PoA Documents Containing Name and Address

- 1 Passport
- 2 Bank Statement/Passbook
- 3 Post Office Account Statement/Passbook
- 4 Ration Card
- 5 Voter ID
- 6 Driving License
- 7 Government Photo ID cards/ service photo identity card issued by PSU
- 8 Electricity Bill (not older than 3 months)

9. Water bill (not older than 3 months)
10. Telephone Landline Bill (not older than 3 months)
11. Property Tax Receipt (not older than 3 months)
12. Credit Card Statement (not older than 3 months)
13. Insurance Policy
14. Signed Letter having Photo from Bank on letterhead
15. Signed Letter having Photo issued by registered Company on letterhead
16. Signed Letter having Photo issued by Recognized Educational Institute on letterhead
17. NREGS Job Card
18. Arms License
19. Pensioner Card
20. Freedom Fighter Card
21. Kissan Passbook
22. CGHS/ECHS Card
23. Certificate of Address having photo issued by MP or MLA or Gazetted Officer or Tehsildar on letterhead
24. Certificate of Address issued by Village Panchayat head or its equivalent authority (for rural areas)
25. Income Tax Assessment Order
26. Vehicle Registration Certificate
27. Registered Sale/Lease/Rent Agreement
28. Address Card having Photo issued by Department of Posts
29. Caste and Domicile Certificate having Photo issued State Government

30. Disability ID Card/handicapped medical certificate issued by the respective State/UT Governments/Administrations
31. Gas Connection Bill (not older than 3 months)
32. Passport of Spouse
33. Passport of Parents (in case of Minor)

Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

1491. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to restructure sixteen Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) into Additional Central Assistance (ACA) Schemes; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the views of each State including Andhra Pradesh in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

Status of implementation of UID number

1492. SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of implementation of UID numbers, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has faced any hurdles during enrolments so far;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the mechanisms in place so as to ensure that the data so collected is not accessed in an unauthorized manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 21,72,57,864 Aadhaar numbers has been generated as on 31.10.2012. State-wise details is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

(d) UIDAI has put in place procedures/processes for enrolment in accordance with the recommendations of Demographic Data Standards and Verification Process Committee Report and the Biometrics Standards Committee Report. In addition, a number of processes have been put in place to ensure that the data collected by UIDAI is not accessed in any unauthorized manner. These include encryption of data at source, immediately on completion of enrolment; transfer of data to the data centre in encrypted and zipped format which is tamper proof; putting standard security infrastructure such as virtual providers, firewalls and intrusion prevention system in place and limiting physical access to UIDAI infrastructure and data to authorized personnel only. UIDIA has also issued data protection and security guidelines for Registrars, Enrolment Agencies, Logistics Service Providers, UIDAI Employees, Authentication User Agencies, and Data Centre Service Providers. Standardization, testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate has done the audit of the UIDAI software applications and IT infrastructure Security Audit for Data Centres.

Statement

Aadhaar generation Report (up to 31.10.12)

Sl. No.	State/ UT Name	Grand Total
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,59,660
2	Andhra Pradesh	4,78,02,851
3	Arunachal Pradesh	603
4	Assam	17,963
5	Bihar	21,02,287
6	Chandigarh	6,21,687

1	2	3
7	Chhattisgarh	3,19,921
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29,635
9	Daman and Diu	1,22,120
10	Delhi	1,18,06,052
11	Goa	10,56,961
12	Gujarat	54,10,685
13	Haryana	23,90,560
14	Himachal Pradesh	42,92,378
15	Jammu and Kashmir	45,613
16	Jharkhand	87,72,314
17	Karnataka	1,59,43,188
18	Kerala	1,36,14,392
19	Lakshadweep	43,118
20	Madhya Pradesh	1,24,09,680
21	Maharashtra	4,00,42,387
22	Manipur	4,82,912
23	Meghalaya	847
24	Mizoram	8,477
25	Nagaland	59,300
26	Orissa	38,97,444
27	Pondicherry	8,81,184
28	Punjab	1,06,38,648
29	Rajasthan	94,84,835

1	2	3
30	Sikkim	4,76,146
31	Tamil Nadu	66,79,472
32	Tripura	29,49,098
33	Uttar Pradesh	99,47,916
34	Uttarakhand	10,16,779
35	West Bengal	37,30,751
GRAND TOTAL		21,72,57,864

**Setting up of new colleges and universities
under Twelfth Plan**

1493. SHRI S. THANGAVELU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is against setting up new colleges and universities in the Twelfth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the immediate casualties of this decision are a Central University in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and an IIT in Palakkad, Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry of Human Resource Development to focus on consolidation and not expansion in the Twelfth Plan as there is already a huge liability from the proactive expansion in the Eleventh Plan period; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (f) The National Development Council approved 'Approach to Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17)' clearly states that:

'A holistic and balanced expansion approach is needed to target under-represented sections of society. Thrust should be on consolidating and improving the capacity and quality of the existing institutions. New institutions may be set up to bridge regional imbalances and disparities across disciplines and to address special economic, social and technological needs of the country'.

Achievement of growth rate

†1494. SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards Prime Minister's statement in which he had stated that in order to achieve a growth rate of eight per cent in the country, there is a need to mobilise the additional annual investment to the tune of 38 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product;

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that same was the basis of enhanced annual growth rate in previous years also;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) the details of average capital raised annually both from domestic production sources and non-production sources over the years in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the statement made by the Prime Minister. As per the macroeconomic modeling exercises carried out by the Planning Commission, an investment rate of around 37-38 per cent of GDP is required for the economy to grow at 8 per cent.

(c) to (e) The details of relation of GDP growth rate, investment rate and savings rate during the years 2007-08 to 2010-11 are given in the table below.

Year	GDP Growth Rate	Investment Rate	Domestic Savings Rate
1	2	3	4
2007-08	9.3	38.1	36.8

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
2008-09	6.7	34.3	32.0
2009-10	8.4	36.6	33.8
2010-11	8.4	35.1	32.3

Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO).

The domestic savings rate comprises of household sector, private corporate sector and public sector. According to Quick Estimates released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the household sector savings accounted for 22.4 per cent of GDP in 2007-08 which increased to 25.4 per cent in 2009-10 and for 2010-11 it was estimated as 22.8 per cent. The private corporate sector savings rate was estimated as 9.4 per cent in 2007-08 which declined to 8.2 per cent in 2009-10 and further declined to 7.9 per cent in 2010-11. The public sector savings rate registered more fluctuations as the savings rate for this sector was estimated as 5 per cent in 2007-08 which declined to 0.2 per cent in 2009-10 and in 2010-11 it is estimated as 1.7 per cent. The gap between the domestic savings and investment is financed through foreign savings.

Monitoring of special package to States

1495. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has provided special packages to different States for development of infrastructure;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, for the last two years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the utilization of such special packages to States;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the details where Government has found misutilisation of funds; and
- (e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING

(SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual Plans. The details of Special Grant to States for projects/schemes including projects for development of infrastructure during Annual Plans 2010-11, 2011-12 are given in Statement-I, II and III (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The Ministries and the State Governments monitor the schemes. The audit of the schemes is undertaken by the statutory accountants and the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG). The CAG reports are further discussed in the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). In addition, Planning Commission during Annual Plan discussions with the States reviews and monitors the progress of various State Plan Schemes implemented by the States.

Statement-I

Special Grants to States for Projects approved for 2010-11

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTS	Total Central Assistance	One Time ACA	Of which Special Plan Assistance	Special Plan under BRGF/ Special Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2255.60	—	1020.00	—
2	Assam	4726.72	—	400.00	—
3	Himachal Pradesh	2588.35	—	582.00	—
4	Jammu and Kashmir	7680.92	—	2807.00*	—
5	Manipur	1991.07	—	660.00	—
6	Meghalaya	1475.80	—	400.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Mizoram	1391.60	—	264.82	
8	Nagaland	1849.15	—	500.00	—
9	Sikkim	953.07	—	175.00	—
10	Tripura	1876.01	—	170.00	
11	Uttarakhand	3388.30	—	300.00	—
TOTAL-SCSs		30176.59	—	7278.82	—

General Category States

1	Andhra Pradesh	5851.36	50.00	—	—
2	Bihar	6012.98	42.00	—	2000.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2302.30	51.00	—	—
4	Goa	441.06	260.00	—	—
5	Gujarat	2985.64	63.00	—	—
6	Haryana	913.12	39.00	—	
7	Jharkhand	1775.63	40.00	—	—
8	Karnataka	2798.70	65.00	—	
9	Kerala	1284.71	58.00	—	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	5219.38	70.00	—	644.87
11	Maharashtra	7392.46	82.50	—	—
12	Odisha	3643.32	40.00	—	250.00
13	Punjab	1534.58	100.00	—	—
14	Rajasthan	2984.12	50.00	—	—
15	Tamil Nadu	2742.87	150.00	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Uttar Pradesh	6874.20	82.00	—	555.22
17	West Bengal	4070.47	50.00	—	—
TOTAL GCSs		58826.90	1292.50	—	3450.09
TOTAL STATES (28)		89003.49	1292.50	7278.82	3450.09

*Includes assistance under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP).

Source: Scheme of Financing of the respective States.

Statement-II

Special Grants to States for Projects approved for 2011-12

(in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Central Assistance	One Time ACA	Of which Special Plan Assistance	Special Plan under BRGF/ Special Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2451.05	—	925.00	—
2	Assam	6289.00	—	300.00	—
3	Himachal Pradesh	3029.59	—	350.00	—
4	Jammu and Kashmir	8992.96	—	2884.00*	—
5	Manipur	2187.57	—	400.00	—
6	Meghalaya	1873.63	—	100.00	—
7	Mizoram	1624.24	—	325.00	—
8	Nagaland	2070.32	—	100.00	—
9	Sikkim	1254.06	—	100.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Tripura	2500.74	—	230.00	—
11	Uttarakhand	3698.82	—	100.00	—
TOTAL - SCSs		35971.98	—	5814.00	—
General Category States					
1	Andhra Pradesh	5825.33	60.00	—	—
2	Bihar	7119.33	48.00	—	2468.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2352.50	0.00	—	—
4	Goa	277.97	60.00	—	—
5	Gujarat	4471.01	70.00	—	—
6	Haryana	1042.25	42.00	—	—
7	Jharkhand	3481.25	51.00	—	—
8	Karnataka	3405.18	60.00	—	—
9	Kerala	1480.36	96.00	—	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	5258.52	70.00	—	709.36
11	Maharashtra	7497.42	90.00	—	—
12	Odisha	4195.45	50.00	—	130.00
13	Punjab	1499.67	120.00	—	—
14	Rajasthan	3078.27	60.00	—	—
15	Tamil Nadu	2829.50	160.00	—	—
16	Uttar Pradesh	7701.51	200.00	—	645.00
17	West Bengal	4563.23	144.80	—	—
TOTAL GCSs		66078.75	1381.80		3952.36
TOTAL STATES (28)		102050.73	1381.80	5814.00	3952.36

* includes assistance under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

Source: Scheme of Financing of the respective States

Statement-III*Special Grants to States for Projects
approved for 2012-13*

(in Rs. crore)					
Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total Central Assistance	One Time ACA	Of which Special Plan Assistance	Special Plan under BRGF/ Special Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States (SCSS)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3311.24	—	800.00	—
2	Assam	7861.07	—	300.00	—
3	Himachal Pradesh	3858.72	—	500.00	—
4	Jammu and Kashmir	10497.95	—	2684.00#	—
5	Manipur	3433.57	—	750.00	—
6	Meghalaya	2698.45	—	529.00	—
7	Mizoram	2246.68	—	700.00	—
8	Nagaland	2689.00	—	518.00	—
9	Sikkim	1614.01	—	358.00	—
10	Tripura	2919.06	—	450.00	—
11	Uttarakhand	5125.61	—	800.00	—
TOTAL-SCSSs		46255.36	—	8389.00	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
General Category States (GCSS)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	5892.38	90.00	—	—
2	Bihar	7173.59	51.00	—	1500.00
3	Chhattisgarh	2694.36	54.00	—	—
4	Goa	391.05	70.00	—	—
5	Gujarat	4410.12	70.00	—	—
6	Haryana	1029.29	42.00	—	—
7	Jharkhand	3973.73	51.00	—	—
8	Karnataka	3413.00	60.00	—	—
9	Kerala	1665.75	96.00	—	—
10	Madhya Pradesh	6091.07	70.00	—	625.09
11	Maharashtra	7799.63	90.00	—	—
12	Odisha	4805.34	50.00	—	250.00
13	Punjab	1944.56	144.00	—	—
14	Rajasthan	3476.95	60.00	—	—
15	Tamil Nadu	3473.48	160.00	—	—
16	Uttar Pradesh	12254.50	269.56	—	2205.91*
17	West Bengal	7298.33	141.00	—	2000.00
TOTAL GCSSs		77787.13	1568.56	—	6581.00
TOTAL STATES (28)		124042.49	1568.56	8389.00	6581.00

* Rs. 800 crore Special Assistance Package for the Projects relating to Kumbha Mela and Rs. 1405.91 crore for Bundelkhand Package.

includes assistance under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP).

Source: Scheme of Financing of the respective States.

Loss due to delay in projects

†1496. SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is suffering a loss of Rs. 52 thousand crore due to delay in major infrastructure projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has fixed responsibility on someone in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) monitors the implementation status of ongoing central sector projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on the basis of information supplied by the project implementation agencies and releases a Flash Report on the implementation of the infrastructure projects. As per the Flash Report for the month of May, 2012, the cost overrun was Rs. 52,445 crore for the combined delayed projects of Power (28), Railways (36) and Road Transport and Highways (84).

(c) and (d) A standing committee in each Ministry has been set-up for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns. However, it has been observed that the systematic constraints such as environmental clearances, statutory clearances, land related matters, fund constraints, security clearances etc. are the major reasons for the delay in projects, for which it is difficult to fix responsibility on any officer(s).

Projects sanctioned for Assam

1497. SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of centrally sponsored projects that have been sanctioned for Assam during last three years including project's cost;
- (b) the number of projects completed;
- (c) whether it is a fact that due to non-release of funds in time those projects are not completed till date;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the steps taken therefor; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Planning Commission provides Special Plan Assistance (SPA) under the States' Annual Plan to take up priority projects of the States. In case of Special Category states, 10% of the project cost is to be contributed by the State Government and 90% cost of the project is provided as SPA (Grant).

The SPA provided to the Government of Assam during the last 3 years against the number of projects approved by the Planning Commission is as below:

Year	No. of projects approved by Planning Commission	Total Project Cost	Amount of SPA (grant) recommended by Planning Commission	Amount released by the M/o Finance
2009-10	38	366.67	330.00	330.00
2010-11	37 #	1638.37	399.99	374.04 @
2011-12	29 #	1266.70	299.99	273.00 @

@ - Amount release was less than the recommended amount

- 29 projects of 2010-11 and 24 projects of 2011-12 were approved as "on-going projects". The amount recommended against these projects was the requirement in the specific year.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected from the Government of Assam.

Educational/economic development of poor/weaker sections

†1498. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has taken or proposed to take any steps to formulate a comprehensive plan for the educational and economic development of the poor and weaker sections of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date; and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims at achieving "faster, sustainable and more inclusive growth." It states that inclusive growth should result in lower incidence of poverty, broad-based and significant improvement in health outcomes, universal access for children to school, increased access to higher education and improved standards of education, including skill development. Education being the single most important instrument for social and economic transformation, bridging the social and gender gaps in enrollment with regard to SCs, STs and minorities would receive special attention.

Inclusive growth should also be reflected in better opportunities for both wage employment and livelihood, and in improvement in provision of basic amenities like water, electricity, roads, sanitation and housing. Particular attention needs to be paid to the needs of the SCs/STs and OBC population. Women and children constitute a group which accounts for 70% of the population and deserves special attention in terms of the reach of relevant schemes in many sectors. Minorities and other excluded groups also need special programmes to bring them into the mainstream.

The Eleventh Plan gave a special impetus to several programmes aimed at building rural and urban infrastructure and providing basic services with the objective of increasing inclusiveness and reducing poverty. Some of these programmes were new, while others augmented existing initiatives. Thirteen such flagship programmes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, ICDS, NHRM and MGNREGA are Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS), which are implemented by State Government agencies, but are largely funded by the Central Government with a defined State Government share. The total expenditure on these schemes by the Central Government in 2011-12 (Budget Estimate) is Rs. 188,573 crore, and the total expenditure during the Eleventh Plan period is almost Rs. 700,000 crore.

Besides, there are many programmes being implemented by M/o Social Justice and Empowerment, M/o Tribal Affairs and M/o Minority Affairs for the educational and economic development of poor and weaker sections. There are separate Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes including Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarships for SCs, STs, OBCs, Denotified Tribes, Notified Tribes, and Minorities.

(c) Does not arise.

Millennium Development Goals

1499. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is serious enough about the Millennium Development Goals (MDG); and

(b) if so, efforts that have been made to fulfill them, especially eradication of poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is a signatory of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and makes all efforts to achieve the targets set for the Goals/indicators associated with it. The Administrative Ministries such as the Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development are implementing a number of schemes and programmes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission and Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) etc.

Issuing of UID number under false identity

1500. DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE:

SHRI N.K. SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reported instances of Unique Identification (UID) numbers being issued fraudulently or under false identities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has taken any measures to prevent such instances in the future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) There are no reports of Aadhaar (UID) Numbers being issued fraudulently. However, there have been reported instances of attempts at fraudulent enrolments under false identities.

(b) and (c) As regards attempts at fraudulent enrolments, as on date some cases have been brought to notice of UIDAI.

(i) In Andhra Pradesh, two enrolments with fictitious name 'Kothimeer' were detected.

(ii) Enrolment using photo of photo were reported from Andhra Pradesh.

These enrolments were deliberate attempts to misuse the provision for enrolling "Biometrics Exceptions" cases (persons with missing fingers and iris). This provision has been made available in the enrolment application keeping in view the objective of inclusion of all residents of India under the aadhaar project.

(d) and (e) Several measures have been taken to prevent attempts at fraudulent enrolments by complete check of Biometric Exception enrolments before processing for the data packets for Aadhaar number:

(i) Process/Standards/Guidelines to prevent attempts at fraudulent enrolments at the front end:

- a. End-of-day review of enrolments done by operators have been put in place to minimise demographic error
- b. Deployments of document verifiers to ensure the document-based enrolees are as per the valid Proof of Identity and Proof of Address.

(ii) Technology measures to prevent attempts at fraudulent enrolments:

- a. Systems to carry out demographic de-duplication have been introduced in the backend technology
- b. Enrolments done with biometric exceptions are screened through a process of manual verification to check if the exceptions actually exist.

Special category status to Bihar

1501. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Report of the Inter-Ministerial Group to consider the Memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister regarding the Special Category Status to Bihar concluded that there was a huge development deficit and infrastructural gaps in Bihar;

(b) whether the Committee had concluded that the status of Bihar warranted special resource support from the Centre;

(c) if so, the measures Government has undertaken to address these issues and recommendations;

(d) whether Government is proposing to undertake any additional State specific measures in light of the findings and recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Report of Inter Ministerial Group (IMG) to consider and examine the issues raised in the Memorandum including the request for Special Category Status to Bihar has been submitted on 30th March, 2012. The Inter Ministerial Group has recognized that Bihar has a huge developmental deficit. The infrastructural gaps, particularly in the area of Power and Roads, are obstacles in development especially for creating an enabling climate for private investment. The IMG has observed that special resource support from the Centre would be desirable, through flagship Schemes as well as Special Plan under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) for addressing these issues.

(c) to (e) The Union Government provides plan assistance to Bihar through Central Assistance for State Plan and through Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). As a Special Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), there is a Special Plan for Bihar which provides substantial Central support on 100% grant basis. The Special Plan for Bihar was approved in 2003-04. About Rs. 8495 crore has been released to Bihar under Special Plan for various projects in roads, irrigation, bridges, transmission systems and power infrastructure. The Special Plan has been continued in 2012-13 with an allocation of Rs. 1500 crore.

BPL Muslim population

1502. SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of people Below Poverty Line (BPL); and
- (b) the percentage of Muslim population Below Poverty Line?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) at national and state level using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). As per latest estimates of poverty for the year 2009-10, the percentage of people living below poverty line at all India level is estimated at 33.8% in rural areas and 20.9% in urban areas. From NSSO's 66th round data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey, it has been estimated that the percentage of Muslim people living below poverty line estimated for the entire population in 2009-10 is 36.2% in rural areas and 33.9% in urban areas.

Contract of UIDAI with American company

1503. SHRI M. RAMA JOIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the UIDAI has entered into contracts with companies registered in United States of America for biometric purposes and systems integration;
- (b) if so, whether M/s. Accenture Ltd., is one of them;
- (c) if so, whether United States has launched prosecution against Accenture Ltd., before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Arkansas Little Rock Division, for imposition of Penalties against it under the False Claims Act, 31, U.S.C. 3729-3733, the Anti-Kickback Act, 41, U.S.C. 51-58 and under common law theories of unjust enrichment, breach of contract and payment under mistake of fact;
- (d) if so, the reasons for which contract was entered into the such a dubious company; and
- (e) whether any proposal to rescind the contract?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No Sir, UIDAI has not entered into Contract with M/s Accenture Ltd. However, UIDAI has entered into Contract with M/s Accenture Services Pvt. Ltd., which is registered in India under Company Act 1956 for providing Biometric Services.

- (c) to (e) The question does not relate to UIDAI.

Security at ISRO

1504. SHRI SABIR ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across a case of breach of security involving a 42 years old women who posed as a scientist, on a fake Identity Card and spent some nights at ISROs Bangalore guest house; and

(b) the details of the investigation made into the matter and the action taken to strengthen security at the ISRO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A civilian lady, by name Smt. Buela M. Sam, who posed as a Scientist, gained entry into ISRO Satellite Centre (ISAC) Guest House in Old Airport Road, Bangalore by using a fake ISRO Identity Card and stayed for two nights during September 19-20, 2012. On 21st September, 2012, when she gained access to ISRO Headquarters, she was apprehended and handed over to the IB and police for investigations.

The investigation conducted in ISRO by a duly constituted senior level Committee revealed that the intrusion into ISAC Guest House, located in a low security zone, occurred due to a lapse in authentication and security checking process. The investigation also indicated that Buela M. Sam, during her stay in ISAC guest house, did not gain any access to High Security zones of ISAC.

Action taken to strengthen security at ISRO includes rigorous authentication of visitors to ISRO guest houses and offices; sensitizing of security personnel, improvement in CCTV system; and development of a universal access control system across ISRO with a centralized biometric database.

Techniques to produce steel products as per BIS norms

†1505. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed any technique which can help secondary steel sector to manufacture its products as per Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

(d) the steps taken by Government to provide technique to secondary steel manufacturers for preparing raw material as per BIS norms, before implementing concerned norms?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Government have de-licensed and de-regulated the iron & steel sector in the country and it is up to the entrepreneurs to adopt relevant technologies and plant and machineries to produce quality steel as per the prescribed national/international standards. However, Ministry of Steel has funded a Research and Development Project to National Metallurgical Laboratory (NML), Jamshedpur and National Institute of Secondary Steel Technology (NISST), Mandi Gobindgarh under Plan Fund Scheme to facilitate production of low Phosphorus Steel using DRI through Induction furnace route adopting innovative fluxes and/or design (refractory) changes.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) Government have notified the Steel and Steel Products Quality Control Order on several critical steel products having direct bearing on consumer health and safety and critical to infrastructure and buildings. The producers are expected to produce steel as per the norms in overall public interest.

Fire accident at RINL

1506. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has ordered safety audit of all the public sector steel plants after fire accident at the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL) plant at Vishakhapatnam recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such accidents that have occurred during the last two years;

(d) the number of employees who lost their lives and number of employees who suffered injuries in such accidents in last two years; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent the re-occurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. After the fire incident at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant on 13th June, 2012, a

Comprehensive Safety Audit was conducted by Director (Safety), Regional Labour Institute under Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes (FASLI), Chennai. The Audit Report has been submitted and recommendations are under implementation. Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has also been advised to take all preventive measures and pro-active action and to undertake safety audits by external independent body/council to avoid such incidents in its steel plants. The National Safety Council had been carrying out the job of safety audits for running plants of SAIL on annualized basis.

(c) and (d) There have been 8 fatal accidents and 46 reportable accidents occurred during 2011 and 5 fatal accidents and 28 reportable accidents occurred in 2012 at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. While at Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) plant and mines, 21 fatal accidents and 86 reportable accidents in 2011 and 24 fatal accidents and 69 reportable accidents occurred in 2012.

(e) Government of India had constituted a High Level Inquiry Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Jain, Ex-Chairman, Steel Authority of India Limited to investigate the incident and to make necessary recommendations to prevent re-occurrence of such incidents in future. The Committee had submitted its report and the Ministry of Steel has shared the findings of Inquiry Committee with all the steel plants both in private and the public sectors in the country with a view to minimize the risk of such accidents occurring again. A copy of Enquiry Committee's Report has also been posted in the Ministry of Steel's website.

Special package for Rajasthan tourism

†1507. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a lot of potential for tourism development in the State of Rajasthan and if so, the details of such places;

(b) the details of funds provided to the State Government by Union Government for tourism development during last five years; and

(c) whether Union Government proposes to provide funds under special package to the State Government; if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Yes, Sir. Development, promotion and implementation of tourism project is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/Union Territories. However,

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance for tourism projects including Promotion of Tourism which are prioritized in consultation with the State Governments/Union Territories.

(b) and (c) The details of funds provided to the State Government for tourism development during last five years are as under:

Year	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08	15.54
2008-09	44.31
2009-10	19.74
2010-11	31.32
2011-12	14.50

There are no such proposals in the Union Government of Ministry of Tourism to provide funds under special package to the State Government of Rajasthan.

Promotion of religious tourism in North East States

1508. SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of religious tourism places in North East States, especially in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has prepared a roadmap to promote religious tourism in the North East States, especially in Assam;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and what action Government proposes to take to promote religious tourism in North East States which has big potentials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) Some of the major religious tourism places in the North East States are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Development and promotion of tourism including religious tourism, are undertaken primarily by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, however, extends financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects identified in consultation with them under various tourism schemes of the Ministry and subject to availability of funds.

The Ministry of Tourism has undertaken the following steps to focus on the tourism potential of (including religious spots) in the North Eastern region:

- (i) Releasing television campaigns on various TV Channels.
- (ii) A separate section on the North Eastern region included on the promotional website of the Ministry of Tourism www.incredibleindia.org.
- (iii) The North Eastern region has been the theme of the India Pavilion at the South Asian Travel & Tourism Exchange (SATTE) organized annually in New Delhi for the past few years.
- (iv) Publicity material produced and distributed widely through Indiatourism offices overseas.

Statement

List of major religious tourism places in North East States

Sl. No.	Name of the projects
1	2
1.	Arunachal Pradesh Tawang/Ziro/Malinithan in Lekhanali/Rukhmininagar/Parshuram Kund in Lohit district
2.	Assam Kamakhya Temple/Barpeta/Hajo/Batadrawa/Majuli/Sivsagar/Tezpur/Kokrajhar/Dhubri Buddhist temple at Kaliani, Lekhapani
3.	Manipur Kaina/Jiribarn/Moreh/Thoubal/Senapati/Kakching/Ningthoukhong
4.	Meghalaya Matri Mandir Shillong

1	2
5.	Mizoram Baptist Church
6.	Nagaland Catholic Cathedral in Kohima, Nagaland
7.	Sikkim Chochen Pheri/old Rumtek in East Sikkim/Soreng in West Sikkim
8.	Tripura Tripural Sundari Temple

Tourist infrastructure projects in NE region

1509. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details lists of tourism infrastructure projects sanctioned, in the North Eastern Region indicating amount allocated, released, utilized and progress made so far; and

(b) the details of places, tourist spots of North East being listed in Government's tourism network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Development and promotion of tourism are undertaken primarily by State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, ' however, extends financial assistance to State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for tourism related projects identified in consultation with them under various tourism schemes of the Ministry and subject to availability of funds.

The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to the States in the North East region under the scheme Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) during the Eleventh and for the current financial year (upto 30th September, 2012) is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The major tourist places/spots of the North East are listed in various publications and the website www.incredibleindia.org of the Ministry of tourism and is updated from time to time.

Statement

The number of tourism projects and amount sanctioned to the States in the North East region under the scheme Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits (PIDDC) during the Eleventh and for the current financial year (upto 30th September, 2012)*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Sanctioned											
		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012	
												(as on 30th September 2012)	
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	43.30	13	31.47	14	36.54	13	32.26	11	30.68	07	21.11
2.	Assam	06	17.47	04	21.08	07	22.76	04	23.55	05	11.08	00	00
3.	Manipur	05	11.11	09	29.44	09	27.14	08	39.40	05	30.73	01	0.50
4.	Meghalaya	02	6.74	07	17.14	07	14.73	09	22.53	03	0.50	02	0.68
5.	Mizoram	06	26.93	04	3.18	07	24.06	09	11.51	07	13.91	03	1.02
6.	Nagaland	22	32.41	11	25.40	13	24.60	10	29.10	19	65.45	06	19.47
7.	Sikkim	25	55.91	20	66.78	19	42.36	14	23.48	08	25.15	03	20.35
8.	Tripura	11	11.11	06	3.61	13	20.67	12	40.73	06	15.44	00	00

*Includes projects relating to Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits (PIDDC), Human Resource Development (HRD), Fairs and Festivals and Adventure & Rural Tourism (A&RT).

Funds for development of infrastructure in Balgaum, Karnataka

1510. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that Belagavi (Belgaum) district in Karnataka is one of the most attractive tourist destinations in the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government is also aware that there is need to promote the same by providing adequate funds to develop infrastructure;
- (c) if so, whether the Centre is taking any steps in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) to (e) Development and promotion of various tourism destinations and products, is primarily the responsibility of the respective State Government/Union Territory (UT) Administration. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects identified in consultation with them, subject to availability of funds, inter-se-priority and adherence to the Scheme Guidelines.

Keeping the tourism potential of Belagavi (Belgaum) district in view, the Ministry of Tourism has sanctioned a project 'Eco-Tourism Resort in Khanapur Forest area' at a cost of Rs. 4.40 crore and released a sum of Rs. 3.52 crore as first installment during the year 2010-11 to the State Government of Karnataka.

Setting up of budget hotels in the country

1511. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry explore the possibilities of setting up of budget hotels for common tourists in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) The development and construction of hotels is primarily

a private sector activity. However, the Ministry of Tourism under the scheme of 'Product/Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits' provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for construction of budget accommodation in Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern States, and Eco-tourism projects where private sector investment is not forthcoming.

- (c) Does not arise.

Funds for clean India project

1512. SHRI N. BALAGANGA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry has sanctioned any money for Clean India Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, including the money sanctioned/spent on this project during the last two years and this year;
- (c) the details of Clean India Project including its objectives, mission, etc;
- (d) whether Architectural Monuments in Tamil Nadu are covered in this project; and
- (e) if so, the details of money sanctioned for the project including in Tamil Nadu, for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) Under Campaign Clean India, no funds have been allocated by the Government.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) Ministry of Tourism has launched a Campaign Clean India to sensitize all sections of society on the importance of cleanliness and hygiene in public places particularly monuments and tourist destinations. The campaign is a blend of persuasion, education, training, demonstration and sensitization of all sections of our society. The objective is to ensure an acceptable level of cleanliness and hygiene practices at tourist destinations which would be sustained through ownership and involvement of private and public sector stakeholders as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

(d) The Ministry has identified about 120 monuments/destinations under this Campaign, including the following monuments in Tamil Nadu:

- (i) Group of Monuments Mahabalipuram
- (ii) Great Living Chola Temples
- (iii) Ramanathaswamy Temple, Rameswaram
- (iv) Big Temple, Thanjavur (Brihadeswara Temple)
- (v) Vivekananda Memorial, Sea area of Kanyakumari.

(e) Ministry of Tourism has not sanctioned any funds under Campaign Clean India during the current year.

Plan to promote temples in Jammu area

1513. SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of existence of Cheman Mata in Basnot, Sudh Mahadev Shiva Temple and Sudh Mahadev Gauri Kund, Naag Temple, Purdaar Devta Temple in Jammu area;
- (b) whether it is a fact that these temples are very ancient and have a religious and historic importance;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to promote above said places as religious tourism, if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) As per information received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir, 'all these religious places exist in Jammu province. These temples are old and have a religious and historic importance.

(c) and (d) Development and promotion of tourism projects including implementation and monitoring is primarily undertaken by the State Governments/UTs. However, the Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) for tourism projects, which are complete as per scheme guidelines and prioritized in consultation with the State Government, subject to the availability of funds and submission of utilization certificates for funds released earlier under various schemes.

The State Government has informed that in order to provide facilities to the

pilgrims a number of these temples have been included in the work plan of the tourism sector. The development of tourism infrastructure at these temples or at identified religious destinations/circuits, such as construction of Dormitories and Public Conveniences, signages, pilgrimage Buildings, shelter sheds, site development, Public Conveniences and Walkways in the State is undertaken with financial assistance from the State Plan and with Central Financial Assistance under Product Infrastructure Development of Destinations and Circuits Scheme of the Central Government.

Development and promotion of tourism in the country

1514. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce new schemes for the development and promotion of tourism;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the projects sanctioned by Government to promote health tourism during last two years, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to boost the tourism industry in the country and also to improve the revenue from domestic sector; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (DR. K. CHIRANJEEVI): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Ministry of Tourism (MOT) is continuing existing Plan Schemes during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-2017).

(c) The development and promotion of tourism projects including those related to health tourism are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Tourism sanctioned Central Financial Assistance of Rs. 10.00 lakh to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the project (Phase-I) involving development of pre-qualification standards for member hospitals of the Medical Tourism Society during 2011-12. The Ministry of Tourism provides financial assistance under the Market Development Assistance Scheme (MDA) to approved medical tourism service providers *i.e.* representatives of hospitals accredited by Joint Commission International (JCI) and National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers (NABH) and medical tourism facilitators (travel agents/tour operators). The Ministry also provides assistance under this scheme to approved wellness centres *i.e.* representatives of wellness centres accredited by NABH or the State Government. The MDA

assistance is for participation in medical/tourism fairs/medical conferences/wellness conferences/wellness fairs and allied road shows.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. MOT is promoting the tourism industry in the country as a holistic destination in the domestic and international markets through print and electronic media campaigns, tourist literature, and publicity collaterals and also through its India Tourism offices located in India and abroad.

Claims filed under the Forest Act

1515. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons that out of 32.28 lakh claims filed under the Forest Act as of 1 August, 2012, only 12.68 lakh titles have been distributed;
- (b) the details of pending claims as on 1 November, 2012, State-wise; and
- (c) the efforts the Ministry is making to clear all the claims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) As per the information collected from the State/ UT Governments, out of 32,28,887 claims filed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 till 1st August, 2012, total number of 27,73,631 claims (85.90% of the total claims filed) had been disposed off. The claims filed under the Act for vesting of rights are adjudicated at three levels, namely, the Gram Sabha, the Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee. The claims filed under this Act are finally approved by District Level Committee. Out of the total 27,73,631 claims disposed off, 12,68,766 claims were approved and the same number of titles have been distributed.

(b) The State-wise details of pending claims filed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006, as on 1st November, 2012, are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per the provisions of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and the Rules framed thereunder, the responsibility for implementing the Act lies with the State/ UT Governments. The Ministry has been interacting with the State/UT Governments urging them to expedite disposal of all the pending claims at the earliest. The Ministry has issued detailed guidelines on 12.7.2012 to the State/ UT Governments and also notified the Forest Rights Amendment Rules, 2012 on 6.9.2012 to ensure better and effective implementation at the ground level. The Ministry has organized five regional consultations and a national meeting with the State Governments on the implementation of Forest Rights Act to ensure its implementation in letter and spirit.

Statement*State-wise details of the claims pending under the Forest Rights Act, 2006.*

(As on 1.11.2012)						
Sl. No.	States	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed/ ready	No. of claims rejected	Total No. of claims disposed off/% with respect to claims received	No. of claims pending
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479	1,67,797	1,53,438	3,21,235 (97.20%)	9,244
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911	36,267	37,669	73,936 (56.04%)	57,975
4.	Bihar	2,930	28	1,644	1,672 (57.06%)	1,258
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068	2,15,443	2,72,664	4,88,107 (99.19%)	3,961
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592	40,029	19,613	59,642 (31.12%)	1,31,950
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5,688	7	2,144	2,151 (37.81%)	3,537
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	16,958	32,254 (76.78%)	9,749
10.	Karnataka	1,63,320	6,288	1,55,417	1,61,705 (99.01%)	1,615
11.	Kerala	37,509	23,147	4252	27,399 (73.04%)	10,110
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,63,532	1,70,910 distributed and 7,592 titles ready	2,78,846	4,49,756 (97.02%)	13,776
13.	Maharashtra	3,44,330	99,368	2,34,242	3,33,610 (96.88%)	10,720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	
17.	Orissa	5,32,464	3,01,200	1,31,970	4,33,170 (81.35%)	99,294
18.	Rajasthan	64,422	32,080	30,914	62,994 (97.78%)	1,428
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	3,723 titles ready	-	-	21,781
21.	Tripura	1,82,617	1,20,473	21,384	1,41,857 (77.68%)	40,760
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433	17,705	73,028	90,733 (98.16%)	1,700
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	1	1 (0.54 %)	181
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278	29,532 distributed and 3,288 titles ready	78,627	1,08,159 (78.78%)	29,119
25.	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL	32,36,539	12,75,570 distributed and 14,603 ready	15,12,811	27,88,381 (86.15%)	4,48,158

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Centrally sponsored scheme for primitive tribal groups

1516. SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any plan to come up with schemes to cater to the needs of the Primitive Tribal Group (PTG) in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether Government has any plan to come up with a separate Centrally sponsored schemes for the primitive tribal groups?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has been implementing a 100% Central Sector Scheme *Viz.* "Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs)" for over all development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PTGs) in 17 States and 1 Union Territory. From the Eleventh Five Years Plan, the Ministry has started funding long-term Conservation-cum-Development (CCD) Plan for entire Plan period, aiming at hamlet/habitat development of PTGs, prepared by each State/UT on the basis of need assessed through baseline survey or other surveys conducted by them. It is a flexible scheme under which States can take up any activity/work connected with the survival, protection and development of PTGs, such as provisions for housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, cattle development, income generation programmes, health-care, infrastructure development, social security etc.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Proposal for upgradation of forest villages into revenue village

1517. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of programme being implemented by Government specially for forest villages and its dwellers in the country, particularly Assam for last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) the allocation made, amount sanctioned, released and utilisation made by the State Governments as well as concerned departments for the purpose during last three years and the current year;
- (c) whether Government has proposed for upgradation of forest villages into revenue village;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and criterion fixed, steps taken for this process; and

(e) total number of forest villages upgraded into revenue village till date in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) This Ministry is implementing a programme for development of Forest Villages since 2005-06 for integrated development of forest villages with a view to raise the Human Development Index (HDI) of the inhabitants of the Forest Villages and for provision of basic facilities and services in 2,474 forest villages/habitations spread over 12 States including Assam. Under the programme, funds are released out of Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for infrastructure work relating to basic services and facilities viz. approach roads, healthcare, primary education, minor irrigation, rainwater harvesting, drinking water, sanitation, community halls, etc. for development of Forest Villages. So far this Ministry has released Rs. 65379.04 lakh for the development of these forest villages. The funds released by the Government of India and the utilization reported by the State Governments including Assam is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) The programme is being implemented due through Forest Development Agencies (FDA) in the State Governments. FDAs are under the administrative control of the Forest Departments of the concerned States. The funds allocated to the State Governments and utilization reported by them is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The programme for integrated development of forest villages being implemented by this Ministry since 2005-06 does not envisage upgradation of forest villages into revenue villages. However, the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, administered by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs for recognition and vesting of forest rights of the forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers recognizes the rights of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages and other villages in forests, whether recorded, notified or not into revenue villages. As per the provisions of the Act and the Rules framed thereunder, the forest right related to conversion of forest villages into revenue villages is to be adjudicated by the Gram Sabha, Sub-Divisional Level Committee and the District Level Committee as per the laid down procedure, like any other forest right specified in the Act. After the enactment of the Act, the Ministry has not received any report regarding the conversion of the forest villages into revenue villages as per the provisions of the Act.

The Ministry has recently issued guidelines on 12.7.2012, *inter-alia* impressing upon all the State/UT Governments to convert all such erstwhile forest villages, unrecorded settlements and old habitations into revenue villages with a sense of urgency in a time bound manner. The conversion would include the actual land use of the village in its entirety, including land required for current or future community uses, like, schools, health facilities, public spaces etc.

Statement*The Funds Released by Government and Utilized by State Governments*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	2010-11		2011-12	
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized
1	Assam	4059.00	3032.86	1817.42	1346.92	0.00	0.00	4696.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Chhattisgarh	4359.00	4359.00	4161.37	4161.37	1034.00	1034.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1500.00	336.07	1297.18	0.00
3	Gujarat	1979.00	1979.00	1434.38	1421.30	593.62	593.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	1351.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Jharkhand	129.71	129.71	173.87	173.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	390.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Madhya Pradesh	6190.65	6190.65	10472.42	10472.42	2829.00	2829.00	6502.50	4678.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Mizoram	202.50	202.50	1317.50	1317.50	190.00	190.00	435.00	435.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	202.50	0.00
8	Odisha	157.14	141.32	133.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	180.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Tripura	0.00	0.00	930.00	930.00	0.00	0.00	558.00	541.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	566.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	151.14	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	West Bengal	2104.00	2104.00	699.00	621.41	0.00	0.00	2550.00	1430.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	19181.00	18139.04	22097.09	20444.79	4646.62	4646.62	14951.55	7084.64	0.00	3003.10	336.07	1499.68	0.00

Note: No funds have been released so far during 2012-13 for Development of Forest Villase.

Monitoring Committee for corruption in the tribal areas

1518. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is rampant corruption in the tribal areas where a lot of funds are being pumped but that is not reaching to the people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has initiated to set up any monitoring committee to evaluate all the projects which are sanctioned for the tribal people; and
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) Most of the programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are implemented through State/UT Governments. No State/UT Government has reported any information on rampant corruption in tribal areas. As such, this Ministry does not have any information regarding rampant corruption in tribal areas.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Ministry has appointed agencies for third party independent and concurrent monitoring and evaluation of the projects for the period 2010-2013 under 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes'.

Allotment of land under Forest Right Act, 2006

1519. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that millions of tribal people living in forest have not been given land even after the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 has been passed in Parliament;
- (b) if so, the details of application received and land allotted, State-wise; and
- (c) whether periodically monitoring about the Scheduled Tribe and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Right) Act, 2006 is being done by Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, does not envisage allotment of land to the tribal people living in the forests. The Act only

seeks to recognize and vest the forest rights and occupation in forest land in forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers who have been residing in such forests for generations but whose rights could not be recorded. According to the information received from the State/ UT Governments, till 31st October, 2012, a total of 32,36,539 claims were filed and 12,75,570 titles were distributed. Further, 14,603 titles were ready for distribution. The details of the claims filed, titles distributed and the extent of forest land for which titles have been distributed, as on 31st October, 2012 under the Act, State-wise, are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is monitoring the implementation of the Act in the country by obtaining the monthly progress reports from the States and UTs. Progress of implementation of the Act is also reviewed in the meetings held with the concerned officers of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations periodically. The Ministry has organized five regional meetings and a National meeting on the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 this year in which the status of implementation of the Act was also reviewed.

Statement

State-wise details of the claims filed, titles distributed and the extent of forest land for which titles distributed under the Forest Rights Act, 2006

(As on 31.10.2012)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of claims received	No. of titles distributed/ready	Extent of forest land for which titles distributed (in acres)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,30,479	1,67,797	14,51,223
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1,31,911	36,267	77,609.17 for 34,286 titles#
4.	Bihar*	2,930	28	Not available
5.	Chhattisgarh	4,92,068	2,15,443	5,38,076.38 for 2,14,918 titles#
6.	Goa	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Gujarat	1,91,592	40,029	43,097.79 for 37,923 titles#
8.	Himachal Pradesh*	5,688	7	Not Available
9.	Jharkhand	42,003	15,296	37,678.93
10.	Karnataka	1,63,320	6,288	10571.79
11.	Kerala	37,509	23,147	32,091
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,63,532	1,70,910 distributed and 7,592 ready	6,45,737.65
13.	Maharashtra	3,44,330	99,368	6,35,915.57
14.	Manipur	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-
17.	Orissa	5,32,464	3,01,200	5,39,277.45
18.	Rajasthan	64,422	32,080	48,773.54
19.	Sikkim	-	-	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	21,781	3,723 ready	-
21.	Tripura	1,82,617	1,20,473	4,16,555.58 for 1,16,100 titles#
22.	Uttar Pradesh	92,433	17,705	1,39,778.04
23.	Uttarakhand	182	-	-
24.	West Bengal	1,37,278	29,532 distributed and 3,288 ready	16,608.05
25.	A and N Islands	-	-	-
26.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-
27.	Dadra abd Nagar Haveli	-	-	-
TOTAL		32,36,539	12,75,570 distributed and 14,603 ready	46,32,993.94 Acres for 12,72,925 titles

*The Governments of Bihar and Himachal Pradesh have not furnished information regarding extent of forest land for which titles have been distributed.

The Governments of Assam, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, and Tripura have not furnished updated information regarding the extent of forest land in respect of all the titles that have been distributed.

Recommendation of National Council for Tribal Welfare on Tribal Policy

1520. SHRI H.K. DUA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the National Council for Tribal Welfare appointed by the Prime Minister in 2010 to provide for policy guidelines has met so far, and its important recommendations on tribal policy;

(b) in how many States who has special responsibilities of implementing guarantee for tribals under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution and who has presided over the Tribes Advisory Council during the last few years; and

(c) in how many States it is the Chief Minister, who presides over the Tribes Advisory Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Till date no meeting of the National Council for Tribal Welfare constituted under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister has been held.

(b) In accordance with the para 4 (1) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, the Tribes Advisory Council (TAC) shall be established in the States having Scheduled Areas therein. The relevant areas of the States of Andhra Pradesh Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha and Rajasthan are covered under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution. Fifth Schedule to the Constitution enjoins upon the Governors of these States certain responsibilities and powers.

(c) As per the information available in this Ministry, the Chief Minister of the States are the Chairperson of the TACs constituted in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha. The Ministers, Tribal Welfare Department in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are the Chairperson of the TACs in these States.

Improvement of quality education in Eklavya Schools

1521. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) operation in tribal areas, State-wise/District-wise;

(b) whether Government has ever conducted any inspection to find out the shortcomings in the functioning of EMRS;

(c) if so, the details thereof together with the action taken to remove those shortcomings; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the quality of education of EMRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) The details of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) sanctioned and in operation, State-wise/District-wise are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) to (d) As per the guidelines, each State Government is solely responsible for the management and effective functioning of the EMRS and has to carry out inspections to find out the shortcomings in the functioning. However, the Ministry conducted a study through National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA) and the report was submitted in December, 2005. The study report appreciated the concept of EMRS being excellent initiative but also highlighted certain shortcomings and the study also included various recommendations for improvement which were brought to the notice of all the States concerned. Certain issues on the functioning of EMRS were also highlighted in another study commissioned by this Ministry for the evaluation of Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and the recommendations were forwarded to the State Governments for necessary action. Based on these studies and other suggestions, this Ministry revised the EMRS guidelines in June, 2010 to make it more effective. As per the guidelines, the State Governments have to ensure and maintain the highest quality in the selection of teachers and staff for academic and extra-curricular excellence.

Statement

List of Eklavya Residential Schools under Article 275(1) of the Constitution during IX, Xth and XIth plan.

Sl. No.	State	No.of Schools Sanctioned	District	Location	Whether theSchool functional
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	Adilabad	Narnoor RJC	Yes
			Warangal	Eturunagarm	Yes
			Mahbubnagar	Balanagar	Yes
			Nizamabad	Gandhari	Yes
			Nellore	Nellore	Yes
			Karimnagar	Yellarrddypeta	Yes
			Karimnagar	Marimandla	Yes
			East Godavari	R.C. Varam	Yes
			Vishakhapatnam	G.K.Veedhi	2 Sanctioned
			Prakasam	Dornala	during 2010-11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	East Kameng	Bana Camp	Yes
			Twang	Lumla	No
3	Assam	1	Baksa	Dalbari	Sanctioned during 2010-11
4.	Chhattisgarh	12	Bastar	Bakawand	Yes
			Kanker	Koileebeda	Yes
			Raigarh	Mudpar	Yes

1	2	3	4	5	6	230
			Surguja	Shivprasad Nagar	Yes	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
			Surguja	Menpat	Yes	
			Kawardha	Taregaon Jungle	Yes	
			Dantewada	Katekalyan	Yes	
			Jaspur	Sanna	Yes	
			Bijapur	Pukhnar	3 Sanctioned during 2010-11	
			Korba	Katghora		
			Rajnandgaon	Pendri		
			Koria	Khadgava	Sanctioned during 2011-12	
5	Gujarat	22	Dangs	Ahwa	Yes	Unstarred Questions
			Surat	Bardoli	Yes	
			Narmada	Tilakwada	Yes	
			Sabarkantha	Shamiaji	Yes	
			Tapi	Nizar	Yes	
			Valsad	Pardi	Yes	
			Valsad	Kaparada	Yes	
			Navsari	Bartad	Yes	
			Dahod	Kharudi	Yes	
			Panchmahal	Vejalpur	Yes	

			Banaskantha	Ambaji	Yes	Written Answers to [6 December, 2012]
			Narmada	Gora	Yes	
			Vadodra	Vaghodia	Yes	
			Sabarkantha	Shamlaji	Yes	
			Tapi	Indu	Yes	
			Banaskantha	Jagana		
			Dangs	Saptara		
			Valsad	Dharampur	7 Sanctioned	
			Panchmahal	Kadanna	during	
			Vadodara	Puniawat	2011-12	
			Tapi	Ukai		Unstarred Questions 231
			Dahod	Lukhadiya		
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	Kinnaur	Umi (block Nichar)	Yes	
7	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Leh	Leh	No	
			Kulgam	Kuigam	No	
			Ranchi	Tamar	Yes	
			West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	Yes	
			Dumka	Kathiguria	Yes	
8	Jharkhand	7	Sahebganj	Barhet	Yes	
			Gumla	Albert Ekka	1 Sanctioned during 2010-11	

1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Lohardaga	Lohardaga	2 Sanctioned	232 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
			Godda	Sundarpahari	during 2011-12	
9	Karnataka	10	Belgaum	Thavaga	Yes	
			Kodagu	Balagodu	Yes	
			Chickmagalure	Taruve	Yes	
			Raichur	Devdurga	Yes	
			Chitradurga	Devarakotta		
			Bellary	Yarengalli	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11	
			Tumkur	Bajjanahalli		
			Mysore	S.Hosakote		
			Chamarajanagar	Thimmarajapura		Unstarred Questions
			Gulbarga	Chittapur Taluk		
10	Kerala	2	Wayanad	Pookkodu	Yes	
			Idukki	Painavu	Yes	
11	Madhya Pradesh	20	Jhabua	Thandla	Yes	
			Dhar	Kukshi	Yes	
			Badwani	Badwani	Yes	
			Mandla	Sijhora	Yes	
			Dindori	Dindori	Yes	

12	Maharashtra	4	Betul	Shahpur	Yes
			Anuppur	Anuppur	Yes
			Ratlam	Sailana	Yes
			Seoni	Ghansour	Yes
			Sidhi	Tansar Kusmi	Yes
			Chhindwara	Junnardro	Yes
			Umaria	Pali	Yes
			Alirajpur	Saundava	Yes
			Khandwa	Roshni	Yes
			Shahdol	Suhagpur	Yes
			Balaghat	(Ukva & Sonipuri)	Yes
			Jhabua	Mordundiya	Yes
			Chhindwada	Bichhua	Yes
			Hoshingabad	Kesala	Yes
			Jabal pur	Narai Nala	Yes
			Thane	Bordi	Yes
13	Manipur	3	Nasik	Mundhegaon	Yes
			Amravati	Chikhaldara	Yes
			Nagpur	Khairi Parsoda	Yes
			Tamenglong	Tamenglong	No

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Senapati	Gamnom	No
			Chandel	Moreh	No
14	Mizoram	2	Lunglai	Lunglai	Yes
			Serchhip		Sanction during 2011-12
15	Nagaland	3	Tuensang	Tuensang	Yes
			Dimapur	Diphupar	Yes
			Mon	Tizit	Yes
16	Orissa	16	Koraput	Pungar	Yes
			Rayagada	Siriguda	Yes
			Mayurbhanja	Dhanghera	Yes
			Sundargarh	Bhawanipur	Yes
			Nawarangpur	Bordei (Hirli)	Yes
			Kandhamal	Mahasinghi	Yes
			Sundargarh	Lahunipara (BadaDurunaoanu	Yes
			Sundargarh	Mandira Dam	Yes
			Gajapati	Chandragiri	Yes
			Keonihar	Ranki	Yes
			Jajpur	Kalinga Nagar	Yes
			Malkangiri	Nairi	Yes

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

17	Rajasthan	16	Nuapada	Kendubahara	Yes	Written Answers to [6 December, 2012]
			Bolanair	Dumerbahal	3 Sanctioned during 2011-12	
			Subarnapur	Babupali		
			Kalahandi	Madhupur		
			Banswara	Kushalgarh	Yes	
			Udaipur	Kotra	Yes	
			Sirohi	Abu Road	Yes	
			Baran	Shahbad	Yes	
			Dungarpur	Simalwara	Yes	
			Udaipur	Kherwara	Yes	
			Tonk	Niwai	Yes	Unstarred Questions 235
			Banswara	Sundrav	Yes	
			Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh	Yes	
			Karoli District	Ranali		
			Alwar	Mallana	6 Sanctioned during 2010-11	
			Savai Madhopur	Barnala		
			Jaipur	Biharipura		
			Banswara	Padola		
			Dungarpur	Gada Araddiya		
			Alwar	Paten	1 Sanctioned during 2011-12	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18	Sikkim	2	North District Gangyap	Siyam Tasbuding	Yes Yes
19	Tamil Nadu	2	Villupuram Salem	Vellimalai Abinavam	Yes Yes
20	Tripura	4	West Tripura South Tripura North Tripura West Tripura Lakhimpurkheri	Khumulwng (Jirania) Birchandra Nagar Kumarghat (Darchawi) Rajnagar Chandan Chowki	Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes
21	Uttar Pradesh	3	Baharich Sonbhadra	2 Sanctioned during 2010-11	
22	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun Jalpaiguri Bankura Purulia	Kalshi Nagrakata Mukutmonipur Susnia	Yes Yes Yes Yes
23	West Bengal	7	Burdwan Paschim Medinipur Birbhum Dakshin Dinajpur	Raghunathpur Jhargram Mehedipur Buniadpur	Yes Yes No No
TOTAL		152			108

**Grants from Consolidated Fund of India for welfare
of Tribal Communities**

1522. SHRI FAGGAN SINGH KULASTE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India guarantees grants from the Consolidated Fund of India (CFI) each year for the promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of grants provided by Government under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to States for the promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes for the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken to strengthen and upgrade the level of administration in the sector of education, health, irrigation, water conservation, connectivity, communication, electrification etc. in tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry releases funds under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India to 26 States having ST population for promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. Details of fund released for the last three years, State-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) The grants released under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are meant to bridge gaps in the infrastructure in areas/sectors critical to the enhancement of the Human Development Index of Scheduled Tribe population. Strengthening and upgrading the level of administration in sectors of education, health, agriculture, animal husbandry, irrigation, water conservation, connectivity, communication, electrification etc. is the collective responsibility of all the line Ministries of the Central Government and the State Governments under Tribal Sub-Plan. This Ministry steps in to bridge the critical gaps through its own programmes including Grants under Article 275(1).

Statement*Funds Released last three years under the Programme Under Art.**275 (1) of the Constitution of India during 2009-10 to 2011-12*

(Rs. In lakh)				
Sl. No.	States	2009-10 Release	2010-11 Release	2011-12 Release
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1946.20	5187.70	7998.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35.20	772.00	1082.83
3	Assam	1240.77	3517.96	3419.00
4	Bihar	95.00	838.00	959.00
5	Chhattisgarh	2834.80	7786.00	9294.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	4783.00	8302.00	9426.00
8	Himachal Pradesh	360.00	377.00	431.00
9	Jammu & Kashmir	282.74	607.00	1390.00
10	Jharkhand	3730.00	8004.00	9181.00
11	Karnataka	1823.00	3813.00	4263.00
12	Kerala	387.00	405.00	463.00
13	Madhya Pradesh	6435.00	17311.31	14015.50
14	Maharashtra	2000.00	9442.00	10805.00
15	Manipur	352.50	819.00	937.00
16	Meghalaya	0.00	2100.00	2798.00
17	Mizoram	441.00	922.96	1056.00
18	Nagaland	576.59	2047.42	2301.00

1	2	3	4	5
19	Odisha	7026.00	11144.33	11347.00
20	Rajasthan	1500.00	8351.00	7642.00
21	Sikkim	149.20	226.00	259.00
22	Tamil Nadu	342.00	358.00	614.25
23	Tripura	780.00	1358.73	1250.00
24	Uttar Pradesh	350.00	1200.00	1484.91
25	Uttarakhand	120.00	250.00	0.00
26	West Bengal	2320.00	4848.00	6066.99
GRAND TOTAL		39910.00	99988.41	108483.48

Review of tribal related issues

1523. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to review the tribal-related issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to constitute a new commission to go into this matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan to address the longstanding demands of tribal people located in the forests areas, whose lands have been acquired for mining purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (e) As per the information provided by the Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, a "Committee on State Agrarian Relations and the Unfinished Task in Land Reforms" was constituted under the Chairmanship of Minister of Rural Development vide Resolution dated 09.01.2008 with the objective of in-depth review of the issues related to alienation of tribals lands including traditional rights of the forest-

dependant tribals, land ceiling programme/tenancy etc. The Committee has submitted its report/ recommendations.

Pre-metric scholarship for scheduled tribes students

†1524. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to start pre-metric scholarship for the poor students belonging to scheduled tribes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when this scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X w.e.f. 01-07-2012. Central Assistance under the Scheme includes scholarship and other grants. The rates of Scholarships are Rs. 150/- per month for day scholars and Rs. 350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year and books and adhoc grant of Rs. 750/ per year for day scholars and Rs. 1000/- per year for hostellers. Additional allowance for ST students with disabilities is also admissible to those students who are studying in private unaided recognized schools only. State Governments and ut Administrations receive 100% Central assistance from Government of India for expenditure under the Scheme, over and above their Committed Liability.

Achivement of tribal related schemes

†1525. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether desired results have been achieved of the schemes/projects being run by Government with an objective to remove socio-economic and educational backwardness of tribal people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the further steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH): (a) to (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, being the nodal

†Original notice of the Question was received in Hindi.

Ministry for the overall welfare and development of Schedule Tribes (STs), implements programmes on education, vocational training, income generation and infrastructure development for developing skills of the tribals for a variety of jobs as well as for self-employment and to fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs.

The primary responsibility for implementing the schemes/programmes to remove the socio, economic and educational backwardness of the tribals rests with the Central Ministries and the State Government. Ministry of Tribal Affairs complements the efforts by way of various developmental interventions through its following schemes:

- (i) Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan for employment-cum-income generation activities.
- (ii) Grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India for promotion of welfare of Scheduled Tribes and upgradation of the levels of administration in Scheduled Areas. A part of grant under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution is used for setting up of 'Ekalavya Model Residential Schools' for providing quality education to ST students (both girls and boys) from class VI to XII.
- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among Schedules Tribe (ST) Girls in Low Literacy Districts.
- (iv) Scheme of construction of hostels for ST Girls and Boys.
- (v) Scheme of Establishment of Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub Plan Areas.
- (vi) Vocational Training in Tribal Areas. The Schemes of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas is a self-employment or employment oriented scheme aimed at benefiting ST boys and Girls equally.
- (vii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (viii) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students.
- (ix) Upgradation of Merit of ST students.
- (x) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for STs.
- (xi) Scheme of National Overseas Scholarship for STs.

- (xii) Top class Education for ST students.
- (xiii) Grants-in aid to Voluntary Organization (under which residential, non-residential schools, computer training centers and knitting, weaving and handloom training centers run by NGOs for ST students are supported, apart form hospitals, mobile dispensaries etc.)
- (xiv) This Ministry is also implementing the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 which seeks to recognize and vest forest rights over forest land in forest dwelling STs and other traditional forest dwellers.

Implementation of the schemes/programmes of the Government for the development of tribal people is an on-going process and endeavors are constantly being made through various such schemes/strategies to bridge the gaps in development of tribals as compared to that of rest of population.

Unauthorised construction by hotels in Lutyen zone

1526. SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that several 5-star hotels in Lutyen's Zone have constructed extra floors without permission and have not paid dues to Delhi Development Authority (DDA);
- (b) if so, the name of hotels who have violated the rules by illegally constructing extra floors and have not paid the compounding fee to civic authorities like DDA, NDMC and MCD; and
- (c) the details of outstanding against these hotels, hotel-wise so far with interest thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) According to New Delhi Municipal Council no extra floors have been constructed in hotels in Lutyen Bungalow Zone without permission.

- (b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Projects approved under JNNURM for Jharkhand

1527. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects approved under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since its inception;
- (b) how many of these projects have been approved for Jharkhand;
- (c) whether any targets have been set for completion of these projects; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) So far, 552 projects have been approved under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) since its inception.

(b) to (d) A Five (5) projects have been approved under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM for the Mission cities in the State of Jharkhand as per details as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission City	Project Title	Date of approval	Date of completion as per Detail Project Report	Date of Completion as per latest Quarter Progress Report
1	Ranchi	Water Supply Project for Ranchi	19.08.2008	August 2011	September 2012
2	Ranchi	Solid Waste Management	21.02.2009	March 2011	June 2012
3	Dhanbad	Improvement of Water Supply to Dhanbad	21.11.2008	November 2011	March 2014
4	Dhanbad	Solid Waste Management	21.02.2009	August 2012	March 2014
5	Jamshed pur	Integrated Solid Waste Management Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration	17.02.2011	May 2012	March 2014

Pending complaints against CPWD

1528. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under a new system, many of the daily complaints made to CPWD are designated as major complaints and thereafter such complaints remain pending for long with reminder of such complaints not even entertained;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the prescribed time-limit to address such major complaints;

(c) whether complaints regarding damaged, garage doors of block No. 13 to 15, Baba Khark Singh Marg, Mew Delhi have also be designated as major complaints and lie unaddressed even though the complaints are made an year ago; and

(d) if so, by when action would be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by the CPWD, if the complaints can be attended by material and manpower available in the service center it is treated as a minor complaint whereas the complaints related to major repair and replacement work are designated as major complaints. There is no time limit prescribed for attending major complaints. However, they are attended by CPWD after arranging required material. The tenders are also called for, if required. The disposal of major complaints depends upon the quantum of work and availability of funds with the CPWD.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The concerned complaints were categorized under head of 'Special Repairs' by the CPWD. The entire funds allotted for carrying out 'Special Repairs' got exhausted on repair of roofs to check seepage problem. Hence, repair of doors was not carried out by CPWD, last year. However, during the current year, the CPWD has replaced the garage doors of 5 out of 7 garages, for which the complaints were received. The remaining two have not been done as the doors were found locked by the CPWD.

Urban development schemes in Bihar sponsored by the Centre

†1529. SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban development schemes in Bihar sponsored by the Centre;

(b) the details of financial assistance given for the said schemes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of the present status of these projects;
- (d) whether it is a fact that despite request of the State Government, Centre is not providing necessary funds for said projects; and
- (e) if so, the details of the steps being taken by the centre for completion of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of reforms driven and fast track development of cities across the country, with focus on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (TLBs) and Parastatal agencies towards citizens. It has two components, namely, the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). 65 Cities based on population as per 2001 census are covered under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of JNNURM.

(b) and (c) Under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM, 8 projects on various admissible components have been approved for Rs. 71181.41 lakh for the mission cities of Bihar with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) commitment of Rs. 39475.72 lakh, out of which Rs. 9858.94 lakh has been released so far for utilization. Details are given in Statement-I (*See below*)

Under UIDSSMT of JnNURM, IT project on various admissible component for Bihar with approved cost of Rs. 26113.91 lakh and ACA commitment of Rs. 21119.94 lakh has been approved. So far, Rs. 10674.38 lakh has been released for utilization for these projects. The Details are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) JnNURM is a reform linked Scheme for provisioning of urban infrastructure and services in urban centers. In this, the second and subsequent instalment of ACA is released for projects subject to utilisation of 70% of grants and achievement of reforms according to the timelines agreed to by the States and Local Bodies. Due to reasons of non-completion of reforms as per committed time lines in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed by the State Governments, 10% of ACA has been withheld as per schemes stipulation while releasing the second or subsequent installment of ACA for the projects which the State can get reimbursed upon completion of reforms.

(e) The Mission has completed its normal tenure on March, 2012. Extension of two years has been given for completion of ongoing projects and reforms only till March, 2014.

Statement-I***Project implementation status: Bihar (UIG)***

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost	Date of CSMC/ CCEA/ CCI Meeting/ Project Approval	Total ACA Commitment (Central Share)
1	Patna	Municipal Solid Waste Management for Patna town	Solid Waste Management	3,695.40	26-Mar-07	1,847.70
2	Patna	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Patna UA towns Phulwarishariff, Khagul and Danapur	Solid Waste Management	1,155.81	29-Dec 08	577.91
3	Patna	Phulwarisharif Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	2,470.26	29-Dec-08	1,235.13
4	Patna	Khagul Water Supply Scheme	Water Supply	1,315.43	29-Dec-08	657.72
5	Patna	Augmentation of Water Supply Scheme for Danapur	Water Supply	6,896.45	13-Feb-09	3,448.23
6	Patna	Improvement and augmentation of water supply system at Patna City	Water Supply	42,698.00	21-Feb-09	21,349.00
6	Patna			58,231.35		29,115.68
1	Bodhgaya	Bodhgaya Water Supply Project	Water Supply	3,355.72	14-Jan-09	2,684.56
2	Bodhgaya	Sewerage scheme for Bodhgaya Nagar Panchayat	Sewerage	9,594.34	21-Feb-09	7,675.48
2	Bodhgaya			12,950.06		10,360.04
TOTAL				71,181.41		39,475.72

Statement-I*Project implementation status: Bihar (UIG)*

Amount Rs. in lakhs.

Data as on 31.10.2012

Date of Last ACA Released	Installment Numbers	As per MoF Release Order - ACA Released till date	As per QPR Total Amount Released into project A/c	Utilisation as per latest QPR	% of Amount Utilised against Approved Cost	% of work completed (Physical Progress)	Date of Completion as per latest QPR
8-May-07	1	461.93	646.70	205.00	6%	2%	
9-Jan-09	1	144.48	288.96		0%	85%	
9-Jan-09	1	308.78	617.56	277.68	11%	20%	Mar-13
9-Jan-09	1	154.43	308.86	167.31	13%	21%	Dec-12
18-Mar-09	1	862.06	1,724.12	702.62	10%	% 20%	Sep-13
3-Jun-09	1	5,337.25	10,674.50	0.00	0%	10%	Mar-14
		7,268.93	14,260.70	1,352.61	2%		
3-Feb-09	1	671.14	838.92	290.65	9%	5%	Mar-13
22-May-09	1	1,918.87	2,398.58	930.00	10%	5%	
		2,590.01	3,237.50	1,220.65	9%		
		9,858.94	17,408.20	2,573.26	4%		

Statement-II**Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)***Project-wise release as on 30.11.2012*

Mission Allocation (Rs. in Crore)

Total ACA committed so far (including incentive) (Rs. in Crore)

ACA released so far (Rs. in crore)

2nd Installment released for projects

Total funds release as second installment

No. of Projects Completed

Sl. No.	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/ Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)	1st Instalment of the eligible Central Share (50%)
Bihar					
1	Fatuha	Road with Drains	759.82	607.86	303.33
2	Murliganj	Road with Drains	1143.99	915.19	457.60
3	Narkatiaganj	Road with Drains	4712.54	3770.03	1385.02
4	Rosera	Road with Drains	2921.32	2337.06	1168.53
5	Barbigha	Road with Drains	1573.00	1258.40	629.20
6	Bhabua	Road with Drains	1088.00	870.40	435.20
7	Baktiarpur	Road with Drains	511.00	408.80	204.40
8	Lalganj	Road with Drains	1263.00	1010.40	505.20
9	Chakia	Road with Drains	1285.00	1028.00	614.00
10	Muzafarpur	Water Supply	9872.25	7897.80	3948.90
11	Arrah	Solid Waste Mgt.	983.99	787.19	383.60
TOTAL	11	11	26113.91	20891.128	10445.56
Sl. No.	Component	No. of Town		No. of Projects	
1	Road	9		9	
2	Water Supply	1		1	
3	Solid Waste Management	1		1	
				11	

Statement-II*Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT)**Project-wise release as on 30.11.2012*

254.78

211.20

106.74

0

0

0

(Rs. in lakhs)

Incentive @ 1.5% for DPR preparation	2nd instalment of the eligible Central Share	ACA released during 2006-07	ACA released during 2007-08	ACA released during 2008-09	ACA released during 2009-10	Total release
11.39	0.00	290.21	25.11	0.00	0.00	315.32
17.16	0.00	436.94	37.82	0.00	0.00	474.76
70.69	0.00	1799.91	155.80	0.00	0.00	1955.71
43.82	0.00	1115.77	96.58	0.00	0.00	1212.35
23.60	0.00	0.00	652.80	0.00	0.00	652.80
16.32	0.00	0.00	451.52	0.00	0.00	451.52
7.66	0.00	0.00	212.06	0.00	0.00	212.06
18.90	0.00	0.00	524.10	0.00	0.00	524.10
19.27	0.00	0.00	533.27	0.00	0.00	533.27
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3948.90	0.00	3948.90
0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.60	0.00	393.60
228.81	0.00	3642.83	2689.05	4342.50	0.00	10674.38
Approved Cost		ACA Committed		ACA Release		
15257.67		12434.95		6331.88		
9872.25		7897.80		3948.90		
983.99		787.19		393.60		
26113.91		21119.94		10674.38		

Schemes to promote urbanization in Eleventh Plan

1530. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan included several schemes to promote an orderly and sustainable process of urbanization;
- (b) if so, details of these schemes which have been put into operation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
- (c) how far these schemes have been successful in achieving the objectives for which they have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Eleventh Plan had several schemes to promote urbanization. These include, among others, the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for creation of urban infrastructure/service delivery mechanisms through community participation and enhanced accountability of ULBs/parastatals agencies and Mass Transit Urban Transport projects under the Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) The objectives of the various schemes to promote urbanization have been achieved to a large extent. As on October 30, 2012, 552 projects at a total cost of Rs. 62,039 crore have been sanctioned under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance sub-mission of JnNURM. The Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed by the Government of India towards meeting the central share of the total project cost for these 552 projects is Rs. 28,697 crores, out of which an amount of Rs. 18,290 crore has been released to the Mission Cities. In addition an amount of Rs. 2,089 crore had been sanctioned as central share for Buses under Stimulus Package, out of which Rs. 1,443 crore has been released till date.

Under urban transport, Delhi Metro rail project phase-II was completed and its phase III involving four corridors of total length of 103.055 km at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,242 crore are being implemented. Metro rail projects in Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Jaipur, Kochi and Mumbai are under implementation. Sanction of 15,260 buses under JNNURM is likely to improve city bus services in many cities.

Change of floor for disabled persons by DDA

1531. SHRI RANBIR SINGH PARJAPATI: Will the MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 144 given in Rajya Sabha on 8th August, 2012 and state:

- (a) whether DDA is not changing flats from first to ground floor of disabled persons despite submitting disability certificates by them;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) how many applications were received for change of floor and action taken thereon;
- (d) the reasons for not changing flat;
- (e) whether MPs (Members of Parliament) have written letters in this regard and whether no consideration have been given; and
- (f) whether any proposal to inquire into the matter for not following Government decision/policy and for not giving due consideration to MPs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that change of floor to the persons with disability is allowed by it, subject to availability of flat and eligibility of the applicant.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that during last one year, out of 4 requests received from such allottees of DDA Housing Scheme-2010 for change of floor, one has already been allotted a flat on the Ground floor.

(e) and (f) DDA has further informed that whenever any request is received from any Hon'ble Member of Parliament recommending -change of floor for a disabled person, the same is considered subject to availability of vacant flat at the ground floor.

Bus rapid transit system projects under JNNURM in Uttar Pradesh

†1532. SHRI JUGUL KISHORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the work on Bus Rapid Transit system projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in Uttar Pradesh along with other States have been completed;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding construction of the project;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to complete this work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI) : (a) No Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) Project has been sanctioned in Uttar Pradesh under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). As such the question of completion does not arise.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise.

Compassionate appointments in CPWD

1533. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an internal meeting of the Compassionate Appointments Committee of NDZ-I, CPWD was held in August, 2009;

(b) the names of candidates found deserving by the Committee and for whom the Committee recommended for appointment within one year;

(c) whether the compassionate appointment of the said candidates have been made;

(d) if so, the date on which the offer was made; and

(e) if not, the detailed reasons and by when appointment are likely to be made by CPWD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Committee has recommended following names which are valid for one year subject to availability of vacancy in the quota.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Smt. Asha Devi | 6. Smt. Kusum |
| 2. Smt. Asha | 7. Smt. Krishna |
| 3. Smt. Rajwati | 8. Shri Lalit Kumar |
| 4. Shri Vijay Kumar | 9. Shri Tarun Kumar |
| 5. Shri Kamlesh | 10. Smt. Dharamvati |

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 11. Km. Nargesh | 15. Shri Ram Karan Meena |
| 12. Shri Ghanshyam | 16. Shri Jagjit Singh |
| 13. Shri Vikky | 17. Shri Radhey Kishan |
| 14. Shri Ajay Kumar | 18. Shri Vishal Kumar |

(c) Out of 18 (Eighteen) candidates, 6 (six) applicants were given appointment.

(d)	Sl. No.	Name	Date of Appointment
	1	Smt. Kusum, Sweeper	30/03/2011
	2	Smt. Asha Devi, Beldar	06/06/2011
	3	Shri Nagesh, Khalasi	30/07/2011
	4	Smt. Krishna, Beldar	27/02/2012
	5	Shri Lalit Kumar, Beldar	27/02/2012
	6	Shri Tarun Kumar, Chowkidar	21/03/2012

(e) Due to non availability of adequate number of vacancies, appointments could not be offered to all the candidates. Appointments will be made if vacancies arise and no specific date can be given.

Toll Free Numbers for lodging complaints

1534. SHRI A.A. JINNAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that various Government/Ministries/Departments/Offices have provided Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging their complaints/grievances;

(b) if so, the Department/Offices under the Ministry, which are dealing with public and have not provided such Toll Free Numbers to public for lodging complaints/grievances; and

(c) the detailed reasons for not providing Toll Free Numbers for public complaints/grievances and by when these Departments/Offices are likely to provide such Toll Free Numbers for public convenience?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following attached and subordinate offices under this Ministry deal with the public:

1. Central Public Works Department (CPWD)
2. Directorate of Estates
3. Land and Development Office (L&DO).

In addition, Delhi Development Authority (DDA), an autonomous organization under this Ministry also deals with the public.

In Delhi NCR areas, CPWD has provided Toll free Numbers - 18002664499 and 1800114499 to the Public through Call Centres for lodging complaints regarding maintenance of Government accommodation.

(c) The nature of public dealing in the offices under the Ministry of Urban Development is largely document oriented in nature, involving land records etc. Grievance redress mechanisms involving electronic lodging of complaints through CPGRAMS portal of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, appointment of public grievance officers and public grievance cells with telephone numbers and e-mail addresses of the officers concerned, open public hearing held by L&DO and DDA are considered as appropriate vis-a-vis the nature of the likely public grievance against these offices.

Guidelines for approval of construction work to get the layout plans

†1535. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the guidelines of Government regarding construction work and to get the layout plans approved in the unauthorised colonies of Delhi;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has prohibited any construction work in the above colonies without getting the approval of the layout plans; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) As per the Regulation for regularisation of unauthorized colonies in Delhi notified by Delhi Development Authority (DDA)

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 683 (E) dated 24.03.2008 and amendments therein notified vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1452(E) dated 16.6.2003 and Gazette Notification No. S.O. 1297(E) dated 6.6.2012, the layout plans of unauthorized colonies are approved by the competent authority in the Local Body on submission by Resident Welfare Associations (RWA). Building activities are allowed only after approval of layout plans.

**Rules regarding construction of houses and buildings
in Lal Dora area in Delhi**

†1536. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rules regarding construction of houses and buildings in Lal Dora area, urbanized and rural villages under Master Plan, 2011 in Delhi;
- (b) whether there is provision of any additional relaxation for getting the layout of the building passed in the above said areas; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Regulations of construction of houses and building in Lal Dora and village Abadi Area are governed as per "The Building Regulations for Special Area, Unauthorised Regularised Colonies and Village Abadis, 2010," notified by Delhi Development Authority vide Notification number S.O. 97 (E) dated 17.1.2011 under Master Plan for Delhi-2021 and Circular No. TP/01/4095/11 dated 9/12/2011 issued by Town Planning Department of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

As per the said regulations all existing exemptions with respect to sanctioning of Building Plans in Village Abadis have ceased to exist from the date of Notification of these regulations. In such areas where there are no approved layout plans, the sanction of Building Plan is governed by the provisions of Master Plan/ Zonal Development Plan.

Extension of metro line from Sector 32 to 62 of NOIDA (U.P.)

1537. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has any project for extension of metro line from Sector 32 to 62 of Noida, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the project containing the proposed location of stations etc.;

(c) whether there is any cost/time overrun in implementation of the project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the project is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that a Detailed Project Report (DPR) for extension of metro line from sector 32 to sector 62 of NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh was submitted to NOIDA Authority in June, 2012.

(b) This proposed extension is of length of about 6.675 km. and having 6 metro stations.

(c) No proposal has been received in this Ministry from Government of Uttar Pradesh for the extension of metro line from, sector 32 to sector 62 of NOIDA in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement for sustainable urban development from India and France

1538. SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France have signed any Administrative Agreement for sustainable Urban Development in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and salient features of the said agreement; and

(c) the extent to which India would be benefited from the experience of France after the implementation of said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on cooperation in the field of sustainable urban development was signed on 5th October, 2012 in Paris, France.

(b) and (c) The Agreement enables cooperation between the two countries in the areas of mass transportation systems, water supply and sewerage systems, disposal and treatment of solid waste, green housing and urban planning. It aims at capacity building of personnel to enhance their capacity for managing the process of urbanization.

Space around the big trees

1539. SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of "Centuries Old Trees" in NDMC area are in pitiable condition as very less space around the trees is left open and the rest is concretized thus denying for aeration;

(b) if so, this is being done despite the clear directives of the Delhi High Court prescribing leaving a minimum of 1.2 meter space around the big trees so that such trees are not deprived of nutrition support and nourishment from the soil; and

(c) whether proper anti-termite treatment is done in respect of such big trees so that termites may not start eating into live branches?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) NDMC has informed that concretizing of pavement around trees is being discouraged and it is ensured that enough kucha space is left around the tree. However, there are some trees where lesser space is available because of the tree being adjacent to a building or on the turning point of road, where providing enough space is not possible.

(c) NDMC has also informed that all the protective measures including anti-termite treatment are being taken by the Plant Protection Cell for the old trees in NDMC area.

Development of the urban transport system

1540. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any comprehensive plan for the development of the urban transport system by introducing viable and environment friendly transportation like Metro rail in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any long term policy for the financial viability and its fast implementation for improving the current transport system in the country;

(d) if so, the criteria under consideration in this regard; and

(e) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on its implementation and arrangements made by Government to mobilize funds for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Urban Transport is intertwined with Urban Development which is a State Government subject. As such the initiatives for urban transport systems have to be taken up primarily by the State/Union Territories and Urban Local Bodies.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the seriousness of rapidly growing problem of urban transportation, the Central Government has taken active steps like formulation of the National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), financing of buses for Urban Transport, Bus "Rapid Transit System Projects, Traffic Transit Management Centre under Urban Transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and sanction of metro railway projects for various cities.

(d) and (e) Does not arise in view of (a) and (c) above.

Lease hold to freehold conversion online in Delhi

1541. SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI:

SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were few takers for lease hold to freehold conversion online in Delhi Development Authority (DDA); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As reported by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), it had launched a scheme of conversion of flats from lease hold to free hold through online mode on 31.08.2012. Till date, 52 applications for conversion of DDA built up flats and 23 for CGHS flats have been received. Of

these. Conveyance Deeds in respect of 20 cases have already been issued within the stipulated period. Deficiency letters have been issued to the applicants in respect of remaining cases for completion of all codal formalities.

Project sanctioned in Madhya Pradesh under the JNNURM

†1542. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of projects sanctioned in the various States of the country particularly in Madhya Pradesh under the JNNURM during the last three years and the current year till date;
- (b) whether it is a fact that these projects are not running properly in many States;
- (c) if so, the efforts being taken by Government to run these projects properly; and
- (d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) List of projects sanctioned in various States including the State of Madhya Pradesh under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) during the last three years is given in Statement (See below). No projects have been sanctioned during the current year i.e. 2012-13 as the Mission has completed its normal tenure on March, 2012 and it has no mandate to consider new projects during the extended period of two years which has been given for completion of ongoing projects and reforms only.

(b) to (d) So far, 163 projects have been reported physically completed and the remaining projects are at various stages of implementation. The projects are executed and Monitored by State Governments. The progress of the projects is assessed through Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA), State Level Steering Committee (SLSC) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA). The progress of the implementation of the approved projects are also monitored by Government of India through Quarterly Progress Reports submitted by the States and through regional review meetings.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*List of projects sanctioned under UIG Sub Mission of JnNURM*

Amount Rs in Lakhs

Data as on 31-10-12

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10 Number of projects approved	2010-11 Number of projects approved	2011-12 Number of projects approved
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	0	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Assam	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	0	0
5	Chandigarh	1	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
7	Delhi	20	1	0
8	Goa	0	0	2
9	Gujarat	4	1	1
10	Haryana	0	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1
13	Jharkhand	0	1	0
14	Karnataka	2	0	1
15	Kerala	1	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	0
17	Maharashtra	2	0	1
18	Manipur	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
19	Meghalaya	0	0	0
20	Mizoram	0	0	3
21	Nagaland	1	0	1
22	Orissa	1	0	0
23	Punjab	1	0	0
24	Puducherry	0	0	0
25	Rajasthan	0	0	0
26	Sikkim	1	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	1	1	0
28	Tripura	1	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	4	0	0
30	Uttarakhand	1	3	1
31	West Bengal	12	8	13
TOTAL		60	16	27

Sustainable Urban Development under the JNNURM model

1543. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any move on the part of Government to introduce 'Sustainable Urban Development' under the JNNURM model;

(b) if so, details thereof, including any Private Public Partnership;

(c) whether Government has come into agreements with other countries already following such a model; and

(d) whether Government has plans to adopt the same in the upcoming Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban

Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched on 03.12.2005 for 7 years duration for reforms driven, fast track, planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/services delivery mechanism, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals towards citizens. The Mission seeks to ensure sustainable development by securing effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the infrastructural services created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustainable over time. Under JnNURM no agreement with other countries to have been made.

Funds allocated to Uttarakhand under PYKKA

†1544. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes organized under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) during the financial years, 2010-11 and 2011-12 in the States of the country including the State of Uttarakhand and the funds allocated to the States for this purpose;

(b) whether the results has been satisfactory; if so, the number of players benefited, State-wise;

(c) whether this Ministry would allocate additional funds for infrastructural development keeping in view the topography of the hilly States of the country; and

(d) if not, whether alternate arrangement is being made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The State-wise/Year-wise detailed position of the competitions organized under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) during the financial years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The State-wise position of the players who participated in the competitions held under the PYKKA Scheme is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) Under the Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA), there is already a provision of central assistance for development of basic sports infrastructure at the level of Village Panchayat and Block Panchayat in the country

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

including in the hilly States. Also, since sports is a State subject, the primary responsibility for development of sports is that of the State Governments. The Central Government complements and supplements the efforts of the State Governments.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals approved for conduct of annual competitions under PYKKA Scheme during the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No	Name of State	2010-11		2011-12	
		Proposals approved	Amount released	Proposals approved	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	01	11.26	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	2.05	-	-
3.	Assam	02	3.34	-	-
4.	Bihar	01	6.19	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	01	2.01	02	2.23
6.	Goa	02	0.26	-	-
7.	Gujarat	01	2.69	-	-
8.	Haryana	02	1.81	02	1.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	02	1.33	02	1.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	2.10	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	02	3.16	-	-
12.	Karnataka	02	2.94	01	2.17
13.	Kerala	01	1.32	01	0.23
14.	Madhya Pradesh	02	4.79	02	4.92

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Maharashtra	02	4.36	-	-
16.	Manipur				
17.	Meghalaya	02	0.79	01	0.09
18.	Mizoram	02	0.71	01	0.10
19.	Nagaland	01	0.13	-	-
20.	Orissa	02	4.27	-	-
21.	Punjab	02	1.85	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	-	-	01	1.72
23.	Sikkim	-	-	02	1.20
24.	Tamil Nadu	02	5.10	-	-
25.	Tripura	03	0.78	03	0.79
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01	9.47	01	8.20
27.	Uttarakhand	02	1.47	02	1.39
28.	West Bengal	01	3.31	-	-
	UTs	-	-	-	-
29.	A and N Islands	-	-	-	-
30.	Chandigarh	01	0.03	-	-
31.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
32.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
33.	NYKS (rural competitions)	-	3.22	-	-
34.	NYKS (inter-school competitions)	-	7.31	-	-
35.	(SAI) for National Competitions	-	-	2	5.10
	TOTAL	42	88.05	23	30.97

Statement

State-wise number of participants in annual sports competitions under PYKKA held during 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2010-11 (Annual Competitions)			2011-12 (Annual Competitions)		
		No. of participants			No. of participants		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	339848	318971	658819	188692	1,36,711	325403
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1638	1170	2808	12588	9,622	22210
3	Assam	9724	5488	15212	76359	46,208	122567
4	Bihar	105738	65428	171166	-	-	0
5	Chhattisgarh	60102	40298	100400	64649	83,101	147750
6	Goa	1743	1542	3285	-	-	0
7	Gujarat	7523	5791	13314	-	-	0
8	Haryana	90129	81865	171994	55462	65,739	121201
9	Himachal Pradesh	19120	26095	45215	24000	23,159	47159

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	266
10	Jammu and Kashmir	53850	6634	60484	45231	9,003	54234	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
11	Jharkhand	8709	6348	15057	-	-	0	
12	Karnataka	90884	109802	200686	82443	1,22,044	204487	
13	Kerala	41623	23277	64900	60209	31,643	91852	
14	Madhya Pradesh	117471	89111	206582	109426	95,274	204700	
15	Maharashtra	181062	141011	322073	130860	1,23,891	254751	
16	Manipur	4745	2912	7657	-	-	0	
17	Meghalaya	18871	16715	35586	-	-	0	
18	Mizoram	26473	21489	47962	13239	7,771	21010	
19	Nagaland	4943	23478	28421	-	-	0	
20	Orissa	122030	121510	243540	-	-	0	Unstarred Questions
21	Punjab	82411	55594	138005	68655	49,925	118580	
22	Rajasthan	67581	30994	98575	-	-	0	
23	Sikkim	1542	955	2497	30139	25,950	56089	

24	Tamil Nadu	392306	398490	790796	157202	98830	256032
25	Tripura	13800	18664	32464	9710	16825	26535
26	Uttar Pradesh	398733	180957	579690	347261	210921	558182
27	Uttarakhand	78762	67063	145825	126935	33771	160706
28	West Bengal	66737	25589	92326	39350	19135	58485
	UTs						
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	148	296			
30	Chandigarh	827	541	1368			
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	623	503	1126			
32	Daman and Diu	810	123	933			
33	Delhi	4557	3626	8183			
34	Puducherry	2437	1651	4088			
TOTAL		2417500	18,93,833	4311333	1642410	12,09,523	2851933

Only participants of national level competitions.

Written Answers to

[6 December, 2012]

Unstarred Questions

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Complaints regarding treatment to differently abled athletes

1545. DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain complaints regarding shoddy treatment to differently abled athletes, usurping of facilities and passes meant for them by PCI officials and delayed disbursement of sanctioned allowances to these sportspersons during recently held paralympic games in London have been received by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by Government thereon; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Sir, complaints were received against office-bearers of the Paralympic Committee of India (PCI) alleging that, coaches and escorts who were part of the Indian Contingent for London Paralympic Games, 2012 were not allowed to stay in the Games Village and were asked to stay in the city (outside the Games Village) at their own expenses whereas the officials of PCI were staying inside the Games Village supposed to be meant for the coaches. There were also allegations of delay in reimbursement of allowances to the athletes and coaches etc.

Based on the complaints, a Show Cause notice was issued to PCI to explain the matter in details. PCI has reported that the number of athletes and team officials allocated to each National Paralympic Committee is based on the quota formula, laid down by the International Paralympic Committee. As per their guidelines, team officials should not exceed 60% of the participating athletes. Hence, for the Indian Team of 10 athletes, a maximum of 6 officials were allowed to stay inside the Games Village. PCI accommodated 2 coaches, 2 escorts, 2 team officials to assist the 10 participating athletes.

All the expenses towards boarding and lodging, transportation, pocket allowances, etc, as per norms, have been paid to the athletes and officials apart from reimbursement of the cost of the air passage. Also, the PCI and Sports

Authority of India have been advised to take advance action to avoid such incidents in future.

Funds provided for sports facilities in the country

1546. SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether sports in the country has not developed commensurate with the infrastructure/facilities provided;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;
- (c) whether Government proposes to set up new sports complexes/stadia and other sports facilities in the various districts of the country, including in Rajasthan for promoting sports; and
- (d) if so, the details of the funds provided for the purpose, State-wise, in the last three years and current year till date, year-wise, along with the expenditure, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sir, availability of sports infrastructure/facilities are an important element in training etc. Sports in the country has been developing over the years. Improvement in sports infrastructure/facilities is one of the reasons for this.

(c) and (d) The Government of India provide fund to States/UTs for creation of sports infrastructure mainly under two schemes; Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA) and Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS). Under USIS, which was introduced in 2010-11 on pilot basis, financial assistance is given for specific sports facilities like construction of a multipurpose Indoor Hall and laying of synthetic turf for Hockey/Athletics/Football. The projects sanctioned and funds allocated under the Scheme State-wise/Year-wise are given in Statement-I (*See below*) Under PYKKA, which was introduced in 2008-09, assistance is given for development of playfields in the States/UTs. The state-wise details of proposals approved and amount released for development of playfields under PYKKA scheme during the last three years and current year upto 31/10/2012 are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of proposals, sanctioned and amount released under Urban Sports Infrastructure Scheme (USIS) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto 31st October, 2012)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-13	
		No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)	No. of proposals received and approved	Amount released (Rs. in crore)
1	Haryana	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	3.75
2	Himachal Pradesh	1	3.50	Nil	Nil		
3	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	Nil	1	3.62		
4	Manipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01	1.80
5	Mizoram	1	4.00	1	4.50		1.00
6	Nagaland	-	Nil	1	3.00		
7	Orissa	Nil	Nil	1	5.00		
8	Punjab	1	2.00	Nil	Nil		
9	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	1	4.50	01	1.80
10	West Bengal	1	3.00	Nil	Nil		
	TOTAL	4	12.50	5	20.62	03	8.35

Statement-II

A. State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2009-10.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	113	-	12.99
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	355	32	5.56	4.44
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3.85
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	5.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	5.06
6.	Goa	-	-	-	0.18
7.	Gujarat	-	-	-	7.10
8.	Haryana	-	-	-	3.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	2.01
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	2.10
11.	Jharkhand	403	21	4.79	2.39
12.	Karnataka	565	18	6.23	3.12
13.	Kerala	-	-	-	0.80
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	4.86
15.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.32	1.06
16.	Mizoram	164	05	2.08	0.21
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0.30
18.	Orissa	623	31	7.34	8.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Punjab	-	-	-	6.27
20.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4.72
21.	Sikkim	32	20	1.35	0.13
22.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	1.91
23.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	16.96
24.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	5.90
25.	West Bengal	-	-	-	2.32
	UT				
26.	A and N Islands	19	01	-	-
TOTAL		2,225	135	28.67	105.00*

* Includes release of grants approved for the first year (2008-09).

Proposal of A & N Islands was approved 'in principle'.

B. State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2010-11.

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Total amount approved	*Funds released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,380	226	51.96	25.98
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	710	64	11.11	10.51
3.	Gujarat	1,075	22	11.35	02.55
4.	Haryana	1,238	24	14.43	14.43
5.	Himachal Pradesh	648	16	8.79	08.80
6.	Karnataka	1,129	36	12.47	14.86
7.	Kerala	100	15	11.17	11.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Maharashtra	2,752	35	28.16	41.94
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	01.32	01.19
10.	Mizoram	163	05	2.25	02.27
11.	Nagaland	440	20	5.92	02.96
12.	Orissa	623	31	10.35	05.98
13.	Punjab	2,466	28	27.87	26.66
14.	Sikkim	16	10	0.67	02.02
15.	Tripura	520	20	7.06	03.24
16.	Uttar Pradesh	4,493	82	58.83	62.27
17.	Uttarakhand	1,500	19	19.43	19.43
18.	West Bengal	-	-	-	02.32
	UTs				
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	60	06	01.06	01.06
20.	Lakshadweep	02	09	00.51	00.51
21.	Puducherry	50	05	00.69	00.69**
	TOTAL	22,448	681	285.40	260.84#

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (*i.e.* 2008-09 and 2009-10)

** Funds to UT of Puducherry have been released by SAI out of unspent balance.

It excludes transfer of Rs. 5.00 crore to NSDF-PYKKA.

C. State-wise number of village/block panchayats approved and grant released under PYKKA scheme for development of playfields during 2011-12

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	25.98
2.	Gujarat	-	-	13.43
3.	Haryana	619	12	5.09

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Himachal Pradesh	324	08	3.66
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	0.56
6.	Jharkhand	-	-	2.40
7.	Madhya Pradesh	2,304	31	39.99
8.	Manipur	-	-	0.22
9.	Meghalaya	83	08	1.72
10.	Mizoram	-	-	2.07
11.	Nagaland	110	05	4.70
12.	Orissa	-	-	7.34
13.	Rajasthan	917	25	2.75
14.	Sikkim	32	20	1.66
15.	Tripura	312	12	4.09
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	18.39
	TOTAL	4,701	121	134.05

* It includes release of grants approved for the previous year(s) (i.e. 2008-09 to 2010-11).

D. State wise details of funds sanctioned/released under PYKKA scheme during 2012-13 (upto 31.10.2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	No. of village panchayat approved	No. of block panchayat approved	Funds released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	10.63
2.	Assam	666	44	10.28
3.	Chhattisgarh	1964	28	25.27

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Goa	-	-	0.18
5.	Haryana	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	389	10	6.34
7.	Karnataka	556	18	9.61
8.	Kerala	200	30	10.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh			
10.	Maharashtra			
11.	Manipur			
12.	Meghalaya			
13.	Mizoram	163	05	2.07
14.	Nagaland			
15.	Orissa	623	31	11.86
16.	Punjab			
17.	Rajasthan			
18.	Sikkim	70	35	2.51
19.	Tamil Nadu			
20.	Tripura	-	-	-
21.	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.38
	UTs			
22.	Daman and Diu	14	-	0.14
23.	NSDF-PYKKA			
	TOTAL	4655	201	92.63

NGOs for youth development and training

1547. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few schemes for youth development and training are being operationalized through NGOs (Non Governmental Organisations) working in the same field;

(b) the number of NGOs working in the area of youth development and training in the country, State-wise; and

(c) the amount of funds allocated to NGOs for various Youth Development Programmes/Schemes, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Department of Youth Affairs has been implementing few schemes through Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and National Service Scheme, organizations under the administrative control of this Department for youth development and training. The details of all the NGOs working in the area of youth development and training in the country are not maintained in the Department. However, schemes for Youth Development and Training are operationalised through NGOs registered with Planning Commission. The numbers of NGOs implementing various schemes and programmes and funds released to them during the financial year 2012-13 (State-wise) is given below:

Sl. No	Name of the State	Number of NGOs	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Punjab	2	35.93
2.	Rajasthan	1	21.33
3.	Delhi	8	211.24
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	28.49
5.	West Bengal	3	74.06
6.	Assam	2	1.74
7.	Manipur	1	5.00

**Budget allocations and expenditure for youth development
in West Bengal**

1548. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation for various schemes for youth development in the country for 2012-13;

(b) the amount spent out of allocated budget for youth development schemes, till date; and

(c) the amount allocated for youth affairs and sports development in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The scheme-wise budget allocation and amount spent for the year 2012-13 under various schemes for youth development in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The budget allocations are meant for utilization all over the country under various programme/schemes. No State-wise specific provision are allocated. However, in respect of certain schemes, the budget provision allocated for West Bengal are given in the Statement-II.

Statement

*The scheme-wise budget allocations and amount spent for the year
2012-13 under various schemes for youth development*

(Rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Budget Allocation	Amount Spent
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	134.50	133.42
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	86.87	71.94
3.	Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development (RGNIYD)	20.90	9.36
4.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	63.50	52.72
5.	National Programme for Youth and Adolescent Development (NPYAD)	23.00	8.00
6.	International Cooperation	5.95	2.39
7.	Youth Hostel	2.00	0.47
8.	Bharat Scouts & Guides	1.50	0.48

Statement-II

The scheme-wise amount allocated for Youth Affairs & Sports development in West Bengal.

(Rupees in crore)		
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Amount allocated
1.	Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS)	4.74
2.	National Service Scheme (NSS)	2.60
3.	National Youth Corps (NYC)	2.58
4.	Special Area Games	0.48
5.	Centre of Excellence	0.46
6.	SAI Training Centre	2.52

Training scheme for youths in Andhra Pradesh

1549. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has implemented Talent Search and Training Scheme and other related schemes in various parts of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government provides advanced training to the talented youth;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, scheme-wise and State-wise;
- (e) whether Government proposes to provide additional economic assistance to various States of the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The "Talent Search and Training Scheme" is implemented for providing financial assistance to athletes who include national champions of the current year and those who won medals of Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth

Games and World Championships. The assistance is provided for their customized training, equipment and scientific support. The details of sportspersons assisted under the Scheme Relating to Talent Search and Training (SRTST) is given in Statement (*See below*).

Further, financial assistance is also provided for advance training to Indian Coaches and other support staff. Apart from the above, the Sports Authority of India (SAI) is running the following schemes:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme (NSTC): Children in the age group of 8 to 14 years are trained in indigenous games and martial arts;
- (ii) Army Boys Sports Company Scheme (ABSC): Children in the age group of 8 to 16 are imparted training in 13 sports disciplines;
- (iii) SAI's Training Centres (STC): There are 58 STC residential training Centres across the country and children in the age group of 12 to 18 are imparted training in 28 sports disciplines.
- (iv) Scheme of Special Area Games (SAG) : Children in the age group of 12 to 18 years from tribal, rural and coastal areas of the country are imparted training in modern competitive sports on both residential and non-residential basis. There are 20 SAG Centres across the country.
- (v) Centre of Excellence (COE): Under the scheme, trainees in the age group of 12 to 25 are imparted training. Under the COE, those sportspersons who have shown performance at National level competitions are trained for preparing national teams for international mega events like Olympic, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, etc.

Under these schemes, free board and lodging facilities, sports kit, sports equipment, and competition exposure are provided. Non-residential trainees are given monthly stipend in place of boarding and lodging. In the Centre of Excellence, the trainees are provided with the state of art facilities, equipment, and scientific backup along with specialized training.

- (vi) Further, 'Come and Play Scheme' was introduced in 2011-12 for spotting and nurturing talent in the age group of 8-17 years in the SAI's stadia in Delhi and its regional centres in different parts of the country in popular sports disciplines like Archery, Athletics, Badminton, Basketball, Boxing, Cricket, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Handball, Judo, Kabaddi, Lawn Tennis, Swimming, Table Tennis, Taekwondo and Wrestling.

In addition, advance and specialized training is given to elite athletes for participating in international tournaments including Olympics, Asian Games, Commonwealth Games, etc.

(e) and (f) Sportspersons from various parts of the country can benefit from the schemes mentioned above, but State-wise allocation of funds is not made.

Statement

The list of trainees under the Scheme Relating to Talent Search and Training (SRTST) for the last three years is as under:

2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the Player	Discipline
1	2	3
1.	Master M. R. Lalith Babu	Chess
2.	Master Venkat Iyer	Tennis
3.	Master Vidit Gujarathi	Chess
4.	Master G. V. Sai Krishna	Chess
5.	Master Aditya Udeshi	Chess

2010-11

1.	Kruttika Nadig	Chess
2.	Ms. Bhakti Kulkarni	Chess
3.	Ms. Soumya Swaminathan	Chess
4.	Mr. B. Adhiban	Chess
5.	Master Sahaj Grover	Chess
6.	Ms. Tarini Goyal	Chess
7.	Master S.P. Sethuraman	Chess
8.	Ms. Gurbani Singh	Golf
9.	Shayan Masood	Shooting
10.	Sh. Vikram Bhatnagar	Shooting
11.	Sanya Shekh	Shooting

1	2	3
12.	Ms. Ayonika Paul	Shooting
13.	Ms. Juhi Talwar	Shooting
14.	Kynan D Chenai	Shooting
15.	Ms. Kanchi Desai	Swimming
16.	Ms. Gauri Desai	Swimming
17.	Master Sai Kartik	Tennis
18.	Sh. Mahipat	Wrestling
19.	Sh. Hardeep	Wrestling
2011-12		
1.	Ms. Ananya Panigrahi	Swimming
2.	Ms. Tahira Bhatti	Tennis
3.	Taramati Subash Matiwada	Yachting
4.	Mr. Miraz Ahmed Khan	Shooting
5.	Smit Singh	Shooting
6.	Master Sahej Grover	Chess
7.	Ms. Aishwarya Nedunchezhiyan	Yachting
8.	Mr. Birendeeep Singh Sodhi	Shooter
9.	Ms. Soumya Swaminathan	Chess
10.	Rucha Pujari	Chess
11.	Ms. Ananya Panigrahi	Swimming
12.	Master M.R. Lalith Babu	Chess
13.	Master Shahi Harshal	Chess
14.	Master Diptayan Ghosh	Chess
15.	Ms. Tajender Kaur	Scientist
16.	Mr. Deepak Sharma	Shooting
17.	Ms. Jyotsna Pansare	Swimming

Declining standard of sports in the country

†1550. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has ascertained the reasons of the declining standard of sports in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken/being taken by Government to improve this situation;
- (c) whether National Sports Federation is solely responsible for the declining standard of sports;
- (d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;
- (e) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard; and
- (f) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) It is not true that standards of sports are declining in the country. There has been perceptible improvement in the country's performance in international sports events as is evident from the medals won by Indian sportspersons/teams in Beijing Olympics-2008, Asian Games 2010, Commonwealth Games-2010, London Olympics-2012 etc. In order to further improve the standard of sports in the country, the Government has been taking initiatives and implementing schemes for strengthening sports facilities and providing better training and coaching, etc.

(c) to (f) The Government works in co-ordination with the National Sports Federations (NSFs) for promotion of various sports disciplines. Under the Scheme of Assistance to NSFs, financial grants are provided to NSFs for coaching/training of athletes, their participation in international tournaments and organization of National Championships etc.

The Government has issued the National Sports Development code, 2011 to ensure good governance in NSFs. Among others, age and tenure limitations for office-bearers of NSFs have been provided under the code.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

12.00 Noon

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya. He is not present. Can the answer be given?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any supplementaries on this? No supplementaries.

Shortage of coins

2. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the Ministry to provide adequate quantity of coins, as traders and general public facing severe shortage of coins, are purchasing coins in black market;

(b) the action taken by Government to stop duplication of Rs. 500 & Rs. 1000 currency notes as there are large number of cases registered about fake currency, which is a very serious threat to our economy;

(c) the reasons for not introducing coins for higher denomination in a large quantity, so as to minimize duplication of currency; and

(d) the reasons for not taking any steps in coordination with State Governments to stop fake currency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) To ensure availability of coins to public, the Reserve Bank of India distributes coins through its counters at 19 locations as well as through counters of various bank branches. Banks are also encouraged to install coin vending machines.

RBI has been advising all its issue offices to keep minimum balances in their vaults and in currency chests. From time to time banks conduct coin melas, wherever required, to make coins available to public.

RBI has informed that in the Monetary Policy Statement 2012-13, banks have been advised to strengthen their distribution systems and procedures so as to cater to the growing needs of the common man. As and when instances of shortage of coins are brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry issues necessary advice RBI to increase the supply of coins.

As regards introduction of coins of higher denomination, the public always prefers bank notes over coins if there is a parallel supply of both, as bank notes are easy to carry. Therefore, higher denomination coins have not been introduced so far.

To address the multi-dimensional aspects of the Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) menace, several agencies such as RBI, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Security and intelligence agencies of the Centre and States, Central Bureau of Investigation etc. are working in tandem. NIA has been empowered by the National Investigation Agency Act to investigate and prosecute such offences. The Government has also constituted a Terror Funding and Fake Currency Cell in NIA in 2010 for investigation of such cases.

RBI has also taken the following steps to counter the menace of fake currency:

- (i) Ensuring integrity of bank notes so as to render them difficult to counterfeit;
- (ii) Ensuring that any counterfeit note entering the banking system is promptly detected and reported;
- (iii) Raising awareness among the public on features of genuine Indian banknotes;
- (iv) Improving inter-agency co-ordination;
- (v) Launching a multimedia, multi lingual awareness campaign initially through Doordarshan channels. The 60 second film is titled 'Paisa Bolta Hai' and is being shown in Hindi and eleven other languages. The film's message to the public is to form a habit of examining the banknotes.

A special FICN coordination group (FCORD) has been set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to share the intelligence/information amongst different security agencies of States/Centre to counter the menace of circulation of Fake Currency

within the country. There are several fora like State Level Security Committee, Standing Committee on Currency Management, State Level Committee of Fake Indian Currency Notes (FICN) which provide a platform for inter agency co-ordination. Members of these committees include representatives from RBI, State Police and other agencies.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I Report and Accounts (2011-12) of MECON Limited, Ranchi and related papers

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant), Vishakhapatnam and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI BENI PRASAD VERMA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Thirty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7605/15/12]
- II. (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant), Vishakhapatnam, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 7604/15/12]

I Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

II Report (2011) of CVC

III Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various PSUs and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) Notification No. G.S.R. 655 (E), dated the 29th August, 2012, publishing the Central Information Commission (Group 'C') Recruitment Rules, 2012, under Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7634/15/12]
- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 6th September, 2012, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2012.
 - (2) G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 6th September, 2012, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7633/15/12]
- II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), for the year 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7816/15/12]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), Singhbhum, Jharkhand, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7811/15/12]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7812/15/12]
- (iii) (a) Forty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), Hyderabad, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7813/15/12]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of LIC, Mumbai and related papers

III. Valuation of Report of LIC of India

IV. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai and related papers

V. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of IDBI, Mumbai and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Sir, I, on behalf of Shri Namo Narain Meena, lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs), under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:—
 - (1) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/12/18951, dated the 24th August, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012.

[Shri Rajeev Shukla]

- (2) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/15/20426, dated the 11th September, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Depositories and Participants) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
 - (3) No- LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/17/21502, dated the 26th September, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012.
 - (4) No. LAD-NRO/GN/2012-13/19/5392, dated the 12th October, 2012, publishing the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7692/15/12]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification No. G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 14th September, 2012, publishing the Life Insurance Corporation of India Class III and Class IV Employees (Promotion) (Amendment) Rules, 2012, under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7584/15/12]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services) Notification F. No. IRDA/Reg/2/58/2012, dated the 19th October, 2012, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2012, under Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7585/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—
- (a) Fifty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7586/15/12]

- III. Forty-second Valuation Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, as on 31st March, 2012. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7587/15/12]

A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under subsection (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New India Assurance Company Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7691/15/12]
- V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), Mumbai, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7693/15/12]

REGULATIONS UNDER FEMA

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (Bihar): Sir, I have a point of order on the laying of the Paper listed at Sr. No. 4. My point of order is simply this. As per this Paper, many regulations under FEMA are being made retrospective. There are a series of Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which state that they cannot make regulations retrospective unless there is a provision in the parent law. Secondly, a statement is required to be laid explaining the necessity of making it retrospective. Will the Minister kindly explain why, under what provision, and for what purpose, are these notifications of regulations being made retrospective?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Paper-laying be over. This is something to be examined carefully. Shrimati Deepa Dasmunsi.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): No, no, Sir. Until this is disposed of, you can't go to the next item. ...(*Interruptions*)... You have to explain why you are making it retrospective afterwards. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please bear with us. This has to be explained first and, then only, you can go to the next item.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, these regulations have far-reaching consequences, making applicability retrospective.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Let the Minister explain.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, they have not been provisioned by the Parliament. Through Subordinate Legislation, they are making it retrospective. There are a series of Reports of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation which say that you cannot do so, you should not do so, and that only the Parliament can do it. That is one. Secondly, they must explain the reasons as to why they are making Subordinate Legislations retrospective. They must explain that first.

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): This is a correct point, Sir.

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): I support this point, Sir.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: FEMA has far-reaching implications, Sir. He must explain that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, would you like to shed light on this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I will certainly answer any question that is being raised. But, obviously, I would need time. What is being laid today, as I am able to read it, by my colleague, is amendments to notifications made under the Customs Act. Kindly see it. These are amendments to notifications made under the Customs Act. That is Item No. I. Item No. II is the Annual Report and accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi. I don't think you have any problem with Item No. II. In Item No. I, you are referring to certain notifications made under the Customs Act with an Explanatory Memoranda. The Explanatory Memoranda has been laid. My request, Sir, is this. I will certainly come back and answer. Please go through the Explanatory Memoranda, and if you still feel that the Explanatory Memoranda have not explained why the notification is being made, I will happily come and answer the question at 2'o clock in the afternoon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - *Contd...*

I Notifications of Ministry of Finance

II Report and Accounts (2011-12) of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:—

- (1) G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 10th September, 2012 amending Notification No. G.S.-R. 277 (E), dated the 1st April, 2003, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7694/15/12]
- (2) G.S.R. 742 (E), dated the 4th October, 2012, notifying the All Industry Rates of Duty Drawback, for the year 2012-13. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7579/15/12]
- (3) S.O. 2661 (E), dated the 31st October, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) S.O. 2669 (E), dated the 1st November, 2012, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
- (5) S.O. 2716 (E), dated the 14th November, 2012, amending Notification No. S.O. 748 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2001, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 2719 (E), dated the 16th November, 2012, regarding exchange rate of conversion of foreign currency into Indian currency or vice-versa for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.[Placed in Library. For (3) to (6) *See* No. L.T. 7694/15/12]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers (EC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7693/15/12]

I. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of various Limited Companies and related papers

II. Report and Accounts (2011-12) of RSC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7660/15/12]
 - (ii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited (NBCC), New Delhi, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7659/15/12]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee (RSC), New Delhi, for the, year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7857/15/12]

**REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I present the Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry on the Revival and Restructuring of Hotel Corporation of India Limited pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance (2012-13):—

- (i) Sixtieth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-first Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services and Disinvestment);
- (ii) Sixty-first Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Sixty-second Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Planning;
- (iv) Sixty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; and
- (v) Sixty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifty-fifth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of Recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2012-13) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development.

294 *Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, now we will take up the Motion under Rule 168 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States on FDI in Multi-brand retail sector. As informally agreed to, there will be no lunch hour today. The discussion on the Motion may be concluded today itself. If required, the House may sit late for the purpose. The Minister's interventions and reply of the Mover to the discussion on the Motion would be tomorrow. Now Dr. V. Maitreyan may move the motion.

**MOTION RE: DISAPPROVING THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO
ALLOW FDI IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL SECTOR**

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, with your permission, I move:

That this House disapproves the decision of the Government to allow FDI in Multi-brand Retail Sector.

(The hon. Member spoke in Tamil) ...(*Interruptions*)...

I will repeat in English, don't worry. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, okay, please proceed.

...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: (The hon. Member spoke in Tamil) ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should have given notice to speak in another language. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Maitreyan, one minute please. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: I am thankful to the hon. Chairman, Shri Mohammad Hamid Ansari, for giving me this opportunity which indeed is a rare and unique honour to initiate the discussion on the Motion on FDI in Multi-brand retail under rule 167. I also thank my party supremo and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Prutachi Thalaivi, for enabling me to be here today to echo the voice of millions of small-time retail vendors. Sir, I on behalf of my Party, All India Anna DMK, on behalf of the vast majority of political parties across the spectrum in this House, on behalf of millions of traditional retail vendors in the country and on behalf of all patriotic and nationalistic citizens of this great country, Bharat, I rise to oppose the decision of the minority UPA Government to allow FDI in Multi-

brand retail. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will explain that. ...*(Interruptions)*... On last three occasions in one year, first on the Lokpal debate, second on the debate on price rise and third on FDI debate in Lok Sabha, on all these three occasions, the UPA failed to muster the magic number of 272. That is why it is rendered to the status of a minority UPA Government. Sir, at the outset, let me make it very clear that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and my party supremo, Dr. Prutachi Thalaivi, has strongly condemned the decision of this UPA minority Government to allow FDI in retail. She has asserted in no uncertain terms that the Government of Tamil Nadu under her leadership will never ever allow FDI in retail in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, today, the 06th December, is the first anniversary because on 07th December, 2011, the Union Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma, had given a solemn assurance to this House. I quote, "Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has taken a view that the decision to permit 51 per cent Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail trade is suspended till a consensus is developed for consultation among various stakeholders." Mr. Sharma further elaborated, "Sir, as the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Members have asked, it is very clear that this policy, the enabling policy framework, is such that the States have a discretion. Therefore, when we say 'consultation' with stakeholders, that would include Chief Ministers and States; and it certainly does not exclude, but includes political parties." From 7th December, 2011, till date the 'minority UPA Government' has not taken any step to call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of various States or an all-party meeting and it has not created any consensus on this issue." Hence, the present decision of this 'minority UPA Government' to allow 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail is a clear case of violation of the solemn assurance given to this House by the Government. And, that is precisely the reason why we had insisted on a discussion, with voting, under Rule No. 167. At this stage, I would also like to bring to the attention of the House the views expressed on the very same day, that is, 7th December, 2011, by an hon. Member from the Bahujan Samaj Party. मायावती जी, आप भी सुन लीजिए। The hon. Member, Shri S.P. Singh Baghel, from the Bahujan Samaj Party said on that day, I quote, "चेयरमैन सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राय है कि एफडीआई पूरी तरह से रोलबैक होनी चाहिए।" Mr. Baghel goes on to add, "सर, बहुजन समाज पार्टी की राय है कि एफडीआई किसानों के हित में, राष्ट्रीय हित में, खुदरा व्यापारियों के हित में नहीं है। इसलिए हम इसको पूरी तरह रोलबैक करने की बात करते हैं। आप इसे स्थगित करने की बात कर रहे हैं। इसको स्थगित करने की मतलब यह है कि सरकार की मंशा ठीक नहीं

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है। यह वेंटीलेटर पर है।" ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, बघेल साहब कह रहे हैं। "यह वेंटीलेटर पर है। कभी भी यह इश्यू पुनर्जीवित हो सकता है।" But by abstaining yesterday, during the voting in Lok Sabha, both, the Bahujan Samaj Party and the Samajwadi Party, have given a fresh lease of life to the FDI, which was on ventilator.

Sir, the key architect of this policy of FDI in multi-brand retail, the Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, in fact, had himself opposed the very same policy when he was the Leader of the Opposition during the NDA regime. In response to a query from the Chairman of a State Federation in Maharashtra, Dr. Manmohan Singh, then the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, had written a letter to him. I quote it, "Dear Shri Sanghvi, kindly refer to your letter of 06th December, 2002, regarding FDI in retail trade. This matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha two days ago and the Finance Minister gave an assurance that the Government had no proposal to invite FDI in retail trade. With kind regards!" Sir, on 06th December, 2002, Mr. Sanghvi wrote to Dr. Manmohan Singh and he gave him an assurance on this issue of FDI. A decade later, on this very same day of 06th December, 2012, which happens to be the 10th anniversary, we, the Members of Rajya Sabha, demand that you re-consider your decision and assure the House that the FDI in multi-brand retail will not be allowed. In fact, the UPA has been saying that when the NDA was in power, they had supported the FDI and, now, when they are in Opposition, they are opposing it. Of course, the NDA will defend themselves. I am not advocating for them. They would defend themselves. But I would like to point out that the same Dr. Manmohan Singh, when he was in Opposition, had opposed the FDI in retail, but, today, when he is Prime Minister, he becomes the prime mover of this FDI policy. At least, I can understand, Dr. Manmohan Singh opposed FDI when he was in Opposition. I go one step further. The UPA Chairperson had shown reservations about the FDI in retail when the UPA-I was in office. Sir, the UPA came to power in 2004. When the UPA Government first mooted the idea of allowing FDI giants into the country in 2005, it triggered off a big political storm between the UPA and the Left Parties who had been supporting this Government from outside. In fact, the UPA Chairperson, Mrs. Sonia Gandhi, questioned the Prime Minister as to how the entry of foreign companies such as Walmart could help the nation. I would quote the report from CNN dated 6th February, 2007. Sir, I am quoting this foreign journal because we have the habit of believing the

foreign journals. When our own journals report, we don't take cognizance of them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I quote CNN, dated 6th February, 2007:

"India's widely awaited move to open up its \$ 300 billion consumer market to overseas retailers seems to have hit a speed bump, which could bring more scrutiny of Wal-Mart's move into the world's second-most populous country. Several Indian newspapers, including the Economic Times, reported that Sonia Gandhi, president of the Congress Party, which heads India's coalition government, has asked Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh to reassess how further relaxing foreign direct investment rules could affect the country's family-owned retail businesses."

Sir, I will only say that in spite of all these reservations, the United States of America and multi-national companies had such profound impact on our Prime Minister that he convinced Mrs. Sonia Gandhi that FDI in retail would do good to the aam aadmi. And, a changed Sonia Gandhi addresses a rally on 4th November, 2012. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Maitreyan, your party's time is over, but as Mover of the Motion, you will get a few more minutes.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I will not exceed 16-17 minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I quote Sonia Gandhi's speech in Ramlila Maidan on 4th November:

"We need new investment in the country, of which FDI is a big component. This will benefit not only the common man, but also the youth."

Now, let me examine some of the issues in detail. Let me first begin with the FDI flow into the country. The best estimates by the Cabinet suggest that approximately \$ 67 million, probably, will come into the country as FDI on this account. But I am really baffled that with such small investments, the global retail giants could well be in control of nearly more than \$ 500 million Indian retail market. This is called leveraged buy-outs. Pay small and get maximum benefits. Secondly, if the benefits are really so widespread as is being advocated by the Government, then, why is this FDI in retail limited only to 53 cities across the

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country? Why should not such policy initiatives be extended to the rural brethren? The answer to that is very obvious and simple. You may take some stand today. The global retail giants are simply not interested in our small rural markets. No wonder, a necessity has been converted into a benefit and a virtue by this Government. Sir, more than anything else, the largest myth propagated by this Government is that opening of the retail trade would throw up job opportunities to 10 million people. Well, you turn around and ask what is the basis of this, you will be met with thundering signs. Taking for granted that it is indeed as is basis, I would like to ask the next question. What about the number of jobs that will be lost because of this policy? A report suggests that in India, 90 per cent of the total retail business is in the unorganized sector, wherein nearly 40 million people are involved in the retail business for their livelihood and employment.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

When the Government of India talks about providing job opportunities to 10 million people in three years, this will lead to 40 million people being uprooted and thrown out from their employment and their livelihood.

Sir, there is another dimension to this problem. The Government wants us to believe that global retailers will source from the Indian manufacturers. This, in turn, is supposed to provide a fillip to our manufacture. This is pure hogwash because global retailers are known to source their supply chain through the cheapest source and they will comply with such conditions totally in breach only.

Therefore, the claim of the minority UPA Government that this decision of FDI in retail will improve competition, lower prices, increase remuneration for farmers, revolutionise the distribution and reduce wastages are unproved assertions at best and* at the worst. The experience of various countries with global retail giants has been well documented, accepted and publicized. But the pity is that we do not want to learn from others' experiences. Probably, the minority UPA Government wants us to experience this 'Kolaveri' first hand.

That is why my party leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, has strongly condemned the Government to introduce FDI in retail and we have asserted, come what may, the Government of Tamil Nadu under her leadership, will never allow FDI in retail.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Sir, I am also reminded of certain events in the run up to the visit of the American President Barack Obama to India in 2010. The Wal-Mart Chief Executive, Mr. Mike Duke, arrived in India a few days earlier, to set the stage with a strong pitch for liberalizing this industry. Mr. Duke is reported to have stated that 100 per cent FDI in Indian retail sector would help contain inflation in India. He added that FDI in retail would contain inflation by reducing wastage of farm output as 30 to 40 per cent of the produce does not reach the end consumers. Mr. Duke also said, "In India, there is an opportunity to work all the way up to farmers in the back-end chain. Part of inflation is due to the fact that produces do not reach the end consumer." This is what Mr. Duke said.

Sir, if controlling inflation was supposed to be an incentive to the consumers, Mr. Duke offered palliatives to Indian manufacturers too. According to him, "Allowing FDI into this sector will also enable Wal-Mart to increase sourcing of products from India by developing more vendors here." Well, Sir, if Press-reports are to be believed, the Kaushik Basu Report in 2011 faithfully reproduced these arguments put forth by Mr. Mike Duke. For the uninitiated, fashioning policy formulations by working through the Government is part of a larger business strategy of the global multinational retail giants. Those who have been following the developments in the past few years know that Wal-Mart alone must have spent millions of dollars in India for lobbying with our Government to open up the retail sector for FDI.

Sir, you must be aware that at this point, the Wal-Mart operations in India are being subjected to a probe. According to the Press-reports, Wal-Mart has reported to the US authorities under US's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) of possible wrongdoing by its Indian arm. Obviously, they would not have bribed Bolivians or the Afghans to enter India. As per the FCPA Act, the US Government has, in the past couple of years, gone after the American firms bribing abroad, and the largest fines have been slapped during this period under the FCPA. Now, India and, in effect, the UPA Government is under probe by the US Government. What a shame! What an ignominy!

Obviously, the Company has been under a probe because of similar revelations with their Mexican counterpart, Walmex, where they have bribed to enter the Mexican market.

Sir, if there is one party which hunts with the hounds and runs with the hares, it is my colleagues from Tamil Nadu. On the FDI in retail, with their flip

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flops, they have even shamed a circus buffoon. They joined the *Bharat Bandh* convened on the 20th September by all Opposition Parties. They had their executive meetings, meeting after meeting where resolutions are passed that 'we are opposing the FDI in retail, 'we will vote against this.' Rallies are held, and then when it comes to Parliament for voting, they vote for the Government. *...(Interruptions)...* Do you know that the * of Tamil Nadu constituting approximately 20 per cent of the total population are controlling 80 per cent of the retail trade? Do they not know that the * are watching their double-speak? Do they know that across the country backward classes *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, I have not taken anybody's name. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he cannot talk about a particular community. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not take any names. *...(Interruptions)...* Do not take names or make allegations against anybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have not accused anybody or taken anybody's name. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he has no right to talk about any community *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I have not accused anybody. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, this reference to a particular community would create a lot of confusion in the State of Tamil Nadu. That must be expunged *...(Interruptions)...* It should be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, let them explain when they speak. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, reference to a particular community would create a lot of confusion in the State of Tamil Nadu. That must be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If reference to or allegation against any particular community has been made, it would be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...* Such a reference would be expunged. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ: Sir, it must be *...(Interruptions)...*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If it is an allegation against a particular community, it would be expunged ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, he did not take any individual's name. The reference to a community need not be expunged because it is ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. If it is against ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, already there are enough problems in Tamil Nadu. This would further create problems ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): You do not know about the communities in Tamil Nadu. How can you say that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... If the remarks are in any way derogatory to a community, they would be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, I am speaking for that community. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, reference to a community would itself create problems. We already have so many other problems. This would create further problems. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI (Tamil Nadu): Reference to a particular community in a wrong way ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no problem if it is just a reference but if it is an allegation, it would be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, it must be expunged. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the case and if it is to be expunged, I will do that. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have given the ruling. Please, sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, do they know that across the country backward castes, most backward castes, *dalits* and muslims, etc. are involved in the retail business ...(*Interruptions*)...

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the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector*

SHRI BALBIR PUNJ (Odisha): Sir, he has not taken any names.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: बलबीर पुंज जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, across the country, backward castes, most backward castes, *dalits* and muslims, are the backbone of the retail business, and they are the people who are going to come to the voting booths, and not the Walmart or the Tesco's ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him have his say. You may reply when it is your chance to speak. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Sir, another argument which is put forward is that this is an enabling decision and States have the liberty. What is poison for Tamil Nadu cannot be nectar for Andhra.

Sir, the last few days have been historic. Our Parliament has been witness to debates that have been riveting on a particular policy matter where everyone has a point of view. Probably the Government can muster their numbers at this point of time, yet, I appeal to all political parties to jettison their political and ideological differences—and that includes some of my brothers and sisters from even the Congress—to vote in favour of the Motion and save the nation. Sir, in case we are not successful today or tomorrow, I assure you that the time is not far off when our party, under the able and dynamic leadership of Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi, will play a pivotal role at New Delhi. ...(Interruptions)... At that time, I assure you, Sir, and, through you, this House, through this House, the Parliament, and through the Parliament to the country at large, that we would reverse this decision of the UPA Government. This is a solemn promise from our party and from our beloved leader to the people of this great country.

The question was proposed.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, for giving me the opportunity to participate in this extremely important debate.

Sir, I rise to speak not on behalf of a section or segment of the society; I rise to speak on behalf of the people of India in the name of progress, prosperity

and the future of India, and in order to ensure that when history records our contribution, we will not be condemned for not doing our duty to the nation.

Sir, it has been the glory of this House that all points of view are heard with respect and then we leave it to the wisdom of the people of India, through their representatives and by themselves, to take the final call on the future of policies announced.

Sir, understandably, there are strong views on either side of the aisle as regards the benefits of FDI in multi-brand retail. And I am not the one to say that those who oppose this oppose it for reasons uninformed by politics. They do so sometimes for reasons that are entirely political and perhaps not rooted in conviction. As far as our Government is concerned, Sir, we have taken a conscious decision to move ahead on the path of permitting FDI in the multi-brand retail and there are very good reasons for our decision. Sir, opinion is always free but facts are sacred. I would like to invoke with the leave of the House a few facts which, in my respectful submission, are compelling in themselves to persuade us to the view that at this stage of our economic development and growth, permitting FDI in multi-brand retail is a national imperative. Sir, let me first take the cause of the farmers. A lot has been said to the effect that if we were to go ahead with the policy our farmers would be negatively impacted. Sir, we know that India is the second largest producer of foodgrains, fruits and vegetables in the world. We also know, on the high authority of umpteen Government Reports, that almost 35 to 40 per cent of our fruit and vegetables are destroyed every year and our farmers lose up to Rs. 65,000 crore annually in terms of remuneration for their produce. One of the reasons for this is, Sir, that our infrastructure facilities, our back-end facilities, in the post-harvesting season are not adequate and our transportation, our cold chains, are not adequate to service the cause of the farmers. That is the reason, Sir, that we thought that if we were to go ahead with permitting FDI in multi-brand retail, we would be able to enlist a significant amount of investment in the critical back-end infrastructure that would directly and positively impact the future of the farming community in this country. That is why, Sir, when we formulated the policy, we made a mandatory provision that 50 per cent of the minimum investment of 100 million dollars would be invested in these activities. For the last several years, this debate has been going on. In February, 2000, the then Cabinet in the NDA regime took a conscious view that FDI in multi-brand trade was necessary.

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

This was reaffirmed by the then Government Report of November, 2001, and compelling reasons and legitimate reasons were given in support of going ahead with that policy. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing new in what is being sought to be done. It just so happens that there are moments in the life of a nation when certain decisions for various reasons get to be taken at a particular point of time, not later not earlier. We thought that now that we were answerable to the people of India, we should do what is right by our conscience, what is right by the nation and what would collectively advance the larger national project and larger national goals. Sir, we are today at a stage of our history that we need to reinvigorate every single policy decision that cumulatively and individually will lead to national renewal, progress, prosperity and a better life of dignity, with prosperity for all our citizens in larger freedom. We may be wrong. History may prove us to be wrong. But because you may get proven to be wrong at a later point of time is never an argument not to take bold decisions if the logic of the moment supports the policy decision. We have done exactly what the people of India have expected of us. Sir, I will now revert my attention to the argument that the farming community in India opposes the policy. No, Sir, nothing could be farther from the truth. I will give you two examples. The Bharatiya Kisan Union of Punjab, one of the largest *kisan* unions, has supported it. The Swabhimani Shetkari Kisan Sangthan of Maharashtra has supported it. No farmer has taken to the roads against this policy because they know that sooner or later, the direct and immediate beneficiaries of this policy would be the farmers of India, the small farmers, the marginal farmers, who do not have the means to store their produce or do not have the means to transport their produce across geographical boundaries of States where the markets are. Therefore, Sir, in my respectful submission and I state so most humbly for your consideration that the farming community of India will have everything to rejoice if in our wisdom, if in the collective wisdom of this House, we were to endorse this policy.

Now, Sir, Bharti-Walmart is an example. This has been talked about. Walmart has been talked about. But, they have entered into collaborations and today, 6,000 small farmers across six States are in joint venture with this company. I asked myself a question. Were there such opportunities before in this country ever? The answer would be a resounding 'no'. Take, for instance, the cause of the small manufacturers. It is said that this policy would lead to erosion of the competitive

advantage of the small manufacturers. Quite the contrary, Sir, of least, thirty per cent of the procurement of manufactured products is required to be sourced from small industries as per the policy stipulation. Why did we do that? We were not unmindful of the fact that we needed to protect our small manufacturers for a point of time. So, we made it compulsory by law that 30 per cent of all products, that would be procured by the chains, will have to be domestically sourced. The result would be that it would not only give them a cushion, but would also exponentially enhance the manufacturing base through the small-scale sector in this country, which is the largest employer, thereby also exponentially increasing the employment opportunities for our youth, particularly in the rural, semi-urban and urban areas. Sir, we all know and this is not new that the largest employer after agriculture in this country is the small-scale sector. This is the policy that would also positively impact the growth of the small-scale sector.

Now, Sir, I turn my attention to the fact that a lot has been said about China and Walmart. Few people would know, Sir, and I know it from high authority of official reports that China today accounts for over 60 per cent of Walmart's global procurement. My good friend, Dr. Maitreya, for whom I have the greatest respect, said that this was not the case. My figures tell me a contrary story. Walmart went to China twenty years ago. After twenty years, it has only 350 stores and still accounts for merely five per cent of the total retail trade in China. After twenty years, it has 350 stores and five per cent of the market in China. But, what did it do for China in return? It procures 60 per cent of its global procurement from China for all over the world, and we know that Walmart is the largest company in the world. And, who gets benefited? It is the Chinese who produce those goods. So, Sir, whichever way you look at it, from whichever angle you look at it—from the perspective of the small manufacturer, from the perspective of the small trade, from the perspective of the farmer—this policy, Sir, collectively would ensure for the benefit of the country as a whole.

Take now the case of benefit to the consumers. How does the consumer benefit? We have those Dollar Stores in America. They loudly proclaim that anything under the sun can be procured for one dollar. It is not that the Americans produce it for one dollar. But, because you give to the consumer, the buyer, a range of choice and the range of choice of a buyer and consumer, we all know when we go to the market, is determined both by quality and the price. A reasonably good product at a reasonable price is the mantra of the market. And,

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the range of choice for the consumers is what these chains, the FDI in organised retail, will ensure. Therefore, Sir, the ultimate beneficiary in the country will be the consumers and they will be the hundred crore people of India.

Now, Sir, regarding intermediary costs, we know that from the farm to the market, or, from the factory to the consumer, there are endless number of intermediaries. These intermediaries add to the pricing structure, which, in turn, impacts the competitiveness of the Indian economy. We, therefore, also subserve a larger national purpose, namely, introducing an element of competitiveness in our economy, which, to my mind, Sir, over a period of time, would be one of the most critical utilities of this policy.

Sir, in terms of numbers, I am told that today, the organized retail in India is only four per cent of the total retail trade whereas the potential is about 12 to 15 per cent. Now, we are talking about 12 to 15 per cent of retail trade. Sir, in terms of the size of our economy, which is today 1.8 trillion dollars, we are the tenth largest economy of the world, and some of the reports suggest that in the next ten to fifteen years, we could become the fifth largest consumer economy of the world. Please extrapolate the figures, 1.8 trillion dollars, and, if we can take the retail trade from 4 per cent to 14 per cent by encouraging organized retail, please see what that would add to India's GDP. I am told that it would be almost two per cent.

So, Sir, if you were to extrapolate the GDP growth numbers, also complemented by the incoming foreign investment, which can then go into the back-end structure, I think, overall, every segment of India's economy stands to gain by this policy. Sir, I have mentioned about the segments that are going to be impacted. This is a case that has been amply made out, and, I think that a few figures, which I have pointed out, would further consolidate the view as also validate the view that in its entirety, the policy would positively impact the economy of the country, and, enure to the benefit of *aam-aadmi*.

Sir, even so, we took precautions. As against China, Brazil, Thailand, Russia, Indonesia, Chile, Singapore, Argentina which permit hundred per cent FDI in retail, we have started with caution, and, we have permitted only 51 per cent, that also

to give an ease of functioning to the foreign investor and the comfort of security of his investment. We have also stipulated that only those cities, and, there are 53, which have a population of ten lakhs and more, will be, in the first place, serviced by the policy except some exceptionally small States, for which some exception has been made. We have also ensured that the States will have overall superintendence in terms of regulating the trade. We have given to the people of India an enabling architecture. While not imposing our decision on the States, which is in consistent with the federal principles, we have only given to the States an enabling architecture, which if they so desire in their wisdom, will enable them to introduce the retail trade in their States.

Sir, something was said about change of mind in terms of policy on our side. Sir, nations do not remain static, either in terms of their thought processes or in terms of the necessities that confront them. At a given point of economic development, a policy, which is not sustainable, is rejected, and at another point of nation's economic development, a policy, which is considered at that time to be imperative, is adopted. That is why, through a process of rational decision making, we move the nation forward. That is the mandate which the people of our country give to Governments every five years, and the least that we are expected to do is to vindicate their trust in our judgement for their future. This is what we have done, Sir.

Sir, I implore you, and, through you, this august House, which has wisdom spread across the Benches and across the Party spectrum, that this is a policy that is in over-arching national interest. There are moments when all of us are expected to rise above partisan politics in order to move the nation ahead. Let us not look at our future from the prism of the past. We cannot do so, Sir. There is a continuum between the past, present and the future but our future would-be what our present determines, not what the past has been. We are no longer a fledgling economy. We are amongst the largest economies of the world, growing at the highest rates. We are no banana republic. We know how to safeguard our interests. A responsive Government, a Government committed to *aam aadmi's* welfare, a Government committed to national renewal will, I have no doubt, ensure, at all times, that the larger interests of the poorest of the poor are always protected. Before I conclude, Sir, I would like to say only one thing. Sushma *ji* said in the other House yesterday:

308 *Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector*

[Shri Ashwani Kumar]

"तारीख़ ने देखी हैं कुछ ऐसी भी घड़ियां
लम्हों ने ख़ता की थी, सदियों ने सजा पाई।"

I would like to repeat what she said there. Let us not fail this moment, for if we failed now, we will have to repent for a very long time. The nation has a right to its future. The nation has a right to move forward, and, Sir, politics cannot become an exercise in evasion. We need to tell the people of India the truth. I am here, standing on behalf of my Government and the people of India, to tell the people of India, through you and through this august House, the truth as I see it, and the truth is that this policy will determine the future of India.

Sir, I will conclude by just one sher which I have read in another context, which was read in Uttar Pradesh but which is apt here. Sir, when history is recorded, future generations can well ask of us: You had it within you to decide correctly, why did you not do so? Did you do so only for political expediency? Did you fail us in order to subserve your political purposes? We should then be able to say with a resounding no and we should all collectively be able to say, that we kept faith with the people of India. And, Sir, the sher goes like this. "तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर," they will ask us :

"तू इधर-उधर की न बात कर
यह बता कि काफ़िला क्यों लूटा?
हमें राहज़न से ग़रज़ नहीं
तेरी रहबरी का सवाल है।"

हमारी रहबरी का सवाल है, and I am here finally to say, Sir, we will be true, to the trust and the faith reposed by the people of India. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार): किसानों का काफ़िला लुटने वाला है, छोटे व्यापारियों का काफ़िला लुटने वाला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I am getting new requests for inclusion in the list of speakers. You know that names have to be given half an hour before the discussion starts. Now, it will be difficult to include new names. Please do not send new names. Now, hon. LoP, Shri Arun Jaitley.

नेता विरोधी दल (श्री अरुण जेटली): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सरकार की ओर से डा. मैत्रेयन के प्रस्ताव का विरोध अभी कानून मंत्री और मेरे निजी मित्र श्री अश्विनी कुमार जी ने किया और

समाप्त करते हुए रहबरी के सवाल का ज़िक्र भी कर दिया। कल के बाद इस सरकार की रहबरी की मेरी चिन्ताएं और बढ़ गई हैं। जब बहुमत के आंकड़े से 18 आंकड़े कम होते हैं, तो फिर अपनी इच्छा से सरकार नहीं चल पाएगी। आपके जो एक साल और पांच महीने बाकी हैं, जब आप लोक सभा में 272 का आंकड़ा छू नहीं सकते, तो इस सरकार की रहबरी के ऊपर बहुत बड़े प्रश्न चिन्ह लग गए हैं। आपको सहारा चाहिए होगा, समर्थन चाहिए होगा। पिछले कुछ सालों का इतिहास इस बात का गवाह है कि आपको जब-जब इस 253 को 272 बनाने के लिए सहारा और समर्थन चाहिए, तो आपको समझौते करने पड़ते हैं। आपको उसके लिए कीमत भी देनी पड़ती है। इसलिए इस देश की चिन्ता यह है कि इस देश की जांच एजेंसियों के सम्बन्ध में इस देश की संवैधानिक संस्थाओं के सम्बन्ध में, सरकार की अपनी कार्यशैली के सम्बन्ध में पिछले चार साल से तो हम इस समझौते की नीति को देखते रहे हैं।

इस 272 के आंकड़े को बनाने के लिए और आपकी इस रहबरी को कायम रखने के लिए यह देश और कितनी कीमत देगा? कल के वोट के बार इसकी चिन्ताएं और भी बढ़ गई हैं। इसमें अब कोई संकोच नहीं है कि जो सरकार 253 के आंकड़े की जीत मान ले, वह राजनीतिक जीत नहीं होती। वह आंकड़ा एक चिन्ता को दर्शाता है।

After that figure you are a lame duck Government. You are dependent on support which is a very costly support, and every day you will have to pay a price for that support. उस कीमत का असर इस देश के शासन पर कितना पड़ता है, आने वाले कुछ महीने इसको दिखाएंगे।

अब बहस का असर देखिए, आपके कुछ ऐसे प्रमुख सहयोगी, जो कुछ तो सरकार में शामिल हैं और कुछ बाहर हैं, वे खुल कर रिटेल ट्रेड, खुदरा व्यापार में एफडीआई का विरोध करते हैं, लेकिन राजनीतिक मजबूरी की वजह से या तो आपका समर्थन करते हैं, या वोट डालने से एबस्टेन कर जाते हैं। अब मैं उनका भी जिक्र करता हूँ, जो आपकी सरकार में रह कर एफडीआई के सबसे बड़े समर्थक हैं। एनसीपी के नेता पवार साहब, जो आपके कृषि मंत्री हैं, वह हमेशा एफडीआई के समर्थक रहे हैं। मैंने आज महाराष्ट्र में उनकी पार्टी का एक बयान देखा, "महाराष्ट्र की सरकार अभी इसको लागू नहीं कर सकती, लागू करने से पहले हमारी पार्टी तय करेगी कि महाराष्ट्र की राजनीति पर इसका क्या असर होता है।" यह महाराष्ट्र के उनके नेताओं का आज बयान आया है ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA). This is just for your benefit. Please go by the statement made by my Cabinet colleague, who is a senior NCP leader, Shri Praful Patel, rather than going by a newspaper report. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): He also said the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... He said it on the Floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Maharashtra would be decided later. This is what he has said.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Normally, we don't quote the statements made in the other House. This is very clear कि महाराष्ट्र की सरकार बाद में कोऑर्डिनेशन कमेटी में यह तय करेगी। उस पार्टी के सर्वोच्च नेता, जो इस वक्त महाराष्ट्र में हैं, वह स्पष्ट रूप से यह कहते हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में यह लागू होगा या नहीं होगा, यह हम बाद में तय करेंगे। यह उनकी परिस्थिति है, जो आपकी सरकार में रह कर भी इस नीति के समर्थक हैं।

जहां तक डीएमके का सवाल है, भारत बन्द में वे शामिल होते हैं, इसका राजनैतिक विरोध करते हैं और अश्विनी कुमार जी, जब आप कहते हैं कि you are speaking on behalf of the people of India, it is a self-assumed authority that you have assumed to yourself. जो people of India हैं, जिनका प्रतिनिधित्व सांसद करते हैं, उनमें से अधिकतर राजनैतिक दल इसके विरोध में हैं। जो एबस्टेन करते रहे और उस एब्सेंस से आपकी सहायता करते रहे हैं, वे भी कहते हैं कि जिस प्रान्त में हमारी सरकार है, किसी कारणवश उस प्रान्त में हम इस नीति को लागू नहीं होने देंगे और अपने प्रान्त में एफडीआई रिटेल स्टोर भी नहीं खुलने देंगे।

आपके जो मंत्री कल बोले थे – सिब्ल साहब, वे जिस क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, मैं उनको चुनौती देता हूं कि वह अपने क्षेत्र में इस स्टोर को खुलवा लें, अब तो चुनाव भी बहुत नज़दीक आ रहा है, उसी स्टोर से वह अपना चुनाव अभियान आरम्भ कर लें। वह व्यापारियों का क्षेत्र भी है। इसी से एफडीआई के ऊपर फैसला हो जाएगा और जनमत भी हो जाएगा कि जिस people of India के बिहाफ पर आप बोल रहे हैं, जिस जनता के बिहाफ पर आप बोल रहे हैं, वह जनता इस सम्बन्ध में क्या नीति अपनाती है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभापति जी, यह विषय इसका नहीं है कि कौन आर्थिक सुधारों के पक्ष में है और कौन इसके खिलाफ है। इस देश के सम्बन्ध में आर्थिक सुधारों की परिभाषा क्या होगी? क्या पश्चिम के कुछ विकसित देश उस परिभाषा का पैमाना तय कर दें और हमारे देश में कुछ लोग उस परिभाषा का समर्थन करना शुरू कर दें तथा हम सब उसी परिभाषा को आर्थिक सुधार मान लें?

यहां एफ.डी.आई. आए। एन.डी.ए. की सरकार कभी इसके विरोध में नहीं थी। इससे यहां अतिरिक्त साधन आता है, लेकिन यह किस क्षेत्र में आए, इसका निर्णय तो इस देश को करना पड़ेगा। यह कौन-से सेक्टर में आए, उसका हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को लाभ होता है या नुकसान होता है, यह फैसला तो हमें करना पड़ेगा। यहां कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र भी हो सकते

हैं, जहां परिवर्तन लाना अपने आप में आवश्यक हो सकता है और कुछ ऐसे क्षेत्र भी हो सकते हैं, जहां परिवर्तन लाना बहुत कठोर और नुकसानदेह हो सकता है। हर परिवर्तन सुधार नहीं होता। Every change is not a reform और इसलिए कि पश्चिम के कुछ विकसित देशों ने कह दिया कि यह सुधार की परिभाषा है, तो हम उसको स्वीकार कर लें? आप कल जिक्र कर रहे थे कि 'हल्दी राम' को पूरी दुनिया में फैला दें, क्या हममें इतनी ताकत है? आप वाणिज्य मंत्री हैं। क्या आप खड़े होकर अमेरिका को कह सकते हैं कि आप आउटसोर्सिंग पर जो प्रतिबंध लगाते हैं, यह आर्थिक सुधार नहीं है, आप बाकी देशों के लिए जो ट्रेड बैरियर्स क्रिएट करते हैं, यह आर्थिक सुधार नहीं हैं, आप जो कृषि के क्षेत्र में सब्सिडीज देते हैं और पूरी दुनिया के कृषि के व्यवसाय तथा व्यापार को subvert करते हैं, बिगाड़ते हैं, वह आर्थिक सुधार नहीं है? अब समय आ गया है कि हम आर्थिक सुधारों की अपनी परिभाषा भी उनको सिखाना शुरू करते और केवल उनकी ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): That was our position in the WTO.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: That was your position. I am not so sure whether that is the position now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It remains so. Let me clarify. ...(Interruptions)... Let me clarify, since it is a serious matter. The fact of the matter is that, that remains a firm and consistent position of India in the WTO. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, let the hon. Leader of the Opposition complete his speech. ...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I have no difficulty with the position Mr. Kamal Nath took as the Commerce Minister on FDI in retail. I have serious problem with the position that Mr. Anand Sharma is taking. I will quote that position and I will show you the difference in that position.

सर, इसलिए यह मान लेना कि इसी प्रकार के सुधार को हम लोग स्वीकार कर लें, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में इसका सन्दर्भ क्या है? इस देश में व्यवसाय का, नौकरियों का ढांचा क्या है? What is the job structure in India? आनन्द शर्मा जी, इस देश में 51 फीसदी लोग वे हैं, जो स्वयं को रोजगार देते हैं, जो सेल्फ-इम्प्लायड हैं। सेल्फ-इम्प्लायड लोगों की इतनी बड़ी संख्या अन्य अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में नहीं है। जो ढांचागत नौकरियां हैं, structure jobs हैं, वे केवल 18 फीसदी लोगों के पास हैं। 30 फीसदी लोग या तो

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

1.00 P.M.

बेरोजगार हैं या कम काम करते हैं। They are either under-employed or unemployed. इस 51 फीसदी में जो सेल्फ-इम्प्लायड हैं, उनका सबसे बड़ा हिस्सा कृषि में है, एग्रीकल्चर में है। एग्रीकल्चर के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर आता है – खुदरा व्यापार। 4 करोड़ लोग, यानी 40 million people प्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस खुदरा व्यापार में से रोजगार लेते हैं। जब 4 करोड़ के इस आंकड़े को परिवारों के साथ जोड़ दिया जाए, तो अपने जीवन-यापन के लिए, अपने subsistence के लिए 18-20 करोड़ लोग हैं, जो इस खुदरा व्यापार के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं।

मेरा पहला ऐतराज़ यह है कि जब आप फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट को खोलते हैं, तो अर्थव्यवस्था के एक-एक सेगमेंट के ऊपर उसका असर देख लीजिए और अश्विनी कुमार जी, उसके बाद यह अधिकार लीजिए कि लोगों की तरफ से केवल आप बोलेंगे। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में 60 फीसदी लोग कृषि में हैं और कृषि के क्षेत्र में खूब under-employment है। जी.डी.पी. में कृषि का योगदान केवल 16 फीसदी ही बचा है। 60 फीसदी लोग उस 17-16 फीसदी आमदनी के ऊपर निर्भर करते हैं और यह आवश्यकता है कि उस कृषि के क्षेत्र के लोग बाहर निकलें और उनको manufacturing sector, service sector में रोजगार मिले। बल्क जॉब क्रिएशन जो होता है वह manufacturing sector में होता है। अपने देश में manufacturing sector की आज क्या स्थिति है? हम कह सकते हैं कि हमें बड़ा विश्वास है कि बहुत अच्छा चलेगा, लेकिन दुनिया-भर में manufacturing sector की जो परिस्थिति है, उसमें परिवर्तन आया है। The essence of the global trade today is that consumers buy products which are cheaper and of good quality. Nobody consciously buys costlier products; and that is why the pendulum has now swung in favour of low cost economies. अगर आपको अपने manufacturing sector को मजबूत बनाना है, तो आपका low cost manufacture कैसे होगा, आपको उसका प्रयास करना है। उस low cost manufacture के लिए आपके उधार लोन सस्ते हैं या महंगे हैं, आपकी ब्याज दर क्या है, आपकी utilities की परिस्थिति क्या है, आपकी पॉवर कॉस्ट क्या हैं, आपके पॉवर क्षेत्र के रिफॉर्म और सुधार क्या हैं, आपके infrastructure की स्थिति क्या है, आपकी trade facilitation क्या है, ये सारे ऐसी विषय हैं, जो उस manufacturing sector में कीमत बढ़ती है या कम होती है, इसका फैसला करते हैं। कोई भी बाजार में जाकर जब सस्ती चीज मिल रही है, तो महंगी नहीं खरीदेगा।

अब अमेरिका की स्थिति देखिए। जब अमेरिका में छोटे स्टोर्स थे, तो उत्पादन क्षेत्र में, manufacturing sector में 19.5 मिलियन अमेरिकन लोग employed थे। ये 1979 का उनका फीगर था। आज उनकी manufacturing sector jobs की क्या स्थिति है? 30 साल बाद, 2009 में ये 19.5 मिलियन जॉब्स 11.5 मिलियन हो चुके हैं और इसका कारण बड़ा स्पष्ट है। इसका मूल कारण है, the essence of the reason is domestic retail source its

products domestically. Structured international retailers source its products internationally. उनकी जो supply chain बनती है international retail की कि दुनिया के बाजार में जहां से सबसे सस्ता सामान मिलता है, वहां से खरीद कर लाते हैं और उसको वहां बेचते हैं। हमने manufacturing sector में, उत्पादन क्षेत्र में वे रिफार्म्स किए नहीं, कर नहीं पाए, यह हमारे देश की कमजोरी है। आज भी मैं मानता हूँ कि इनको करने की आवश्यकता है।

आपने नीति बना दी, लेकिन वे रिफार्म्स नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। इस परिस्थिति में से उभरेगा क्या? आज डोमेस्टिक क्षेत्र में जो डोमेस्टिक रिटेल शॉप्स हैं – छोटी, बड़ी और structured, मैंने कइयों से जानकारी लेने की कोशिश की। वे सब कहते हैं कि आज भी 95-90 परसेंट हमारा जो सामान है, वह हम भारतीय बाजार से खरीदते हैं। एक बार structured international retail आता है, वह दुनिया के बाजार का सामान बेचता है और उसका प्रत्यक्ष असर उत्पादन क्षेत्र की नौकरियों पर पड़ता है। The first adversely affected area is manufacturing sector jobs; and the number of manufacturing sector jobs will go down. They have gone down in those economies which have opened international structured retail but have not carried out manufacturing sector reforms themselves. ये पूरे इस विश्व का एक सिद्धांत रहा है और हमें लगता है कि देश में ऐसा नहीं होगा। मैं आपको एक छोटा उदाहरण देता हूँ। आज दिल्ली में चलिए, एक बहुत छोटा व्यवसाय है फर्नीचर का। दिल्ली के बाजारों में कीर्तिनगर, पंचकुइयां रोड में आपको फर्नीचर की दुकानें मिलती थीं। इस देश का कारपेंटर, इस देश का तरखान हमारी व्यवस्था का एक हिस्सा था। आज उनमें से 70 परसेंट दुकानों के बाहर लिखा है – इम्पोर्टेड फर्नीचर।

'आइकिया' के लिए आप हिन्दुस्तान का बाजार खोल दीजिए तो इस देश में कारपेंटर या तरखान नाम की जो इंटिटी है, वह आपको मिलनी बन्द हो जाएगी। आपके जितने होटल्स बन रहे हैं, वहां दरवाजों और खिड़कियों से लेकर सोफा तक, सारा फर्नीचर विदेशों से आना आरंभ हो गया है और इस देश के अंदर फर्नीचर का जो उत्पादन होता था, वह धीरे-धीरे कम होता जा रहा है, जिसका प्रत्यक्ष असर पड़ेगा। The direct impact of this is going to be: when you implement this policy without manufacturing sector reforms, the first stage is going to be, we will cease to be a manufacturing nation: we will become a nation; of traders. It would not stop at that. You would eventually have stores owned by the Americans, the French and the British selling Chinese products and India in the second round would become a nation of sales boys and sales girls. We would be the consumers. Our children would be employed as sales boys and sales girls. The stores would be owned by them. The goods

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being sold would be Chinese goods. इसका पहला असर आपकी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर्स की नौकरियों के ऊपर पड़ने वाला है। It will collapse your manufacturing sector.

आप चाइना का उदाहरण देते हैं। आप देखिए कि हम क्यों घबराते हैं। चाइना ने अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में विश्वास किया। चाइना ने भी तो वालमार्ट को 1996 में अनुमति दी, लेकिन चाइना के भीतर उनकी लो कॉस्ट मैन्युफैक्चरिंग ऐसी थी कि – वालमार्ट की साइट पर मैं चाइना का पूरा लेख पढ़ रहा था। Ninety-five per cent of all goods sold in the Wal-Mart stores in China are those manufactured in China. Therefore, Wal-Mart created manufacturing jobs in China; it created retail jobs in China. क्या वह स्थिति हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर है कि हमारे यहां वे मैन्युफैक्चरिंग जॉब्स ओवरनाइट क्रिएट कर देंगे और महंगा सामान भारत का बेचेंगे, जब सस्ता सामान बाहर से मिल रहा है? वालमार्ट ने चाइना को अपना सोर्स हब बनाया और ग्लोबल सेल्स के लिए भी चाइना के अंदर जॉब्स क्रिएट हुईं। इसलिए चाइना का उदाहरण आप मत लीजिए। चाइना ने मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में, वे लोकतंत्र नहीं है, उनके लिए ज्यादा सरलता से कुछ सुधार कर पाना संभव था और उन्होंने अपने मैन्युफैक्चरिंग उत्पादन क्षेत्र में वे सुधार पहले कर डाले, जो हम नहीं कर पाए और इसलिए इसका प्रत्यक्ष असर पड़ने वाला है कि सामान कुछ अन्य देशों का होगा। यह तो एक सिद्धांत है कि किसी भी देश में उसके मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर की क्या स्थिति है, यह इस बात से पता चलता है कि वहां के लोग कपड़ा, पतलून, पैट, जूता और अपने देश का बना हुआ पहन रहे हैं कि बाहर का? आप जो single ब्रांड लाए थे, उसे कोई आधा परसेंट पॉपुलेशन लेती होगी। But when people start wearing shirts, trousers and shoes manufactured outside your own country, then that is an example of how your own manufacturing sector and your own economy are going to collapse. Therefore, to bring such a proposal, till you have carried on manufacturing sector reforms, would be detrimental to the interest of the Indian economy.

आपने दूसरा उदाहरण दे दिया और अश्विनी जी ने कहा कि इतनी जॉब्स उन्होंने क्रिएट कीं। अब यह जो structured international retail है, यह क्या अतिरिक्त बाजार बनाएगा? Are they going to create additional markets or displace the existing markets? मार्केट का साइज उतना है। जब अर्थव्यवस्था जिस गति पर प्रगति करेगी, मार्केट का साइज उसके हिसाब से बढ़ेगा। जब इस प्रकार का रिटेल यहां पर आ जाए जो ढांचागत हो, जिसकी जेब बहुत गहरी हो, घाटा बर्दाश्त करना भी जिसकी क्षमता हो और लो इंटेंसिव इम्प्लायमेंट जिसकी नीति हो – आज हम देखें कि वालमार्ट का दो साल पहले तक ग्लोबल टर्नओवर क्या था? इसका इस देश की नौकरियों पर कितना असर पड़ेगा? वालमार्ट का टोटल

ग्लोबल टर्नओवर 422 बिलियंस था। अगर इसको आप आज के रेट पर ट्रांसलेट कीजिए, तो यह लगभग साढ़े 21 लाख करोड़ रुपये आता है। इसको रुपये में देखिए।

So, Walmart is a huge global chain with a global turnover of 21.5 lakh crore in terms of Indian currency. हिन्दुस्तान की जो सारी रिटेल मार्केट है वह साढ़े दस लाख करोड़ की है। वालमार्ट ने 422 बिलियन यानी हमसे डबल साइज का बाजार बनाया पूरे विश्व में और 15 लाख नौकरियां क्रीएट कीं। They created 15 lakh jobs. India has created, because of the nature of our employment.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: From where did you get this figure?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will tell you. If you have any contrary figures, you can give it. I will give you a very interesting example ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not leave it for the time being. Since he is so ignorant of the subject, I think it is my duty to inform the Government. In the month of September, Walmart decided to open its first store in Manhattan. अब अमेरिका तो उसका समर्थन करता है कि वालमार्ट का घर अमेरिका है, अमेरिकन कम्पनी है। आज तक Manhattan, New York में वालमार्ट नहीं खुल पाया। सितम्बर, 2012 में पहली बार निर्णय कर लिया कि इसको खोल देंगे। विरोध शुरू हुआ तो वह जो प्रस्तावना थी न्यूयार्क में स्टोर को खोलने की, वह भी वापिस ले ली और उसके पीछे कारण केवल एक था कि Manhattan जैसे स्थान पर जहां एक विकसित अर्थव्यवस्था है, एक वालमार्ट खुलने से कितने छोटे स्टोर बंद होंगे। जब 50 और 100 छोटे स्टोर बंद होंगे तो यह मान लीजिए कि न्यूयार्क के मेयर माइकल ब्लूमबर्ग जानते हैं कि वे अपने पद पर नहीं टिक पाएंगे और इसलिए यह भी जान लीजिए कि जब हिन्दुस्तान में ये छोटे स्टोर बंद होंगे तो यहां की सरकार भी फिर अपने पद पर नहीं टिक पाएगी। आप साढ़े दस लाख की रिटेल मार्केट पर 4 करोड़ जॉब क्रीएट किए हुए हैं। उनका मॉडल extensive job creation का नहीं है। उस मॉडल में जॉब क्रीएशन नहीं है। अब आज सबसे बड़ा तर्क अश्विनी जी ने दे दिया कि इस देश के किसानों को बहुत लाभ होगा। मैं केवल दो-तीन तर्क इस संबंध में देना चाहूंगा। आपके सारे तर्क का आधार यह है कि आज बाजार में बहुत सारे मिडिल मैन हैं, बिचौलिए हैं। वालमार्ट प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसान के पास जाएगा और जब प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसान से सामान खरीदेगा तो बिचौलिए हट जाएंगे और इसलिए किसान को उसका दाम ज्यादा मिलेगा। आप अमेरिका और यूरोप के किसान की स्थिति देखिए। वहां तो ये लोग 20-30 साल से हैं। वहां के किसानों को इन्होंने अभी तक मालामाल कर दिया होता। उनका किसान तो बहुत affluent होता है, क्योंकि बड़े-बड़े स्टोर वहां हैं और प्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसान से खरीदते हैं और सारा का सारा पैसा जो बिचौलिए की जेब में जाता था वह बिचौलिए की जेब में न जाकर वह अब किसान की जेब में जाएगा। यूरोप और अमेरिका अपने किसान को जीवित रखने के लिए 400 बिलियन डॉलर सालाना सब्सिडी

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उस किसान को देते हैं। 400 बिलियन डॉलर सब्सिडी का मतलब आज भारत के रुपए में convert कर लिया जाए तो 6000 करोड़ रुपया प्रति दिन देते हैं यूरोप और अमेरिका अपने किसान को, क्योंकि किसान को बाजार में भाव नहीं मिल रहा। तो क्या हुआ इन बड़े इंटरनेशनल चेंस में किसान की क्या परिस्थिति कर दी कि वहां के वित्त मंत्री में तो इतनी क्षमता थी और उसकी जेब इतनी गहरी थी कि वहां से पैसे निकालकर किसानों में बांट देता, तो जिस दुनिया में यह अनुभव लागू किया गया वहां किसान को जीवित रखने के लिए, for the sustenance of the farmers, they have to give 400 billion dollars every year. तो क्या कारण है कि यह एक्सपैरिमेंट वहां तो चला नहीं लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में बड़ा सफल हो जाएगा? इस देश के अंदर इस देश में केवल एक एग्री प्रोडक्ट है जिसमें बिचौलिया नहीं होता है। वह है शुगरकेन।

हर फैक्ट्री के आसपास सुगर केन का cane growing एरिया होता है। जिन प्रांतों में गन्ना उगता है, वहां के नेता यहां बैठे हैं, हरेक फैक्ट्री और दूसरी फैक्ट्री के बीच 15 किलोमीटर का फासला होता है। हर फैक्ट्री को cane-growing एरिया दे दिया जाता है और उसके ऊपर जिम्मेदारी होती है कि इस क्षेत्र का गन्ना खरीदना तुम्हारे लिए अनिवार्य होगा। वहां कोई बिचौलिया नहीं है और अगर उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार हर साल State advice price न बढ़ाए तो गन्ना किसान भूख मर जाए। स.पा. और ब.स.पा. के लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से चलाते रहे हैं, वहां कोई बिचौलिया गन्ने के व्यापार में नहीं है। गन्ना सीधे किसान से फैक्ट्री को खरीदना जरूरी है। यह जो बहुत fancy words, the idioms of the FDI in retail trade propagation from the farm gate to the factory gate is, in fact, taking place in the sugarcane trade in India. In sugarcane, the cane goes directly from the farm to the factory. There are no middlemen and the sugarcane grower in India would starve if the States did not intervene with the State-advised price. So, this whole experiment कि मिडिल-मैन चला जाएगा और उसके साथ ही किसान को बहुत prosperity आ जाएगी, यह अपने आप में पर्याप्त तर्क नहीं है। मैं आपको दो उदाहरण देता हूं, जिनसे इस बारे में सारा तर्क समाप्त हो जाता है। हिंदुस्तान में अगर किसी farm product का सबसे अच्छा रिटेल मॉडल है, तो वह मिल्क और मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स का है। इस देश में यह गुजरात में शुरू होकर अन्य राज्यों जैसे पंजाब, कर्नाटक, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार में पहुंचा है। आज हर राज्य में मिल्क कोऑपरेटिव्स हैं। इस देश में दूध की कमी थी और फिर धीरे-धीरे इस देश में white revolution आ गयी। हर गांव में रोज घरों से दूध collection centre पर जाता है, collection centre से फैक्ट्री में जाता है और जो inadequate areas हैं, वहां ट्रेन तक में जाता है। इंटरनेशनल डेयरी इंडस्ट्री के जर्नल्स ने यह अध्ययन किया है कि जिस पैसे से उपभोक्ता दूध या मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स खरीदता है, हर देश

में उसकी क्या परिस्थिति है? In India, for every Consumer rupee spent, 68 per cent goes to the producer and 32 per cent goes to the processor and the retailer. भारत में जितने रुपए का दूध बिकता है, उसका 68 फीसदी दूध के प्रोड्यूसर को जाता है और 32 फीसदी रिटेलर को जाता है। इंग्लैंड में 34 फीसदी प्रोड्यूसर को जाता है और 66 फीसदी रिटेलर को जाता है अमेरिका में भी परिस्थिति लगभग ऐसी ही है और इसके पीछे जो कारण है, उसमें क्योंकि बुनियादी गलती है। There is a fundamental flaw in your argument. और वह गलती यह है कि जब छोटे मिडल मैन निकलते हैं तो सुपर मिडलमैन उसमें शामिल हो जाता है और उस सुपर मिडलमैन का नाम है – Walmart, Carrefour, Tesco. वह सबसे बड़ा मिडलमैन उसमें आता है और यह क्यों है, इसका तर्क समझ लीजिए। आप बाजार की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को समझ लीजिए। You must understand the fundamentals of market economy. In India, 68 per cent goes to the producer and 32 per cent goes to retailer. In England and America, the figure is the other way round because the small middleman has gone and a super middleman has come in and the reason is, both for the supplier and for the consumer, a simple principle — is the fragmented market better or a consolidated market better? जो बिखरा हुआ बाजार होता है, उसमें खरीददार भी सौ, दो सौ, पांच सौ होते हैं और बेचने वाले भी सौ, दो सौ, पांच सौ होते हैं। जब consolidated bazar आता है तो छोटे लोग उसमें से निकल जाते हैं। आप एक छोटा उदाहरण लीजिए।

इंग्लैंड में 30 परसेंट बाजार टेस्कॉस कंट्रोल करता है, there are four companies in England – Tesco, Sainsbury and two others – which control now 65 per cent of the market. So, the market is consolidated. उपभोक्ता को खरीदना है, तो 65 परसेंट लोग इनके पास जाते हैं। जब किसान या दूध प्रोड्यूसर को बेचना है, तो इनके पास आता है। इस देश की आज ऐसी परिस्थिति नहीं है कि हम एक कंसोलिडेटेड मार्केट क्रिएट कर दें। जब किसान इनको बेचने जाता है, तो उसके पास बेचने के पचास साधन नहीं बचते। उस बेचने वाले किसान से खरीदने वाले या दूध का उत्पादन करने वालों के चार या पांच स्टोर्स बनते हैं।

महोदय, यह दुनिया भर का सिद्धांत है, मैं आपको एक-एक देश के आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ, थाईलैंड आखिरी देश था, जिसने एफडीआई शुरू की। वहां दस साल में तीन कंपनियां हैं, जिनका 40 परसेंट मार्केट पर कब्जा हो चुका है और हर साल यह परसेंटेज उनका बढ़ता जाता है। तो जब मार्केट कंसोलिडेट होता है, तो किसान के खरीददार जो बचते हैं, वह तीन, चार या पांच बचते हैं और उपभोक्ता के पास खरीदने के जो साधन होते हैं, वे चार-पांच या सात बचते हैं, उसके पास भी मल्टीपल नहीं बनते हैं। इस तरह जो कंसोलिडेटेड मार्केट होता है, वह न तो सप्लायर के हित में होता है, न उपभोक्ता के हित में होता है और जब एफडीआई आती है, तो यह कहना बहुत सरल है कि धीरे-धीरे दोनों चलेंगे। अगर

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धीरे-धीरे दोनों चल रहे होते, तो मेनहेटन के अंदर दस वालमार्ट होते। उनको भी मालूम है, जिनका अनुभव है, कि ऐसा सम्भव नहीं है। कमलनाथ जी आपसे पहले ट्रेड मिनिस्टर रहे हैं, उनसे पहले मुझे भी इस मंत्रालय में काम करने का अवसर मिला। जितने हमारे ट्रेड डायलॉग्स होते हैं, सबसे पहले ट्रेड डायलॉग में यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स का और यूरोपियन यूनियन की जो प्रमुख मांगें होती हैं, उनमें प्रमुख मांग होती है कि अपने बाजार को रिटेल के लिए खोलो। हम हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि हम अभी खोलने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। यह मैंने इसलिए कहा, क्योंकि कमलनाथ जी ने जो नीति पांच साल तक अपनाई, मेरा उससे मतभेद नहीं है। उनसे हम कहते थे कि हमारे बाजार की स्थिति नहीं है, हमारा बाजार इस प्रकार का है कि हम यह नहीं कर पाएंगे। आपने इस परिस्थिति में नीति को बदल लिया। अब आप इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड, डब्लूटीओ को खूब जानते हैं। वह कोई चैरिटी करने का स्थान तो है नहीं, वह कोई मंदिर या चर्च नहीं है कि वहां जाकर हम परोपकार का काम कर सकते हैं। वह तो एक बाजार है और बाजार का दस्तूर होता है कि जो सामान बेचोगे या दोगे, उसकी कीमत ले लो और जो खरीदोगे उसकी कीमत दे दो। It's Bazar. अमरीका और यूरोपियन यूनियन हमसे बीस साल से मांग कर रहे हैं कि एफडीआई रिटेल में लाकर अपना बाजार खोलो। हम उनको मना कर रहे हैं और आपने एकाएक उनको यूनिलेटरल कंसेशन दे दिया, एकतरफा कंसेशन दे दिया। यह बुनियादी सिद्धांत है कि यूनिलेटरल कंसेशन का ग्लोबल ट्रेड के अंदर कोई स्थान नहीं है, वह किसी हिसाब-किताब या किसी खाते में गिना नहीं जाता।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is investment, not trade. We have not made this offer at the WTO.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You might not have made it before the WTO. But, even in your bilateral investment dialogues, we expected the Commerce Minister to be a much smarter politician and a much smarter trader. When he was giving a concession, he should have charged for that concession. He could not have given a concession free. What was the pressure on you to give this concession free? What was the reason that we were not willing to give, Mr. Kamal Nath was not willing to give and you gave it? I think, you wanted to add a sweetener to the policy. So, in order to add sweetener to otherwise a bitter policy, you said, 'we leave it to the States.' It is a logic that I have not been able to understand. The States can control local market areas. They can have municipal laws. Foreign Direct Investment is a subject which is squarely in the Central List. It is not a subject-matter of the State List. FDI policy has to be decided by the Centre, not by the States. आपने 82 कंट्रीज़ के साथ bilateral investment treaties की हैं और उन treaties

में pre-establishment और post-establishment का कोई अंतर नहीं है। हर treaty में एक क्लॉज़ है जिसको international trade की भाषा में MFN (Most Favoured Nation) या National Treatment कहते हैं। उसका अर्थ यह है कि आपके साथ कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा और आनन्द जी, वह क्लॉज़ मैं पढ़ देता हूँ। And this is a Clause in all the 82 agreements that we have. It says, "Each contracting party shall accord to investment of investors of other contracting party including their operation, management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal by such investors, treatment which is not less favourable than that accorded to the investment of its own investors or investors of the third state."

इसका सरल अर्थ यह है कि जिन 82 देशों के साथ आपने समझौता किया हुआ है, उनके लोग जब investment लेकर आएंगे, तो उनको आप वही सुविधा देंगे जो अपने गृह निवेशकों को देते हैं। Reliance Fresh को जो सुविधा आपने दी, Shoppers Stop को जो सुविधा आपने दी, वही सुविधा आपको उन investors को देनी पड़ेगी जो उन देशों से आएंगे। मैं एक बार फिर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैंने सुन लिया है।

श्री अरुण जेटली: आपने सुन लिया है पर समझा नहीं है। अंग्रेजी में Humpty Dumpty का एक quotation है, Lewis Carroll की पुस्तक से 'Through the Looking Glass' – "When I say something, I mean what I wanted to mean" जिस पर Alice asks, "But how can the same words mean differently?", to which Humpty Dumpty says, "Well, that depends on who is the boss eventually, you or me?" मंत्री आप हैं, इसलिए जो परिभाषा आपको समझ में आती है, उसी का असर पड़ेगा। मैं एक बार फिर पढ़ देता हूँ – "Treatment shall not be less favourable than that accorded to investors of its own." तो जो हमारे देश के investors हैं, उससे कम या उससे inferior treatment उनको नहीं दी जाएगी। मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आरंभ में तो आपने कह दिया कि हर राज्यों पर छोड़ दिया है लेकिन समाजवादी पार्टी ने कह दिया कि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में आने नहीं देंगे, AIADMK ने कह दिया कि हम तमिलनाडु में आने नहीं देंगे और राज्य सरकारों ने कह दिया कि वे अपने यहां आने नहीं देंगे। आपने खिड़की खोल दी और उसके बाद international tribunals में, domestic courts में legal enforcement का रास्ता भी शुरू कर दिया। You have opened a window so that the door can be opened by using this clause in all these 82 bilateral treaties. उसमें सबसे बड़ा बुनियादी सवाल यह है कि एफ.डी.आई. का जो सवाल है, वह राज्य का विषय नहीं है, भारत के संविधान के अंतर्गत वह सेंटर का विषय है। बहुत बड़ा तर्क दिया गया कि back-end infrastructure बनेगा। किसान को लाभ पहुंचे, इसमें कौन सा infrastructure चाहिए? आपको बिजली चाहिए, सड़कें

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

चाहिए, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन चाहिए, कोल्ड चेन्स चाहिए और आपको इरिगेशन चाहिए। तो ये बड़े स्टोर्स इस देश में आकर इरिगेशन की सुविधा नहीं बनाने वाले हैं।

ये बिजली का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ाने वाले, ये सड़कें नहीं बनाने वाले, ट्रांसपोर्ट नेटवर्क इस देश में है, सड़कें भी हैं, केवल सुधार की आवश्यकता है। हम cold chains में कम हैं। ये cold chains बनायेंगे और आपने कह दिया कि इनके ऊपर अनिवार्य होगा। अब cold chains बनाना इस देश में कोई असंभव कार्य है क्या? आप जाकर तहकीकात कर लीजिए बाजार में आपको खबर मिल जायेगी और मेरे पास यह जानकारी है कि cold chains बनाने के लिए उन्होंने भारतीय कम्पनियों को ठेके देने आरम्भ किए हुए हैं, उनसे बातचीत आरम्भ की हुई है। Cold chains being made or a cold storage being made is not rocket science that it is alien to India. हमारे लिए आकर वे cold chains बनायेंगे और cold chains इतना complex subject हो गया जिसके लिए इस देश की खाद्यान्न सुरक्षा को हम खत्म कर दें और अपनी फूड सिक्योरिटी चेन को खत्म कर दें और वह सारा उनके हाथों में दे दें। यह किस प्रकार की सोच हमारी चल रही है?

आज इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की जरूरत है, आपने जो योजनाएं बनाई हुई हैं, उन योजनाओं में आप कमजोर वर्गों की सहायता करते हैं, लेकिन उसमें asset creation नहीं हो रहा। उसको asset creation के साथ जोड़ दीजिए, तो जो रूरल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए, वह भी अपने आप बनने लगेगा। इसमें इतनी परेशानी आने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है। आपने एक तर्क दे दिया कि NDA ने अपनी स्थिति बदल ली है। मैंने उस वक्त इंटरप्रेट नहीं किया जब अश्विनी जी कह रहे थे कि 2001 में NDA सरकार की केबिनेट ने निर्णय ले लिया। NDA की केबिनेट ने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया। NDA सरकार मई, 2004 तक इस प्रस्ताव के खिलाफ रही। DIPP डिपार्टमेंट से एक प्रस्ताव आया जिसे केबिनेट ने कभी मंजूरी नहीं दी। It was only a proposal प्लानिंग कमीशन की एक कमेटी बनी, जिसके श्री एन. के. सिंह ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not true. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): आप बोलने दीजिए, बीच में क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please produce the Cabinet decision, if you have one. DIPP डिपार्टमेंट का एक प्रस्ताव आया, उस प्रस्ताव को कभी केबिनेट ने मंजूरी नहीं दी और मैं उसका सबूत आपको दे देता हूं। आप जरा धैर्य रखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: What Mr. Ashwani said was different, that it was a Cabinet decision to set up a Group of Ministers to make a recommendation. We

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have all papers and documents ...(Interruptions)... You have forgotten it.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The long and short of the full truth is
...(Interruptions)... The full truth is, the NDA Cabinet never allowed it. They set up
a Committee in the Planning Commission under Shri N.K. Singh, which made a
recommendation that it should not be allowed under the present circumstances.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not true again. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I will allow only if he yields.
...(Interruptions)... Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now, let me give you ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, may I just say ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, are you yielding?
...(Interruptions)... Is he yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप मंत्री जी को बताइए कि उनको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।
यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only if he yields, you can interfere; otherwise,
you cannot. ...(Interruptions)... If he yields, I have no problem.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आप कैबिनेट मंत्री हैं। आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)... He
is not listening. ...(Interruptions)... Are you yielding? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: Sir, my purpose is, it is enough if the Department
of Industrial Policy and Planning moved a Note making out a compelling case for
FDI for consideration of the Cabinet. The point that I was seeking to make was
that they were themselves convinced, the Department was convinced of the innate
logic of the proposal. ...(Interruptions)... Therefore, it came before the Cabinet.
...(Interruptions)...

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SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Well, Mr. Ashwani Kumar, that is only half the truth. The full truth is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No commentary like that.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The full truth is that one wise man in the Government wanted to make a suggestion; the Government collectively did not accept that suggestion. So, please take the full truth.

SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR: That is failure of duty.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I will give you the evidence of this. In this very House, during the NDA Government, Mr. Nilotpal Basu got up on 6th December, 2002, exactly ten years ago, and raised an issue 'that it is a serious development that the NDA Government is planning to open the retail sector'.

Mr. Jaswant Singh, the then Finance Minister, was present in the House. He said, "Sir, I will only take a minute. The issue has been clarified that there is no such proposal and the hon. Member is reading too far into what is a document for the Plan consideration." So, in 2002 we categorically said, no. We had a very hon. Minister, we had a very hon. witness to this episode, the Prime Minister, who was sitting where I am sitting. So, when the Prime Minister heard this reply, he was relieved and he was satisfied. So, he immediately on 25th December wrote to a trade organisation in Bombay saying, "Kindly refer to your letter of 6th December regarding the Foreign Direct Investment in retail trade. This matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha a few days ago and the Finance Minister gave us an assurance that the Government has no such proposal to bring FDI in retail sector." So, Mr. Jaswant Singh clearly said so. The then Leader of the Opposition, today's Prime Minister, was a very important witness to this. In the other House it was raised by Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsri. Mr. Arun Shourie got up and said categorically, "There is no such proposal." So, in 2002 this was the policy. This was exactly a policy in UPA-I and that is why I have been repeatedly complimenting Mr. Kamal Nath for that policy. He gave an interview. It is one of the very important programmes and he had international audiences. Normally before an international audience, you tend to be a little more liberalise, but he was always more Swadeshi than the present regime. On 22nd April, 2005, the programme was 'Hard Talk' on BBC. It is one of the most respected programmes on BBC. So, I am just reading three of your answers. The first you say, "Well, it is going to put at risk the

current retail trade." Then you say, "We are looking for increment and not for reduction." But the third answer is very important because you knew best your Prime Minister's mind, not your own mind alone, and that is why Dr. Maitreya today said, there was a problem in UPA-1 and UPA. The interviewer in Hard Talk asked you in 2005, "Dr. Manmohan Singh in those days when he was the Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, said that India does not require these kind of reforms, these kind of reforms would rather than creating employment would be destroying employment." That is exactly what I am saying. I will read again. The interviewer asked you that your Prime Minister, as the Leader of the Opposition, used to say that this kind of reforms rather than creating employment will destroy employment, to which Mr. Kamal Nath, a very obedient Minister said, "That is absolutely correct."

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, may I respond to this? ...*(Interruptions)*... Give me a chance, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I must thank him for giving me the compliment, a compliment which he is not very liberal with ...*(Interruptions)*... But I want to clarify that in 2005 we were carrying out the studies of FDI in retail. I want to remind the Leader of the Opposition that it was me as Commerce Minister who had promoted the retail and wholesale In B to B. It was me. Mr. Sitaram Yechury who is sitting there is a witness because he agreed with me at that time when we opened up single brand. I must say that in 2009, in early 2009, it was the Ministry of which I was the Minister, we made reform in single brand, in investment in single brand retail. This is borne out by facts. I must say that this is being quoted out of the context. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding? ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be a discussion like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, Mr. Kamal Nath. ...*(Interruptions)*... There cannot be discussion like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think let the hon. Leader of the Opposition complete and then you can have your views. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I must, once again, confess that I have always been a silent and a great admirer of Shri Kamal Nath. He has always been in a league of his own. For rejecting the FDI in multi-brand retail, he took the credit then; for having it allowed, he wants to take the credit now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are a man of principles. You rejected it on the principle of *swadeshi* and, now, you accepted it on the principle of 'opening out'. In any case, it is supported by principles of both sides.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have never rejected it.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Dasmunsi is not keeping the best of health. He, as a Chief Whip, went to the extent, on behalf of Congress Party, of not only criticizing this policy, the words he used were 'this is anti-national'. Maybe, it was somewhat an exaggerated phrase. But that was your stand. What has the Parliamentary Standing Committee said? I have the full Report, but I won't read the Report. They, in a unanimous recommendation, said that in a country like India, which has such a large population, multi-brand retail will be destructive and should not be allowed. And, there were MPs from all parties in the Parliamentary Standing Committee. उन्होंने जो फ्रेज यूज़ की, उन्होंने कहा कि यह जो अनऑर्गेनाइज़ रिटेलर है, यह इस देश में रोजगार की अनऑर्गेनाइज़ सेफ्टी वॉल है। It is the unorganized safety wall of the Indian population. जिसको गांव में, शहर में नौकरी नहीं मिलती, वह कोई रेड़ी लगा लेता है, छोटी दुकान लगा लेता है, इसलिए आप इसका सर्वनाश मत कीजिए। सभी सदस्यों ने सर्वसम्मति से यह कहा कि इसको इस देश में आने नहीं देना है, समाप्त करना है। उपसभापति जी, कई तर्क दिए जाते हैं, जिनका कोई अध्ययन नहीं होता है। यह कहना कि सरकार में एक कमेटी बन गई, उसने एक अध्ययन कर लिया और कमेटी में वही लोग थे, जो हमेशा अपने आपको पश्चिमी देशों की जो लिब्रलाइजेशन की भाषा है, उसके प्रति वचनबद्ध मानते हैं। मैंने आपको एक तर्क बतलाया, जो पूरी दुनिया का अध्ययन भी है कि मिडिल मेन जाता है तो उसका लाभ किसान को नहीं होता है, उसका लाभ रिटेलर को होता है। क्योंकि वह रिटेलर इतना ताकतवर बन जाता है, उसके पास इतनी इकॉनॉमिक पावर आ जाती है कि खरीदारी के मामले में और बेचने के मामले में वह सबसे बड़ा सुपर मिडिल मेन बन जाता है। आप इनकी वेबसाइट्स पर इनके दस्तावेज़ पढ़िए, इनके बिजनेस की नीति है – EDLC – Everyday Low Cost. Everyday Low Cost का अर्थ है, सबसे सस्ते दाम पर खरीदिए और महंगे से महंगे दाम पर बेचिए। You buy low-priced and you sell costliest. जब ताकत इतनी बढ़ जाती है कि 65% स्ट्रक्चर्ड रिटेल इंग्लैण्ड की मार्किट को कैप्चर कर गया, अमरीका की मार्किट को कैप्चर कर गया, तो आप दूसरे देशों में भी जाकर देखिए कि क्या स्थिति है। ब्राज़ील में एक स्टोर था, वह स्टोर Carrefour में मर्ज हो गया। आज Sao Paulo स्टेट की 69% मार्किट उस एक स्टोर के पास है। आप दुनिया के एक-एक देश में देखिए, 60% से लेकर 70% तक के बाजार के ऊपर इस चेन का कब्ज़ा है। यहां अलग-अलग प्रकार की चेन्स हैं। जब किसान बेचने जाता है, तो इस चेन के अलावा उसको कोई दूसरा विकल्प नहीं मिलता, जब खरीदने जाता है तो भी उसको इसी चेन से खरीदना पड़ता है। They decide the market. Their ability to abuse the dominance is immense. And, that is why anti-trust actions, in many countries, have to be

invoked against them. अब एक अंतिम तर्क बचा है कि हमारे यहां पर वेस्टेज बहुत ज्यादा है, खाद्यान्न बहुत ज्यादा खराब होते हैं, जिसकी वजह से किसान को बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस पर कितना अध्ययन हुआ है? आपने अभी-अभी कहा कि 35-40 प्रतिशत तक वेजिटेबल्स बेकार चली जाती हैं, किसान को हर साल 65,000 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान होता है। इसमें तरह-तरह के आंकड़े बना लिए गए हैं। DIPP, जो आनन्द शर्मा जी का विभाग है, उसने जो अध्ययन किया, उसने थोड़ा exaggeration कम कर दिया। उसने कहा, "As per some industry estimates, so, they are going by estimates of the industry — 25 to 30 per cent of fruits and vegetables and 5 to 7 per cent of foodgrains are wasted." So, they brought down the wastage figure. Post Harvest Engineering and Technology को जो सेंट्रल इंस्टीट्यूट है, पंजाब में है, उसने अध्ययन किया और एक-एक फसल का किया। 30 परसेंट, 40 परसेंट, 50 परसेंट, 65 हजार करोड़, ये आंकड़े हम देते रहे। चूंकि यह इतना बड़ा आंकड़ा है, इसलिए इनको आने दीजिए। Cereals — 3.9 to 6 per cent; pulses — 4.3 to 6.1 per cent; oilseeds — 6 per cent; fruits and vegetables — 5.8 to 18 per cent (different categories); milk — 0.8 per cent; fisheries — 2.9 per cent; meat — 2.3 per cent and poultry — 3.7 per cent.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह किस संगठन ने बताया?

श्री अरुण जेटली: Central Institute of Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology, Punjab. यह सरकारी संस्था है। अगर आपको उस पर भी शक है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: ये आंकड़े पंजाब के हैं, देश के नहीं।

श्री अरुण जेटली: चलिए, देश के एक कृषि मंत्री हैं और आपके यूपीए के बहुत प्रमुख सदस्य हैं, शरद पवार जी। वे महाराष्ट्र के होंगे, लेकिन यूपीए के भी हैं। उन्होंने 8 मई, 2012 को इस संसद में जवाब दिया, लोक सभा में, इसी साल। "Percentage of estimated losses in major products: 3.9 per cent in cereals — this is cumulative loss — pulses — 4.3 per cent; oilseeds — 6 per cent; fruits and vegetables — 5.8 per cent and milk — 0.8 per cent, तो जो पंजाब वाला आंकड़ा है, वह यूपीए ने स्वीकार कर लिया और इस संसद को बता दिया कि यह आंकड़ा है। Your entire debate is based on deception. It is based on concoction of figures. ...(Interruptions)... So, you exaggerate the amount of wastage, create a horror situation and then say, "Therefore, cold storages are required; cold storages are rocket science and, therefore, our food supply chain must be handed over to the foreigners, whether it creates unemployment or is destructive of employment." And, then, have some small debating argument to say one DIPP official circulated a note; that is what that note said.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

[MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.]

Mr. Chairman, this is the experience of the other countries.

आप उन देशों का market share देखिए। मैंने अभी उदाहरण दिया। ब्राजील का स्टोर है, Pao de Acucar. जब FDI की अनुमति हुई, तो वह Carrefour में merge कर गया। आज साओ पाओलो स्टेट का 69 परसेंट एक चेन के पास चला गया। जिसको खरीदना है, वहां जाए और जिसको बेचना है, वहां जाए। आप स्वीडन, बेल्जियम, आस्ट्रेलिया, मेक्सिको का उदाहरण देखिए। मेक्सिको ने दो समझौते किए। एक, अमेरिका से North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) किया और दूसरा, FDI retail में खोल दी। 50 परसेंट छोटे उद्योग, स्टोर बंद हुए। उन देशों की जनसंख्या तो बहुत कम है, लेकिन जिस देश की जनसंख्या इतनी अधिक है, जहां लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करना बहुत आवश्यक है, उन देशों में क्या होगा? अंत में इस तरह का एक उदाहरण दे दो कि वालमार्ट ने किसी देशी कम्पनी के साथ एक स्टोर खोला है, 6000 किसानों को लाभ मिल गया, पेप्सी ने आलू उगाए, तो उसमें 500 एकड़ में ऐसी फसल हो गई। In economics theory, this is called the fallacy of composition. In a country, as wide as India and as big as India, you pick up an isolated example. It may be true of that isolated case, but it will be equally untrue of the whole nation. इसलिए, 50 एकड़ में जो हो सकता है, मान लो मेरा 5 एकड़ का फार्म है और उसमें बहुत अच्छी फसल होती है, लेकिन इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि पूरे देश में उसी प्रकार की फसल होगी। This is the fallacy of composition. यह आइसोलेटिड उदाहरण दे देना कि केवल वॉलमार्ट की वजह से 6000 किसानों को लाभ मिल गया या पेप्सी की वजह से 500 एकड़ में बहुत अच्छा आलू हुआ और इससे हमने पूरे देश को परम वैभव पर पहुंचा दिया, यह तर्क नहीं हो सकता। This is a fallacy of composition. उस उत्साह में न आइए।

आनन्द शर्मा जी, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी भी यहां हैं, हम सब राजनीतिक दल जब सरकार में होते हैं, तो एक भूल करते हैं, शायद हमने भी भूल की थी। हम कई बार तर्क बनाते हैं, प्रचार करते हैं और समाज में उसको स्वीकार करने वाला कोई नहीं होता, लेकिन हम स्वयं उसको स्वीकार करते हैं। The biggest danger that politicians fall into is when they start buying their own arguments even when nobody outside is buying them, and this is precisely what is happening to your Government.

Sir, my appeal to you is, India with its size, with its population, with the kind of unemployment it will generate, the adverse impact on manufacturing jobs, the

displacement of retail jobs, this is not the time that you have to introduce this policy. You can try and force this policy, but India will not accept this policy.

So, I urge you, I beseech of you, the arrogance of power may persuade to stand by it and be rigid, but it always pays to be humble and open-minded; please reconsider this policy and withdraw it. My appeal to all my friends in the Opposition is that in one voice, we must be together in rejecting it. हमारे जो साथी थोड़ी दुविधा में हैं, वे जानते हैं कि इस नीति का बहुत नुकसान होने वाला है। They know that this policy is harmful to the country. If you are willing to proclaim, we are also prepared to strike. प्रवचन कर दें, लेकिन प्रहार करने से रुक जाएं, यह गलती मत कीजिए। विशेष रूप से, हमारे जो नामांकित सदस्य यहां हैं, the Nominated Members represent the conscience of this country. Therefore, this is the time when they have to think of this country. This is not time for thanks-giving to the Government which was gracious enough to nominate you. This is the time for thinking of this country and speaking in one voice and saying 'no' to this policy which is going to hurt the interest of this country. Thank you very much.

सुश्री मायावती (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, केन्द्र सरकार के खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में एफडीआई लाने के निर्णय पर मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से कुछ जरूरी बातें रखूं, इससे पहले हमारी पार्टी आपकी इस बात के लिए आभारी है कि आपने देश में जनहित से जुड़े इस अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर राज्य सभा में भी नियम 168 के तहत चर्चा कराने का निर्णय लिया और आज इस निर्णय के तहत सम्बन्धित मुद्दे पर आप चर्चा करा भी रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, केन्द्र सरकार के खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में एफडीआई लाने के निर्णय के बारे में अब मैं अपनी बात रखूं, लेकिन इससे पहले मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि कल लोक सभा में विपक्ष की नेता * ने इस मुद्दे की आड़ में हमारी पार्टी व पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व के बारे में कुछ मामलों को लेकर कुछ बेबुनियाद तथ्यहीन, फिजूल व * किस्म की बातें कही हैं।

अर्थात् उन्होंने इस किस्म की बातें कब कहीं थीं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, यह * शब्द का इस्तेमाल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): वहां पर बोल रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... यहां हाऊस के बारे में, तो आपको ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... मिश्रा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आज आप खड़े हो गए? ...(व्यवधान)... आज आप खड़े हो गए? ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनने को तैयार होइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any expression has been used which is inappropriate, appropriate action would be taken. ...(व्यवधान)... सतीश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, हम कैसे बोलने दें? ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरे हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स इस हाउस में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: दूसरे हाउस में आपकी नेता ने हमारे मेम्बर के बारे में बोला, तो आपकी समझ में नहीं आया? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow the speech to continue. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये अपनी बात रख रही हैं, लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: पाठक जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, * शब्द अनपार्लियामेंटरी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैं इसे देखूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उससे ज्यादा गहरा वर्ड होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... * से ज्यादा गिरा हुआ वर्ड होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: सर, जब कल इस विषय पर वोटिंग होने वाली थी और वोटिंग होने से पहले हमारी पार्टी ने तो सरकार के जवाब से अपनी सहमति न जताते हुए जब हाउस से बहिर्गमन किया, तो उसके बाद उन्होंने हाउस के अन्दर जिस किसम की भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया, उसकी हमारी पार्टी कड़े शब्दों में निन्दा करती है। ...(व्यवधान)... खास तौर से उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा, उससे ऐसा लगता है, जो एक पुरानी कहावत है कि एक बार जंगल में एक लोमड़ी घूम रही थी। उसे अंगूर की एक बेल नज़र आई। उस पर बहुत ज्यादा अंगूर लगे हुए थे। इससे उसके मुँह में पानी आ गया। उसने सोचा कि मुझे अंगूर खाने चाहिए। उसने बहुत उछल-कूद कर उसे खाने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वह लोमड़ी अंगूर नहीं खा पाई, क्योंकि उसकी हाइट कम थी। उसने उछल-कूद करके बहुत कोशिश की, लेकिन वह अंगूर नहीं तोड़ पाई। उसके बाद उसने कहा कि 'अंगूर खट्टे हैं'। कल खास तौर से वोटिंग होने से पहले जिस तरीके से हमारी पार्टी के बारे में, हमारी पार्टी के मुख्य नेतृत्व के बारे में या राष्ट्रीय नेतृत्व के बारे में जिस भाषा का उन्होंने इस्तेमाल किया है, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारी पार्टी के बहिर्गमन करने के बाद उनको यह अच्छा नहीं लगा कि बी.एस.पी. ने हाउस से बहिर्गमन किया है। इससे विपक्ष को लगा कि हमें नुकसान होगा, तो इसलिए जैसे एक लोमड़ी होती है और जब उसको कुछ नहीं मिला तो उसने 'अंगूर खट्टे हैं' कह दिया, वैसे ही जब उनको लगा कि हमारी पार्टी का समर्थन उनको नहीं मिल रहा है, तो उन्होंने जिस किसम की लैंग्विज़ का इस्तेमाल किया ...(व्यवधान)... जिस किसम की लैंग्विज़ का इस्तेमाल किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

2.00 P.M.

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please allow the discussion to continue. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगी कि ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सतीश जी, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... देखिए, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... यह देश की परम्परा के खिलाफ हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please one minute. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, किसी का नाम नहीं लिया गया है, बल्कि एक उदाहरण दिया गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, यह परंपरा के खिलाफ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : One minute please ...(Interruptions)... कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, यह नई परंपरा बन जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (बिहार): सर, यह परंपरा के खिलाफ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, कृपया बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। एक मिनट मेरी बात सुनिए।

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इसमें व्यवस्था क्या होती है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री बलबीर पुंज: जो समझ में आता है, वह बोल देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप किस तरह से बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इनको कहिए कि ये सुनने के लिए तैयार रहें। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request all hon. Members who are participating in the debate to observe the established etiquette of discussion. Anything which is unparliamentary will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

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the decision of *Government to allow*
FDI in Multi-brand *retail sector*

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, लोमड़ी parliamentary है या unparliamentary? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र: यहां किस्सा कोई और है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, in this House and in the other House, the phrase 'grapes are sour' has been used many times over many years. ...(Interruptions)... So, 'grapes are sour' is a phrase. ...(Interruptions)... When you translate it and give it in the context of how this has come, it is not unparliamentary at all. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप यह बोलने वाले कौन होते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, ये बोलने वाले कौन होते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ruling will be given here. ...(Interruptions)... That is it. ...(Interruptions)... Please resume your places. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। That is an opinion. ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, मैं चाहूंगी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY (West Bengal): Who has eaten the grapes? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, उन्होंने कल कहा था और आज राज्य सभा में विपक्ष के नेता ने भी घुमा फिरा कर उन्हीं बातों को indirectly, अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर हमला करते हुए यह कहा और खास तौर से, मान्यवर, बड़े दुख की बात यह है कि जब किसी भी महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर संसद के अंदर वोटिंग होती है, अर्थात् चर्चा होने के बाद संसद के अंदर वोटिंग होती है और उस वोटिंग में यदि हमारी पार्टी खिलाफ में वोट देती है या हाउस का बहिर्गमन करती है, तो फिर हमारे विरोधी लोग दुखी होकर, दुर्भावनावाश हमारे ऊपर अक्सर सीबीआई के दबाव में होने का आरोप लगा देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... अर्थात् हमारे बारे में विरोधी पार्टियों के लिए अब इस किस्म का आरोप लगाना एक प्रकार से फैशन सा बन गया है और इस बात का जीता-जागता उदाहरण यह है कि कल लोक सभा में विपक्ष की नेता * ने ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, ये नाम नहीं ले सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, उन्होंने नाम लिया था। ...(व्यवधान).... कल की प्रोसीडिंग पढ़ लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... उन्होंने हमारी नेता का नाम लिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान).... आप एक मिनट बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. नज़मा ए. हेपतुल्ला: सर, इसके लिए वहां खड़े होकर object कर सकते थे। ...(व्यवधान).... वहां object करना चाहिए, यहां नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, आज उस सदन की चर्चा यहां हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: इसका संदर्भ क्या होगा? ...(व्यवधान)... संदर्भ होगा कि वहां की सदन की चर्चा आप यहां करा रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: You are in the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Give your ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह लोक सभा की प्रोसीडिंग्स में है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रोसीडिंग्स का जिक्र हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप एक मिनट सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, प्रोसीडिंग्स में रिकॉर्ड पर यह है, उसका जिक्र हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी, उस सदन का व्यक्ति इस सदन में आ करके वहां की बात नहीं कह सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह प्रक्रिया में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने जब वहां नाम लिया, तब आपको समझ में नहीं आया? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या वह प्रोसीडिंग्स में नहीं आया? ...(व्यवधान)... आप वहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: यह परम्परा का सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: कटियार साहब, परम्परा आपने डाली है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप कहें तो अच्छा-अच्छा, हम कहें तो गलत! ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: परम्परा ये डालते हैं और ये परम्परा की बात कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक मिनट, आप सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: परम्परा आपने वहां डाली है ...(व्यवधान)... आप परम्परा को सुनने के लिए तैयार होइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: हम तो तैयार हैं। हम ...(व्यवधान)...

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the decision of *Government to allow*
FDI in Multi-brand *retail sector*

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: तो बैठिए फिर ...(व्यवधान)... बैठ जाइए।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: लेकिन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, आप। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... It is an established practice that names of Members of the other House will not be taken here. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Sir, yesterday, the Leader of the Opposition took the name of Shri N.K. Singh in Lok Sabha. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, but one wrong cannot ...(Interruptions)... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA: You should have objected and you should have. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Yesterday, she took the name ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would plead ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... May I call the House to maintain order ? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : वहां पर जब उन्होंने इनका नाम लिया था, तो उन्होंने क्यों लिया था? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : मिश्रा जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा : उन्होंने नाम लिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने नाम क्यों लिया था?... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN : What happened in the other House cannot be a justification for committing a wrong here. This has its own procedures, its own decorum. We will not be influenced by whatever happend elsewhere...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार : सभापति जी, आपने व्यवस्था अच्छी दे दी, धन्यवाद। लेकिन, अगर सरकार के मंत्री इस प्रकार बार-बार खड़े होकर बोलेंगे, इसका यह अर्थ है कि आप बहस नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : बैठ जाइए, आप। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार : वे इस पर डिबेट नहीं चाहते हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I request hon. Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: यह आपस में सांठ-गांठ है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह पूरी सांठ-गांठ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, इनकी पार्टी इनको किसी विषय पर बोलने नहीं देती है, इसीलिए यह बोल रहे हैं, इनको आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: इनकी पार्टी इनको बोलने नहीं देती, इनको बहस नहीं करने देती।
...(व्यवधान)... ये इसीलिए इस तरीके से बोल रहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request all concerned ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप इनको सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, now, let's get on with the debate. Precious time is being lost in this. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री विनय कटियार: महोदय, जो रिकॉर्ड पर आया है, उसको हटाया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, इस बात का जीता-जागता उदाहरण यह है कि कल लोक सभा में विपक्ष की नेता ने एफडीआई के मुद्दे पर अपने भाषण में कहा है, उनका भाषण रिकॉर्ड पर है और जो उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है, वह मैं आपको बता रही हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute, please.

सुश्री मायावती: यह कल उन्होने कहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। There is a ruling:

"One 18 March, 2005, while making his speech during discussion on the Budget (General) 2005-2006, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy stated that in Lok Sabha the issue of tax on withdrawal of Rs. 10,000 or more was raised.

The Deputy Chairman objected to this and ruled:

You cannot quote the proceedings of the other House in this House."

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): कमलनाथ जी, आप मंत्री हैं, अब आप बताइए कि
...(व्यवधान)... आप क्या बोल रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, allow the discussion to continue. ...(Interruptions)..
Please, silence ...(Interruptions).... I request. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, इस बात का जीता जागता उदाहरण यह है कि कल लोक सभा में और आज राज्य सभा में भी विपक्ष की नेता ने एफ.डी.आई. के मुद्दे पर अपने भाषण में घुमा फिरा कर इस बात को कहा है कि हर कोई अपने-अपने कारणों से वोट दे सकता था लेकिन दिक्कत यह है कि जब कारण एफ.डी.आई. बनाम सी.बी.आई. बन जाए तो फिर रास्ता क्या होगा? फिर एफ.डी.आई. नजदीक है या सी.बी.आई. नजदीक है? चूंकि बी.जे.पी. एक जिम्मेदार पार्टी है और बी.जे.पी. के जिम्मेदार नेताओं की तरफ से या उनके माध्यम से सी.बी.आई. बनाम एफ.डी.आई. कह कर सी.बी.आई. का जिक्र करते हुए सी.बी.आई. के दबाव में होने का इशारा किया गया है। इसलिए मैं यह जरूरी समझती हूँ कि भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने केन्द्र में अपने शासन काल के दौरान सी.बी.आई. का दुरुपयोग किस प्रकार से किया है इसका भी आज माननीय सदन में खुलासा हो जाना चाहिए। मान्यवर, जनवरी, 2002 में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत (मध्य प्रदेश): इनका एफ.डी.आई. के बारे में कोई अध्ययन नहीं है, केवल सरकार से सांठ-गांठ करके एफ.डी.आई. लागू कराना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: अब परेशानी हो रही है अपने बारे में सुनने में। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: इस एफ.डी.आई. से किसानों का गला घोटने का काम होगा या गरीबों ...(व्यवधान)... और आज हो सकता है कि यह उनके पक्ष में वोट भी करेंगे।

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, जनवरी, 2002 में जब उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार थी और उसके मुख्यमंत्री उस समय श्री राजनाथ सिंह थे, जिन्होंने उस समय आगरा में ताज कॉरिडोर बनाने की पहल पर निर्णय लिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस समय उत्तर प्रदेश में बी.जे.पी. की सरकार चल रही थी, जिन्होंने उस समय आगरा में ताज कॉरिडोर बनाने की पहल की थी और इस संबंध में निर्णय लिया था। इसके बाद मई, 2002 में फिर मेरे नेतृत्व में यू.पी. की सरकार बनी और फिर अगस्त, सितम्बर, 2002 में मिशन मेनेजमेंट बोर्ड जिसका गठन माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्देशानुसार किया गया था और जिसके अध्यक्ष मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश थे और जिस मिशन मेनेजमेंट बोर्ड में एक दर्जन से ज्यादा मेम्बर्स थे, जिसमें केन्द्र सरकार के कई नुमाइन्दे भी थे, उन्होंने मिल कर ताज कॉरिडोर बनाने के प्रस्ताव की स्वीकृति दी थी। इस किस्म के प्रस्ताव को सहमति प्रदान करने में वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री का कोई भी रोल नहीं होता है, अर्थात् इस प्रकरण में मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में हमने कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया था, बल्कि इस निर्णय की फाइल हमारे समक्ष मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में कभी भी नहीं रखी गई थी। लेकिन यह खास ध्यान देने की बात है कि इन सब बातों को भली-भाँति जानते हुए उस समय केन्द्र में बी.जे.पी. की सरकार ने अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में मुझ पर दबाव बनाने के लिए मुझे सी.बी.आई. द्वारा ताज प्रकरण में जबरन फर्जी फंसाकर, इसकी आड़ में फिर आय से अधिक सम्पत्ति होने का मामला भी दर्ज करा दिया था। अर्थात् यह मामला बी.जे.पी. ने पर्दे के पीछे से अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में दर्ज करवाया था। मैं आज आपके सामने माननीय सदन को यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि उस समय ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यह बहस एफ.डी.आई. पर है, इसका उत्तर कौन देगा। ...(व्यवधान)... यह बहस एफ.डी.आई. पर है, इसका उत्तर कौन देगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने सी.बी.आई. का जिक्र किया है, आपने सी.बी.आई. की बात कही है, आपके लीडर ने सी.बी.आई. की बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)... आपने सी.बी.आई. के दबाव की बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)... आपने सी.बी.आई. बनाम एफ.डी.आई. की बात कही है ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, एफ.डी.आई. बनाम सी.बी.आई. इन्होंने किया है, सी.बी.आई. का नाम लिया है, एजेंसी का नाम लिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I appeal to all concerned? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम को इसका उत्तर देने का मौका दीजिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have another speaker listed. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: बिल्कुल उत्तर दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदन को बता रही थी कि यह मामला बी.जे.पी. ने पर्दे के पीछे रहकर अपने राजनीतिक स्वार्थ में इसलिए दर्ज कराया था क्योंकि उस समय बी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व में केन्द्र में सरकार चल रही थी और उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारी पार्टी के नेतृत्व में सरकार चल रही थी। उस दौरान बी.जे.पी. के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने सन् 2003 में मुझे दिल्ली बुलाकर यह कहा था कि सन् 2004 में लोक सभा का आम चुनाव होने वाला है। हम चाहते हैं कि समय से पहले चुनाव हो जाए और हम नेशनल लेवल पर आपके साथ लोक सभा का चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं। हमने बोला कि हम आपके साथ मिलकर सरकार जरूर बना सकते हैं, लेकिन चुनाव नहीं लड़ेंगे क्योंकि हमारी और आपकी विचारधारा अलग है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है।

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले में, खास तौर से बी.जे.पी. के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में 80 लोक सभा की सीट्स हैं। आप 80 में से 60 हम को दे दो, 20 आप रख लो। ...(व्यवधान).... हमने कहा कि ऐसा नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: आपने अनुमति किस पर दी है - एफ.डी.आई. पर या सी.बी.आई. पर, यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है?

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Please allow the discussion to proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: बी.जे.पी. के राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने हम से यह कहा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हम आपके साथ मिलकर चुनाव लड़ना चाहते हैं। हम 80 में से 60 सीट्स रख लेते हैं और 20 आपको दे देते हैं। हम ने बोला ऐसा नहीं होगा। उन्होंने कहा कि हम आप से सपोर्ट विदड्रा कर लेंगे। हमने बोला कि कल के बजाय आज सपोर्ट विदड्रा कर लो, लेकिन हम अपनी ideology को साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों के हाथों में गिरवी नहीं रखेंगे जिसकी वजह से मैंने 25 अगस्त, 2003 को ...(व्यवधान).... मुख्यमंत्री के पद से खुद इस्तीफा दिया था और अपनी आइडियोलॉजी को कायम रखा था। ...(व्यवधान).... इस प्रकार बी.जे.पी. ने सत्ता का दुरुपयोग कर के अक्टूबर माह 2003 में सी.बी.आई. से जबरन मेरे घर व रिश्तेदारों के यहां छापे पड़वाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज।

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: * that this is out of relevance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't come here. ...(Interruptions)... आप Well में नहीं आएंगे, आप वहां से नहीं बोल सकते।

सुश्री मायावती: अब आपने यह आरोप लगाया है कि बी.एस.पी. ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप वहां से नहीं बोल सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... आप रूल जानते हैं। आप वहां से नहीं बोलेंगे, अपनी जगह पर जाइए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उन्होंने यहां पर सीबीआई का जिक्र किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you please sit down, hon. gentlemen? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने सीबीआई का नाम लिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, हम आपसे संरक्षण चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past two of the clock

The House reassembled at twenty nine minutes past two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please proceed.

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, मैं यह बता रही थी कि विपक्ष की ओर से, खास तौर से विपक्ष के नेता और बी.जे.पी. की ओर से समय-समय पर हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर खास तौर से सी.बी.आई. का दबाव होने का जो आरोप समय-समय पर लगाया जाता रहा है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। सही मायने में हमारी पार्टी के मामले में या मेरे मामले में सी.बी.आई. का जो दुरुपयोग किया गया है, यह भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने किया है, जब सेंटर में बी.जे.पी. की सरकार थी। इसके पीछे बी.जे.पी. का राजनीतिक स्वार्थ था, जिसका मैंने जिक्र भी किया है। बी.जे.पी. के लोग यह चाहते थे कि बी.एस.पी. के साथ नेशनल लेवल पर चुनाव लड़कर सेंटर में दोबारा से हम पावर में आ जाएंगे, लेकिन हमने बी.जे.पी. के लोगों को यही कहा कि हम आपके साथ मिलकर सरकार तो बना सकते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: सभापति जी, राजनीतिक समझौते समय-समय पर होते रहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप ज़रा बैठ जाएं।

सुश्री मायावती: लेकिन हम अपनी ideology का समझौता नहीं कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: कई बार राजनीतिक ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please let the speech be finished. ...(Interruptions)...

सुश्री मायावती: और इतना ही नहीं, मान्यवर सन् 2004 में सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ। ...(व्यवधान).... अरे भाई, बैठ जाओ, थोड़ा सा सुन लो। ...(व्यवधान).... मान्यवर, सन् 2004 में सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप लोग बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मैं नाम नहीं ले रही हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions).... बैठ जाइए... बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, सन् 2004 में सत्ता परिवर्तन हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए।

सुश्री मायावती: ताज प्रकरण का मामला और आय से अधिक सम्पत्ति रखने का मामला सी.बी.आई. में लटका रहा, लेकिन सन् 2003 से लेकर लगातार लगभग आठ-नौ वर्षों तक ये विरोधी लोग इस बात को लेकर प्रचार करते रहे। जब भी कोई मामला पार्लियामेंट में चर्चा के लिए आया और वोटिंग की बात आई, तो हमेशा हमारी पार्टी के ऊपर यही आरोप लगाया जाता रहा कि सी.बी.आई. के दबाव में बी.एस.पी. ऐसे डिजीजन लेती है। इस आरोप से बचने के लिए हम खुद सी.बी.आई. के खिलाफ इन दोनों मामलों—ताज प्रकरण और इसकी आड़ में आय से अधिक सम्पत्ति होने का जो गलत मामला ज़बरन मेरे खिलाफ सी.बी.आई. द्वारा दर्ज किया गया था, को लेकर माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गए और खुशी की बात यह है कि माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने हमको न्याय दिया। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि हम लोग व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ में कांग्रेस या बी.जे.पी. से मिले होते, तो फिर हम लोग इन मामलों में सी.बी.आई. के खिलाफ माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में क्यों जाते? जब कि इस बारे में मेरा सत्ता और विपक्ष, खास तौर से विपक्ष के नेताओं को दावे के साथ यह कहना है कि हम लोग बुरे से बुरे वक्त में भी न कभी सी.बी.आई. से डरे हैं, न ही कभी केंद्र में कांग्रेस व बी.जे.पी. के नेतृत्व में रही सरकारों से डरे हैं और न ही हमने कभी अपनी पार्टी व व्यक्तिगत स्वार्थ में सी.बी.आई. या केंद्र की सत्ता का दुरुपयोग किया है, लेकिन एफ.डी.आई. के मुद्दे पर फिर भी विपक्ष के लोग जो मनगढ़ंत कहानी बताते रहते हैं कि सी.बी.आई. के दबाव में बी.एस.पी. इस किस्म का निर्णय लेती है, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि मानो विपक्ष के लोग इस मामले में अपना खुद का तजुर्बा बता रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इन्होंने समय लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... इन्होंने डिस्टर्ब किया।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, आप बैठ जाइए। आपकी पार्टी का समय खत्म हो गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: नहीं, नहीं, कैसे? हमारी बात तो पूरी आई नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: देखिए, पार्टी का समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: हमारी बात पूरी नहीं सुनी गई है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी बात सुनी नहीं
गई है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपने हमारा समय लिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने डिस्टर्ब करके हमारा
समय लिया। चेयरमैन साहब, आपने मैत्रेयन जी को समय दिया, आप हमारी नेता को समय
कैसे नहीं देंगे?

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, अखबारों में मैंने आज यह भी खबर पढ़ी है कि बसपा वाले
कहते हैं कि हम साम्प्रदायिकों के साथ वोट नहीं करेंगे। लेकिन इस बारे में, मेरी खासतौर
से भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोगों से यह कहना है कि हमारी पार्टी इस मामले में हमेशा
अटल रहेगी और कभी भी विचलित होने वाली नहीं है, अर्थात् हमारी पार्टी साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों
पर अपनी धर्मनिरपेक्षता का रंग तो जरूर चढ़ा सकती है, लेकिन उनका रंग कभी भी अपने
ऊपर नहीं चढ़ने देगी। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: तीन-तीन बार रंग चढ़ा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: और इसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण यह है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठ जाइए, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए।
...(व्यवधान)... मायावती जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...
प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: आप बैठ जाइए। आप अपनी बात कह देना। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विनय कटियार: आप बैठाओ मत। ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री मायावती: हम नहीं कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, मैं साम्प्रदायिकता
के बारे में बता रही थी। इसको लेकर विपक्ष के लोग, खासतौर से बीजेपी के लोग अक्सर
यह कहते हैं कि हमने तीन बार आपको उत्तर प्रदेश का मुख्यमंत्री बनाया, वहां पर कोयलेशन
गवर्नमेंट बनी, लेकिन हुआ क्या? तीन बार कोयलेशन गवर्नमेंट बनी और तीनों ही बार हमने
इनकी पार्टी का रंग अपने ऊपर नहीं चढ़ने दिया, बल्कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का रंग इनके ऊपर

चढ़ाया, जिसका नतीजा यह है कि आज उत्तर प्रदेश में भारतीय जनता पार्टी तीसरे नम्बर पर आकर खड़ी हो गई है।

अखबारों के माध्यम से मुझे पता चला है कि एफडीआई के मुद्दे पर हमारी पार्टी को लेकर भाई-बहन की कथा सुनाई गई है। यह मैंने अखबारों में पढ़ा है। कल जो भाई-बहन की कथा सुनाई गई है, उसका सच यह है कि यह रिश्ता मैंने नहीं बनाया है, बल्कि यह रिश्ता सन् 1995 में बीजेपी के कुछ वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने किस स्वार्थ में बनाया है, इसके बारे में, मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कह सकती हूँ। लेकिन इस संदर्भ में, सही मायने में सच्चाई यह है कि सन् 1995 में बीजेपी के कुछ वरिष्ठ नेता मेरे घर पर खुद मेरे से राखी बंधवाने के लिए आये थे और राखी बंधवाने के बाद उन्होंने यह कहा था कि आज से बीजेपी के सभी लोग आपके भाई-बहन हैं, अर्थात् बीजेपी की भावनाओं की कद्र करते हुए, यदि मैं बीजेपी के नेताओं को, खासतौर से विपक्ष के नेताओं को भाई या बहन कह देती हूँ, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि मैं अपनी पार्टी के उसूलों को इनके हाथों में बेच दूँ। मैंने अपनी जिंदगी में अपनी मूवमेंट के लिए कभी भी ऐसा नहीं किया है। इसके अलावा कल लोक सभा में हमारी पार्टी के बहिर्गमन के बाद, मुझे अखबारों में यह पढ़ने के लिए मिला है कि विपक्ष के लोगों ने अपनी हार को देखते हुए एस.सी./एस.टी. आरक्षण के विधेयक को लेकर मेरे बारे में तथा हमारी पार्टी के बारे में जिस प्रकार की भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया है, उससे उसका कल का बर्ताव * के समान प्रतीत होता हुआ नज़र आता है। अखबारों के माध्यम से हमें यह भी पढ़ने के लिए मिला है कि लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में विरोधी पार्टी के लोग, उसमें भी बीजेपी के लोग इस किस्म की बातें कर रहे हैं, जो बातें मुझे अखबारों के माध्यम से पढ़ने के लिए मिली हैं, इससे इनके * दर्शाता है, जिस पर कोई टीका-टिप्पणी करके ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ये अनपार्लियामेंट्री शब्द हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्हें रिकार्ड से हटाया जाए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No unparliamentary word will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: सर, ये अनपार्लियामेंट्री शब्द है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No unparliamentary word will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: यहां पर live telecast हो रहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विनय कटियार: सर, यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

सुश्री मायावती: मान्यवर, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में आज के मुख्य विषय अर्थात् विदेशी किराना के मुद्दे की ओर अब आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहती हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ये ...(व्यवधान)... क्या कोई पार्लियामेंट्री शब्द है?
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record.

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी: सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए। आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

शुश्री मायावती: सर, मैं आपका ध्यान मुख्य विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ। मान्यवर, चर्चा में केन्द्र सरकार के खुदरा बाजार अर्थात् किराना के क्षेत्र में FDI लाने के इस अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मेरे बोलने से पहले सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष की ओर से जो कुछ बातें कही गई हैं, मैं यहां उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहती। मैं उनकी डिटेल्स में भी नहीं जाना चाहती हूँ। इस संदर्भ में हमारी पार्टी का यह कहना है कि किसी भी विकासशील देश के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि विकास के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में अधिक से अधिक पूंजी निवेश हो। आपको विदेशी पूंजी निवेश की अनुमति देते समय इस बात की तरफ जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिए कि प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश यानी FDI से देश की घरेलू अर्थव्यवस्था पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव न पड़े। अर्थात् पूंजी निवेश किसी भी देश के लिए तो आवश्यक है किन्तु किन क्षेत्रों में पूंजी निवेश कराया जाए, उसको भी देखा जाना चाहिए। प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश वह होता है, जो स्थानीय संसाधनों का उपयोग करके वैल्यु एडिशन करे और वैल्यु एडिशन करके स्थानीय बाजार में बेचे या विदेशों में उसका निर्यात करे अथवा ऐसे क्षेत्रों में होना चाहिए जिससे कि देश में आवश्यक जरूरी अवस्थापना सुविधाओं की बढ़ोतरी हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

शुश्री मायावती: सर, बस पांच मिनट और दीजिए। मैं अपने मुद्दे पर आने वाली हूँ। यहां रिटेल में ही प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश को आमंत्रित करके स्थानीय संसाधनों के उपयोग की कोई शर्त न लगाकर उनको अनुमति देने का मतलब है देश में अधिक मुनाफे वाले क्षेत्र में विदेशियों को मुनाफा कमाने की अनुमति देना, जो कि देश हित में नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारी पार्टी और देश की अधिकांश जनता का यह कहना है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में लिए गए विदेशी निवेश के निर्णय से हमारे देश के किसान, व्यापारी, मजदूर, छोटे-छोटे दुकानदार व कारखाने बुरी तरह से प्रभावित व तबाह हो सकते हैं, लोगों में इस प्रकार का संदेह है। इसका सीधा असर देश के गरीब एवं मध्यम लोगों के ऊपर पड़ेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ इससे भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था भी बुरी तरह से चरमरा जाएगी। हमारा देश पुनः विदेशी कम्पनियों के माध्यम से आर्थिक रूप से गुलाम हो जायेगा, ऐसा लोगों में संदेह है। इसके साथ ही इस व्यवस्था में यह भी संदेह है कि इससे छोटे व्यापारियों को ज्यादा नुकसान होगा और आगे चलकर इससे भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था में खुदरा व्यापारियों का अस्तित्व ही समाप्त हो जाएगा। इतना ही नहीं लोगों को तो यह भी आशंका है कि यहां विदेशी

कम्पनियां सरकारी नियमों व शर्तों की अनदेखी करके विदेशों से सस्ता सामान लाकर भारत के बाजार में भर देंगी। इससे हमारे देश का उत्पादन प्रभावित होकर बेरोजगारी को बढ़ाएगा, इस किस्म की आशंका भी लोगों में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप समाप्त करिए।

सुश्री मायावती: खुदरा बाजार में FDI लाने के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार का यह कहना है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां सिर्फ शहरों में ही अपना कारोबार संचालित करेंगी, जहां की आबादी वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के मुताबिक दस लाख से अधिक है। मेरी पार्टी के हिसाब से आबादी की सीमा का निर्धारण करने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है क्योंकि बहुराष्ट्रीय विदेशी कम्पनियां खुद यह चाहती हैं कि वे ऐसे स्थानों पर कारोबार करें, जहां उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा संख्या में उपभोक्ता एक साथ उपलब्ध हों। इसके साथ ही यह भी ध्यान देने की बात है कि वर्तमान में छोटे दुकानदारों की सर्वाधिक संख्या इन्हीं शहरों में है। इस प्रकार हमारी पार्टी का संक्षेप में यह कहना है कि एक तरफ केन्द्र की सरकार यह मानकर चल रही है कि खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में एफ.डी.आई. को लाने से काफी ज्यादा फायदा होगा, तो वहीं दूसरी तरफ इससे सहमति न जताते हुए कुछ लोग, अर्थात् इसके विरोधी पक्ष के लोग केन्द्र सरकार के इस फैसले से, हर स्तर पर काफी ज्यादा नुकसान होने की बात कह रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में किराना क्षेत्र में, एफ.डी.आई. की नीति के नफ़े-नुकसान की नीति से आजमाए बिना जल्दबाज़ी में कोई भी निर्णय लेना हमारे लिए उचित व सही नहीं होगा। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी का केन्द्र की सरकार से सुझाव के तौर पर यह कहना है कि केन्द्र की सरकार ने जिन कांग्रेस शासित राज्यों में खुदरा क्षेत्र में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश अर्थात् एफ.डी.आई. की अनुमति प्रदान की है या करनी है, उन राज्यों में इस नीति का ज़मीनी हकीकत में कैसा अनुभव रहता है, इसकी पहले एक निश्चित अवधि में न केवल सरकारी स्तर पर, बल्कि संसदीय स्तर पर भी गहन समीक्षा होनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

सुश्री मायावती: सभापति जी, बस दो-तीन मिनट और बोलना है। इसके बाद ही केन्द्र सरकार को इस नीति को आगे जारी रखने या नहीं रखने संबंधी अंतिम फैसला लेने का कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए। यह अपने देश और यहां की जनता के लिए ज्यादा बेहतर होगा। हालांकि, मैंने यही बात 9 अक्टूबर, 2012 में, मान्यवर कांशीराम जी की पुण्य तिथि के मौके पर, जब लखनऊ में हमारी पार्टी की विशाल रैली हुई थी, दोहराई थी। उस मौके पर मैंने यह कहा था कि यदि केन्द्र की सरकार के हिसाब से, अपने देश में खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में एफ.डी.आई. लागू करने से यहां के किसानों या छोटे-छोटे कारोबार में लगे लोगों तथा यहां की आम जनता के लोगों के साथ-साथ, अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में भी काफी कुछ सुधार आ जाता है, तो हमारी पार्टी आगे चलकर इसका जरूर स्वागत करेगी।

श्री सभापति: आप समाप्त कीजिए।

सुश्री मायावती: सभापति जी, अभी समाप्त कर रही हूँ। देश में केन्द्र सरकार की इस नीति में कुछ कमियाँ तो हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार की इस नीति में, यहां की जनता के लिए एक सबसे ज्यादा खास प्लस प्वाइंट यह है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में वर्तमान एफ.डी.आई. की नीति देश के किसी भी राज्य पर जबरन नहीं थोपी जाएगी। अर्थात् यदि अपने देश में कोई भी राज्य खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में मौजूदा एफ.डी.आई. की नीति को लागू नहीं करना चाहता है, तो यह नीति केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से उस राज्य में जबरन नहीं थोपी जाएगी। हमारी पार्टी ने इस बात का भी काफी गंभीरता से संज्ञान लिया है।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा, देश में साम्प्रदायिक ताकतों को बढ़ावा देने वाली पार्टियों के साथ खड़ा होना है या नहीं होना है, इस मुद्दे पर भी हमारी पार्टी ने काफी गहराई से सोच-विचार किया है। केन्द्र सरकार के विदेशी किराना के मुद्दे को लेकर, सदन में वोटिंग होने की स्थिति से संबंधित मुद्दों पर हमारी पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

सुश्री मायावती: सभापति जी, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रही हूँ। हमारी पार्टी संबंधित मुद्दे पर, केन्द्र सरकार के जवाब के साथ-साथ इन दोनों खास बातों को भी ध्यान में रखकर देश व जनहित में वोटिंग के समय पर, लोक सभा की तरह ही, यहां राज्य सभा में भी हाउस का बहिष्कार करना चाहती थी, लेकिन कल लोक सभा में इस मुद्दे पर विपक्ष का प्रस्ताव गिर गया और कल ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह तो इम्पोर्टेंट बात है।

सुश्री मायावती: कल राज्य सभा में भी इस मुद्दे पर चर्चा समाप्त होने के बाद वोटिंग होना लगभग तय है। यदि कल इस हाउस से संबंधित मुद्दे पर विपक्ष का प्रस्ताव नहीं गिरता अर्थात् विपक्ष का प्रस्ताव पास हो जाता है, तो इस मुद्दे की आड़ में विपक्ष को राज्य सभा सदन में राजनीति करने का एक और नया मुद्दा मिल जाएगा, जिसकी वजह से यह सदन ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलने वाला है। ऐसी स्थिति में, जन हित के जो अनेक विधेयक इस सत्र में पास होने के लिए अभी भी लंबित पड़े हुए हैं, जिनमें खास तौर से एस.सी./एस.टी. वर्गों का पदोन्नति में आरक्षण से संबंधित विधेयक, खाद्य सुरक्षा गारंटी विधेयक, लोकपाल विधेयक आदि चर्चा के लिए प्रमुख विधेयक हैं, कुछ पर वोटिंग भी होनी है, तो सभी यह मान लें कि इनमें से ज्यादातर विधेयक लटक जाएंगे। फिर सरकार को भी इसकी आड़ में इस सत्र में जनहित के इन सभी विधेयकों के मामले में वोटिंग से बचने के लिए उन्हें ठंडे बस्ते में

डालने का मौका मिल जाएगा। इसलिए इन सब ख़ास बातों को ध्यान में रखने के साथ-साथ केन्द्र सरकार की वर्तमान FDI की नीति में इस प्लस प्वाइंट को भी ध्यान में रखकर, अर्थात् केन्द्र सरकार की खुदरा बाजार के क्षेत्र में वर्तमान FDI की नीति को देश के किसी भी राज्य में जबरन थोपा नहीं जाएगा, ऐसी स्थिति में इस प्लस प्वाइंट को भी ध्यान में रखकर अब हमारी पार्टी ने कल यहां राज्य सभा में केन्द्र सरकार के पक्ष में ही वोट देने का फैसला लिया है।

अब अंत में केन्द्र सरकार को सलाह के तौर पर यहां मेरा यह भी कहना है कि वर्तमान FDI की नीति में जो भी गम्भीर कमियां हैं, उन्हें केन्द्र की सरकार को देश व जनहित में जरूर दूर करने का पूरा-पूरा प्रयास करना चाहिए। इस उम्मीद के साथ अब मैं अपनी बात यहीं समाप्त करती हूं। धन्यवाद।

श्री सीताराम येचुरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल): थैंक्यू सर। सर, अगर सभी लोग हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, तो आज हम भी हिन्दी में ही बोलेंगे, आपकी अनुमति लेकर। पहली बात में यहां पर स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो चर्चा हो रही है, यह चर्चा साम्प्रदायिकता और धर्मनिरपेक्षता के बीच का झगड़ा नहीं है। यह चर्चा एक आर्थिक नीति पर है। इस आर्थिक नीति को लागू करने के बारे में जब भाजपा की सरकार ने सोचा, विपक्ष के नेता, हमारे उस समय के नेता का जिक्र किया, तब भी हमने विरोध किया था और आज भी हम इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। प्रधान-मंत्री खुद यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, वे खुद जानते हैं कि कि खुदरा व्यापार में एफ.डी.आई. की घोषणा पहली बार जब की गई थी, जब यूपीए सरकार बनी थी जिसको हम बाहर से समर्थन दे रहे थे। उस समय 2004-05 के बजट में इसकी घोषणा की गई थी। 2004-2005 के बजट से लेकर आज तक अगर उसको रोका गया, तो इसलिए क्योंकि हमने, वामपंथी पार्टियों ने उसके ऊपर आपत्ति जताई थी। यहां तक कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की अध्यक्ष जनवरी 11, 2007 को खुद प्रधान मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखती हैं कि इसके बारे में गम्भीरता से जांच करके ही यह निर्णय लिया जाए और इसके चलते इसे रोका गया था। इसलिए हमारी विरोध की निरंतरता पर कोई शक न करे। सरकार में जो भी हो, हम इस नीति का विरोध करते हैं। विदेशी पूंजी का विरोध नहीं है। विदेशी पूंजी देश में आ सकती है, अर्थव्यवस्था को बढ़ावा दे सकती है, अगर वह तीन शर्तों को मानती है। पहली शर्त यह है कि इस विदेशी पूंजी के आने की वजह से देश के अन्दर उत्पादन की ताकत बढ़े। यह नहीं कि सिर्फ अपने देश के अन्दर जो उत्पादन के साधन हैं, उनकी मिल्कीयत बदल जाए। उससे देश का कोई फायदा नहीं है। विदेशी पूंजी आने से देश के अन्दर रोजगार बढ़े और विदेशी पूंजी आने से देश के अन्दर टेक्नोलॉजी का विकास हो। अगर ये तीनों बातें उस विदेशी पूंजी से होंगी, तब देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए, लोगों के लिए फायदा है। यहां पर खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी पूंजी आने से ये तीनों ही बातें नहीं पूरी हो रही हैं, बल्कि उसका उल्टा हो रहा है। विदेशी पूंजी, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is a commercial activity. It does not add anything to the productive capacities in the economy.

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

दूसरी बात, यह बताया नहीं गया कि विदेशी पूंजी आने से 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों, ये आंकड़े 1998 के आर्थिक सेंसस के हैं, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि 4 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों के रोजगार सीधे प्रभावित होंगे। उनके परिवार के लोगों को जोड़ने से 20-25 करोड़ लोगों की जिन्दगी इस व्यापार से चलती है। अगर आप यहां पर इस तरीके के व्यापार को ले आएं, अगर इस तरीके की विदेशी पूंजी यहां आएगी, तो इन सभी लोगों की जिन्दगी और भविष्य के ऊपर खतरा है। अगर देशी अर्थव्यवस्था की और जनता को इस निर्णय से फायदा होगा, तो हम उसका पूरा समर्थन करेंगे, लेकिन इसमें सीधे-सीधे नुकसान होने वाली बात है। इसके ऊपर सरकार द्वारा कई सारी बातें कही गई हैं, कई सारे दावे पेश किए गए हैं। मुझे सिर्फ यह बात याद आ रही है कि 2008 में जब भारत-अमरीका परमाणु करार हुआ था, तो बड़े-बड़े विज्ञापन छपे थे कि अब बच्चों को पढ़ने के लिए बिजली मिल जाएगी, अब खेती करने के लिए हमारे किसानों को बिजली मिल जाएगी। सर, क्या हुआ? चार साल हो गए। आज पूरे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर 15 से 16 घंटे की पावर कट चल रही है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में, विज्ञापन की बात आप छोड़िए, लेकिन सरकार ने क्या कहा? सरकार के पिछली बार के आश्वासन के बारे में अभी विपक्ष के नेता बता रहे थे, मैं उनकी बात को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं, मेरे भाई वाणिज्य मंत्री, आनन्द शर्मा जी एक तरह से तो सही बोल रहे हैं कि हमसे चर्चा करके कोई लाभ नहीं है, क्योंकि हम तो विरोध करते ही रहे हैं। लेकिन आपने जो आम सहमति बनाने का वायदा यहां पर किया था, अगर आप एक सर्वदलीय बैठक बुलाते, हम सबसे बात करते, तब तो यह सब होता। कई सारे सवालों पर प्रधानमंत्री जी ने खुद भी यह नियम अपनाया है। सब पार्टियों को आप बुलाते और उनसे सलाह-मशविरा करते, अगर आप यह करते तो आपका वायदा पूरा होता, लेकिन आपने वह नहीं किया।

दूसरा प्वाइंट आप यह बताते हैं कि विदेशी पूंजी आने की वजह से रोजगार बढ़ेगा। सर, इस तथ्य के अन्दर कितनी सच्चाई है? दुनिया के अन्दर कई अध्ययन हुए हैं कि इनके आने से रोजगार बढ़ता है या नहीं, उन अध्ययनों में हिसाब से क्या बताया गया है, I just want to read out a Report of the Committee of the US House of Representatives submitted way back in 2004. This Report says and I quote;

"Walmart success has meant downward pressure on wages and benefits, rampant violations of basic rights of workers and threats to the standard of living in communities across the country. The success of a business need not come at the expense of workers and their families. Such shortsighted profit-making strategies, ultimately, undermine our economy."

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

This is the Report of the US House of Representatives. And, it is the same US companies that we are, today, trying to promote and want to bring in.

3.00 P.M.

Let us take the example of Walmart. It is the number one corporate in the world today which has a record profit. It is the largest corporation, largest commercial entity that the world history has ever known. Its profits today are US \$ 36 billion a year! It works out to US \$ 20,928 — nearly US \$ 21,000 a minute! You are saying that these sort of companies are going to come here. Then, what is the state of their employees, Sir? Out of 1.6 million employed by Walmart, only 1.2 per cent of the workers are living above the poverty line. All the rest are below the poverty line in those countries. These are the figures that you have. Now, you say, because of their coming, there will be an increase in employment! What do the international studies show you, Sir? I will give you only one such study which was conducted by a UN agency. It says, 'While 18 jobs were created by a street vendor, 10 by a traditional retailer, 8 by a shop vendor, a supermarket needed just 4 persons for the same volume of produce.' The supermarket employed 1.2 workers as against nearly 3 persons employed by a retail trader. So, it is not going to be an increase in employment; that is a myth. There is going to be contraction of employment.

Secondly, you have talked about better prices for the farmers. Now the hon. Leader of the Opposition तो बता रहे थे कि जो दूध बेचता है, उसको 68% जाता है, लेकिन अमूल डेयरी कोऑपरेटिव का एक्सपीरियंस यह है कि दूध बेचने वाले को 90% जाता है। कोऑपरेटिव में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव क्या है, यह भी मैं आपको एक स्टडीज़ से quote करके बता रहा हूँ। The study showed and it says that a cocoa farmer in Ghana gets only 3.9 per cent of the price of a typical milk chocolate from a buyer while the retail profit margin is 34 per cent. A banana producer gets around 5 per cent of the final price whereas 34 per cent goes as profits to the retailer. Similarly, 54 per cent of the final price of a pair of jeans goes to the retailers while the manufacturing worker gets only 12 per cent.' The manufacturing worker gets 12 per cent and the sweatshops that these companies run get 54 per cent! Today, Walmart has accepted the responsibility that its garments were being made in the same factory where fire accident took place in Bangladesh and more than 110 people died. No respect for safety standards, no respect for anything; only profit maximization! And, then, you say there will be better prices for farmers! This is the international experience. This is the experience that we have had and this is the

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

experience we have heard others talking about - monopoly and monosony. Since we have heard this argument, I am not going to repeat it - that, with single buyer and single seller, chances of prices' rising are much, much more than those you have in a big multi-faceted market in the retail trade. Therefore, the entire argument that there will be better prices for farmers is also a myth.

यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि दाम कम हो जाएंगे। उपभोक्ताओं के लिए दाम कम हो जाएंगे। अब मैं आपको एक स्टडी के बारे में बता रहा हूँ, जो लैटिन अमेरिका के सारे देशों में की गई। मेक्सिको, निकारागुआ, अर्जेंटीना, कीनिया, मेडागास्कर, वियतनाम, थाईलैंड आदि में हुई इस स्टडी में बताया गया है कि आपके फूड और वेजिटेबल्स की वॉल मार्ट और सुपर मार्केट में जो कीमतें हैं, ये कीमतें परंपरागत बाजार से ज्यादा हैं। अब दुनिया-भर के अनुभवों को न देखते हुए अगर आप इन लोगों को यहां पर यह कहते हुए आने की इजाजत दें कि ये उपभोक्ताओं के लिए दाम कम करेंगे और किसानों को बेहतर दाम मिलेंगे, तो यह सब सरासर गलत है और दुनिया के अनुभव के साथ जुड़ता नहीं है।

चौथी बात जो ये कह रहे हैं, वह क्या है? वह यह है कि लोगों की आमदनी यानी वेतन में बढ़ोतरी होगी, क्योंकि बड़े-बड़े सुपर मार्केट वाले अच्छे दाम देते हैं। इस अच्छे दाम देने के बारे में और बेहतर वेतन के बारे में पहले भी आपको कहा था। यहां पर मैं जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट पढ़ कर सुना रहा था, वहां पर यही बताया गया है कि वास्तविक वेतन डिप्रेस हैं। अगर 2.9 परसेंट औसत वेतन जुड़ता है, तो वॉल मार्ट में 1.2 परसेंट ही जुड़ता है। यह यू.एस. सीनेट की स्टडी है। इस प्रकार, न तो वर्कर्स को रोजगार मिलेगा बल्कि वह घटेगा और किसानों को भी ज्यादा दाम नहीं मिलेंगे बल्कि कम होंगे। तीसरी यह कही जा रही है कि यहां पर उपभोक्ताओं के लिए कम दाम पर चीज़ें मिलेंगी, वह गलत साबित हुई है और चौथा यह कि उन लोगों के वेतन बढ़ेंगे जो काम कर रहे हैं, वह भी गलत साबित हुई है।

अब एक बात और है। उनका एक और आश्वासन है। इनका कहना यह है कि इससे वेस्टेज़ कम होंगे। सर, वेस्टेज़ के बारे में हम बता चुके हैं कि बड़े-चढ़े आंकड़ों के आधार पर आप कहेंगे कि इतना वेस्ट जो हो रहा है, उसको बचाने के लिए यह निर्णय जरूरी है। सर, यहां पर ऐसा कौन है, जो खुद के पैसे से आपके लिए बुनियादी ढांचा बनाएगा? हमारी सरकार यह नहीं बना पा रही है। हम खुद अपने यहां कोल्ड स्टोरेज़ की सुविधाएं नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। क्या विदेशी कंपनियां यहां आकर ये बुनियादी ढांचा बनाएंगी? आप यह कहते हैं कि इसे राज्यों के ऊपर छोड़ दिया है, वे यह तय करें। अगर राज्य यह तय करेंगे, तो उस रिटेल चेन के लिए उसे कोल्ड स्टोरेज बनाने के लिए चेन कहां मिलेगी? इसके लिए कौन आएगा? हम किसको गुमराह कर रहे हैं? दूसरी बात, अगर राज्यों में सरकार बदल गई, तो क्या हम उसे उल्टा कर सकते हैं? आपके पास इसकी क्या गारंटी

है? ऐसी अनिश्चितता में आप किसे बुला रहे हैं? जब तक आपकी रिटेल चेन की चेन नहीं होगी, तो भंडारण सुविधा या आरंभिक सुविधाएं नहीं बनेंगी। आरंभिक सुविधाएं बनाने के लिए बुनियादी ढांचे की जरूरत है, जो हमें बनाना है। अब न तो आपके पास बिजली है और न ही आपके पास सड़कें हैं, तो ये आरंभिक ढांचा कहां से आएगा और कौन लाएगा, यह भी एक भ्रम है। तो सर, असली बात यह है कि ये पांचों की पांचों बातें, जो इन्होंने कही कि खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी पूंजी आने की वजह से देश को और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को फायदा होगा, तो हमारा यह मानना है कि इससे फायदा नहीं, उल्टा नुकसान होगा। अगर इस नुकसान से बचना है, तो सरकार से हमारा यह आग्रह है कि इसके बारे में वह दोबारा सोचे। 2004 में आपने प्रस्ताव किया था और उसी समय हमने उसका विरोध किया था। तब से लेकर आज तक, आप तो रुक ही गए, लेकिन असली कारण सरकार नहीं बता रही है कि उसने आज किस वजह से यह कदम उठाया। सर, असली कारण यह है कि आपके आयात और निर्यात के बीच में जो फर्क है, जो कि आपका राजस्व घाटा कहा जाता है, वह फर्क आज 70 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया है। सरकार कहती है कि इस घाटे को कम करने के लिए दो ही रास्ते हैं। एक रास्ता विदेशी पूंजी है और दूसरा रास्ता है कि विदेश से कर्ज लिया जाए। हमारे देश का राजकोषीय घाटा इतना बढ़ गया है कि हम विदेश से कर्ज ले नहीं सकते, इसलिए विदेशी पूंजी को यहां आने दिया जाए। अब कौन-सी विदेशी पूंजी आकर आपका 70 बिलियन डॉलर का जो घाटा है, पूरा करेगी? विदेशी पूंजी आने से उनके मुनाफे जरूर बढ़ सकते हैं और वालमार्ट दुनिया भर में सबसे ज्यादा मुनाफा बनाने वाली कम्पनी है। उनके मुनाफे जरूर बढ़ सकते हैं, लेकिन उसकी कीमत क्या होगी? उसकी कीमत यह होगी कि इसके कारण देश के अंदर बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी, जैसा कि मैं कह रहा था कि इससे देश के अंदर न किसानों को फायदा होगा और न उपभोक्ताओं को फायदा होगा। इस तरह से, यह नीति जो सरकार ला रही है, वह सीधे-सीधे विदेशी पूंजी के लिए फायदेमंद है, जब कि दुनिया के अंदर आर्थिक मंदी की हालत चल रही है। इसके कारण विदेशी पूंजी के लिए मुनाफे बनाने के लिए रास्ते घटते जा रहे हैं। रास्ते घटने के कारण उसको मौका देने के लिए आज हम इसको हमारी देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और जनता के ऊपर क्यों थोपें? इतना बड़ा नुकसान क्यों करें? आज यह एक सवाल है। अगर आपको इस सवाल का जवाब देना है, तो आज के दिन यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि हमारी जो पुरानी बातें हैं, उनके बारे में जरा गौर से सोचिए। आपने इसको 8 साल रोका, क्योंकि हमने उस समय रुकवाया था और उस समय इसको रोकने के लिए आप लोगों ने बहुत गहराई से सोच कर इस पर निर्णय लिया था। आपकी खुद की कांग्रेस पार्टी की अध्यक्षता और यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन 11 जनवरी, 2007 को खुद एक चिट्ठी लिख कर प्रधानमंत्री को कहती हैं कि इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचें। हम चाहते हैं कि सरकार इसके बारे में गंभीरता से सोचे और यह निर्णय अब न ले। यह अपने हित में नहीं है, अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के हित में नहीं है। इसी वजह से हमारा यह मानना है कि आज हम इस निर्णय का विरोध करेंगे और जैसा

[श्री सीताराम येचुरी]

कि हमने कहा कि यह साम्प्रदायिकता या धर्मनिरपेक्षता की कोई लड़ाई नहीं है। वह भी जब इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में सोच रहे थे, हमने उसका भी विरोध किया था और ये भी जब सोच रहे थे, तब हमने इसका विरोध किया। हम देश की जनता और देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के हित में खड़े हुए हैं। हमारा जो रुख है, उसमें अगर यह नीति लागू होगी, तो हमारा यह मानना है कि यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा।

सर, आखिरी बात यह है कि आपने राजस्व घाटे की बात कही। इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली साल आपने 5 लाख 28 हजार करोड़ रुपए टैक्स की छूट दी है और उसी साल आपका राजकोषीय घाटा सकल घरेलू उत्पाद का 6.9 परसेंट हो गया। इससे आप घबराए। यह सही बात है क्योंकि यह इतना ज्यादा हो गया। यह 5 लाख 22 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपने राजकोषीय घाटे से 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए ज्यादा टैक्स की छूट दी। विनिर्माण क्षेत्र की वृद्धि जुलाई, 2011 में 6.7 परसेंट थी और वह जुलाई, 2012 में 0.1 परसेंट रह गयी, यानी कितनी भी टैक्स में छूट दीजिए, लेकिन आपका घाटा बढ़ रहा है। आपकी इंडस्ट्री और विनिर्माण क्षेत्र नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं, क्योंकि लोगों के हाथ में खरीदने की क्षमता घट रही है। जब तक आप वह खरीदने की क्षमता नहीं बढ़ाएंगे, तब तक इस घाटे को कम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर खरीदने की क्षमता बढ़ानी है, तो बुनियादी ढांचे में निवेश कीजिए, लोगों को नौकरियां दीजिए, रोड बनवाइए, कुएं खुदवाइए, जो देश के लिए जरूरत है। अगर ये रास्ते अपनाएंगे, तो आपका बुनियादी ढांचा भी बढ़ेगा, आपका घाटा भी कम होगा, लोगों के हाथ में खरीदने की क्षमता भी बढ़ेगी और इन सबसे देश की तरक्की होगी।

सर, मेरा आखिरी प्वाइंट यह है कि जो दो हिन्दुस्तान बन रहे हैं, उसको हमने एक जमाने में कहा था - शाइनिंग इंडिया और सफरिंग इंडिया। लोगों ने कहा कि हम यह सुनते-सुनते बोर हो गए हैं, तो हमने कहा - आईपीएल इंडिया और बीपीएल इंडिया। अब लोग कहते हैं कि इससे भी हम बोर हो रहे हैं, तो हमने कहा कि चलिए, इंडिया और भारत कहिए। जो भी कहिए, लेकिन दो हिन्दुस्तान का निर्माण हो रहा है, यह वास्तविकता है और अगर ये फासले बढ़ते गए, तो जनता के ऊपर और आर्थिक बोझ बढ़ेंगे। इसलिए, इन सब बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी पूंजी की अनुमति का जो निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है, इस संबंध में उनसे हमारा आग्रह यही है कि इस निर्णय पर अंकुश लगाइए, इस पर रोक लगाइए। आज का समय वह समय नहीं है, जिसमें इस विदेशी पूंजी से देश और जनता को फायदा होगा। हम सरकार से हमारी बात को मानने का आग्रह कर रहे हैं और सभी विपक्षी पार्टियों से हम यही कह रहे हैं कि इस पर साम्प्रदायिकता या धर्मनिरपेक्षता के नजरिये से नहीं, बल्कि देश के हित में निर्णय लें। धन्यवाद।

श्री एन.के. सिंह (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, चूंकि सीताराम येचुरी जी ने भी अपना भाषण हिन्दी में दिया है, तो यह स्वाभाविक है कि मैं चूंकि हिन्दी प्रान्त से आता हूँ, इसलिए मैं अपना भाषण आज हिन्दी में ही दूंगा।

सर्वप्रथम मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, चूँकि सौभाग्य है कि आज वे इस सदन में हैं, कि जितने इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स के मामले हैं, क्या सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मामला यह मल्टीब्रांड रिटेल ही था, क्या और कोई मामला उस platter में नहीं था? मैं यह भी कहता हूँ कि जितने राजनीतिक दल हैं, वे इस मामले पर विभाजित हो चुके हैं। क्या ऐसी आशा की जा सकती है कि कोई निजी पूंजी निवेशक जो विदेश में है, वह इतना विभाजन देख कर आगे आने वाले दिनों में भरोसा करके एक बहुत बड़ा पूंजी निवेश हिन्दुस्तान में लगाएगा? मेरे जानते यह संदेहात्मक है, यह भ्रम है कि इतना बड़ा पूंजी निवेश आएगा।

अभी सीताराम येचुरी जी ने कहा है कि हमारी जो वर्तमान current account deficit है, वह लगभग 70 बिलियन है। जो सर्वसंसदीय पार्टी की बैठक हुई थी, उसमें वित्त मंत्री ने खुद इसका उल्लेख किया है। मुझे यह भरोसा नहीं है कि उस 70 बिलियन current account deficit के एक साधारण अंग की भी पूर्ति इस मल्टीब्रांड रिटेल से हो सकेगी।

मैं प्रधानमंत्री जी को यह स्मरण दिलाऊँ कि मुझे उनके साथ कई देशों में जाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। जब वे वित्त मंत्री थे, तो मुझे पूंजी निवेशकों को आकर्षित करने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। मुझे चिदम्बरम साहब के साथ जाने का भी सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। बाद में, मुझे श्री वाजपेयी जी के साथ जाने का भी सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ। तब हम उन्हें दो मुख्य बिन्दुओं पर भरोसा दिलाते थे। एक मुख्य बिन्दु यह था कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक रूल ऑफ़ लॉ है, कानून है। उसके बारे में तो ये स्वयं जानते हैं कि उसके ऊपर लोगों का भरोसा कुछ हट गया है, क्योंकि हाल में कुछ जो निर्णय हुए हैं, उस कारण उस भरोसे में एक ढिलाई आयी है।

उसके अतिरिक्त, हम उनको एक और चीज़ का भरोसा दिलाते थे। वह भरोसा यह था कि सरकार बदल जाए, परन्तु नीति नहीं बदलती। उसका कारण यह था कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से जो भी कदम उठाए गए, वे कदम राजनीतिक दलों में एक सर्वसहमति, a consensus if not full concurrence, उसके आधार पर हुआ। मेरे जानते प्रधानमंत्री यह भी जानते हैं कि 1991 में जो बहुत मेज़र इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स हुए, वे क्या सरकार ने स्वयं कर लिए, क्या उनमें बैंक चैनल्स नहीं थे, जिसके कारण वे अपोज़िशन पार्टी से भी जुड़े हुए थे और उनसे बातचीत चल रही थी? यही परम्परा एनडीए सरकार में भी हुई। सर, जो बड़े रिफॉर्म्स होते हैं, जो पूंजी निवेशक होता है, उसका भरोसा तब होता है जब वह देखता है कि जो मुख्य राजनीतिक दल हैं, वे भी उस रिफॉर्म्स के पीछे सहमत हैं।

मेरे जानते इस सदन में एक और बात की चर्चा हुई है। कहा गया है कि एनडीए सरकार की जो नीति थी, वह एक flip-flop नीति थी। चूँकि इसमें मेरा भी जिक्र आया है, इसलिए मैं इसके ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अगस्त, 2002 में एक समिति का गठन किया था। वह समिति मेरी अध्यक्षता में थी। उस समिति के कौन-कौन सदस्य थे, इसका मैं एक मिनट में उल्लेख करना चाहता हूँ। मेरी अध्यक्षता में जो समिति थी, उसके सदस्य वित्त सचिव, इंडस्ट्री सचिव, विदेश सचिव, रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य

[श्री एन. के. सिंह]

सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य सचिव, वेस्ट बंगाल के मुख्य सचिव, प्राइम मिनिस्टर सचिवालय के सचिव, सीआईआई के डायरेक्टर जनरल और फिक्की के डायरेक्टर जनरल थे। उसके जो मेम्बर सेक्रेटरी थे, वे एक प्रतिष्ठित अर्थशास्त्री अरविन्द वीरमानी साहब थे। उस समिति ने इस संबंध में सर्वसहमति से जो अनुशंसा की, मैं उस अनुशंसा को एक सेकंड में पढ़ देता हूँ। वह अनुशंसा यह थी कि "The retail sector in India is disperse, widespread, labour intensive and disorganized. In the right of this, it is not thought desirable at present to lift ban on FDI in retail trade." यह जो सर्वसहमति से अनुशंसा दी गयी थी, एनडीए सरकार ने इस पूरी रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया और उनके दृष्टिकोण से यह इस विषय पर उनका अंतिम निर्णय था।

प्रश्न उठा है कि 2000 में मैंने एक पत्र लिखा था इण्डस्ट्री सेक्रेटरी को। इस संबंध में जिसमें मैंने अनुशंसा की थी इसके ऊपर विचार करने के लिए। लेकिन जब उसका उल्लेख किया गया, तो वे एक चीज़ कहना भूल गए कि वह पत्र इस रिपोर्ट के दो वर्ष पूर्व था, उस पत्र का इस रिपोर्ट से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। अगर जिन्होंने इसके बारे में जिक्र किया है, तो वे इस पर जो तिथि है, उसे देख लें। हालांकि इसमें मुझे कुछ गिला नहीं है कि लोग अपने दृष्टिकोण बदलते हैं। चूंकि जो वाणिज्य मंत्री हैं जिसे अर्थशास्त्री कहते हैं वह dismal science के disciple नहीं हैं, मैं dismal science का disciple रहा हूँ, तो मैं तो केवल एक quote करूंगा John Kenneth Galbraith को, जिन्होंने इस परिस्थिति में जब एक विरोधाभास उत्पन्न हुआ तो उनसे किसी ने पूछा कि आप पहले कुछ और कह रहे थे, अभी कुछ और कह रहे हैं Galbraith साहब, इसका क्या रहस्य है? उन्होंने उत्तर दिया, "When facts and circumstances change, I usually change my mind. What do you do?"

THE HON. PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): It was John Maynard Keynes, not John Kenneth Galbraith.

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Well, Sir, how can I argue with somebody of your eminence? Yes, it is John Maynard Keynes who had said this. So, when facts and circumstances change, I usually change my mind. What do you do? तो मेरे ख्याल से अगर सन् 2000 के पत्र और 2002 की अनुशंसा में कोई विरोधाभास है तो इसके ऊपर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। एक बात और है कि यह कहा गया है कि जब सरकार ट्रेजरी बेंच में है तो उसका दृष्टिकोण एक है, जब विपक्ष में रहता है तो उसका दृष्टिकोण कुछ और हो जाता है। सन् 2000 में एन.डी.ए. सरकार सत्ता में थी और 2002 में भी एन.डी.ए. सत्ता में थी, इसलिए यह लांछन कि उन्होंने अपना दृष्टिकोण बदला है, यह सही नहीं है।

अन्य पांच और विषयों के ऊपर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। प्रथम बात, जहां तक रोजगार का मामला है, रोजगार के मामले में यह कहा गया है कि मल्टी ब्रांड

रिटेल से रोजगार बढ़ेगा, इसका खंडन निश्चित रूप से कई और वक्ताओं ने किया, मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, केवल इतना कह कर इस प्रश्न पर समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वालमार्ट ने अपने 420 बिलियन के टर्नओवर के ऊपर जो एम्प्लॉयमेंट दिया है, उसमें 2.1 मिलियन लोग हैं। यह टर्नओवर हिन्दुस्तान में 400 बिलियन है लेकिन वालमार्ट इसी पर बहुत कम लोगों को अपने रिटेल में रोजगार दे पाया है। दूसरा, जहां तक कि improved returns to farmers, की बात है, आप देखें कि जो हमारे पास आंकड़े हैं, उसमें कहा गया है "Tesco pays four per cent less below the average price paid by other retailers. Similarly, in the United States, the share of farmers in, say, milk has continuously gone down from 52 to 38 per cent and from 56 to 36 per cent, whereas the Indian milk producers get 70 per cent of the final produce. सर, तीसरा मामला यह है कि जो कांटेक्ट होगा फार्मर्स और आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेलर के बीच, वह बहुत संदेहात्मक है, क्योंकि यह देखा गया है कि सुपर मार्केट में बहुत malpractices वहां prevalent हैं, delayed payments, seeking discount, sudden change in quality standards, lowering of prices at the last minute, just-in-time system to avoid storage, and, of course, charging interest and charging cost to the disadvantage of farmers. हमारा जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव है, वह कहता है कि उनकी अनफेयर practice के लिए क्वालिफोर को साउथ कोरिया में दंड दिया गया, इंडोनेशिया में दंड दिया गया। जो आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं फूड एंड एग्रीकल्चर आर्गनाइजेशन और यूनाइटेड नेशंस से, वे भी ऐसा ही कहते हैं कि उनकी मार्केटिंग पॉलिसी अच्छी नहीं है। सर, इसी परिप्रेक्ष्य में जो Declaration of European Parliament है उन्होंने कहा था, मैं उनकी रिपोर्ट से quote कर रहा हूँ। "Evidence across the EU suggests that large supermarkets are abusing their buying power to force down prices to suppliers, both within and outside the EU, to unsustainable levels and impose unfair conditions upon them."

जो storage infrastructure है, मैं उसके बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं तीन मुद्दे सरकार के समक्ष उनके विचाराधीन रखना चाहता हूँ। सर, ये तीनों मुद्दे नए नहीं हैं। ये तीनों मुद्दे वे हैं जिनके संबंध में पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने सरकार से अनुशंसा की थी।

सर्वप्रथम क्या सरकार विचार करेगी कि एक model contract फार्मर्स और आर्गनाइज्ड रिटेलर्स के बीच हो, ताकि कम-से-कम फार्मर्स के हित की रक्षा हो सके? दूसरा, क्या गारंटी है कि जो term and conditions प्रेस नोट नंबर 5 में दी गयी हैं, ये परिवर्तित नहीं हो जाएंगी? जो पूर्व में सिंगल ब्रांड के ऊपर थीं, उसमें आपने जो conditions लगायी थीं, वे आपने already समाप्त कर दीं। तो इस बात की क्या गारंटी है कि अपने प्रेस नोट में आप जो conditions बता रहे हैं, उनको आप एकाएक समाप्त नहीं कर देंगे और सर्व-सहमति से ऐसा प्रोसीजर adopt करेंगे कि लोगों को भरोसा हो सके कि उन terms and condition को unilaterally आप फार्मर्स के हित के against समाप्त नहीं करेंगे? सर, तीसरी अनुशंसा, आपने

[Shri N.K. Singh]

अपने इस सारे प्रेस नोट में इस के implementation का भरोसा self-certification पर छोड़ दिया है। आप बताइए कि इस कंट्री में self-certification का क्या महत्व है? आप यह भी कह रहे हैं कि self-certification तो ठीक है, ऐसा हो सके तो time to time, वह जाकर इसकी जांच भी करेंगे। मेरा आप को निश्चित सुझाव है कि पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की अनुशंसा के अनुरूप आप एक नेशनल रिटेल रेगुलेटर की स्थापना पर विचार करें। पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने निश्चित रूप से कहा है कि, "The Government should establish a national commission to study the problems of the retail sector and to evolve policies that will enable it to cope with the FDI."

उन्होंने उसी दूसरे पैराग्राफ में अनुशंसा की है, "Set up a retail regulatory authority to look into the problems and the comparative behaviour, abuse of dominance and protecting the interest of farmers." सर, मेरी सरकार से अनुशंसा रहेगी कि अगर वह तुली हुई है कि चाहे इससे लाभ हो या न हो, exaggerated हो, तो कम-से-कम जो सुझाव दिए गए हैं, जिन से फार्मर्स के हित की protection हो सकती है, उनके अनुरूप विशेषकर एक model contract between farmers and retailers की व्यवस्था हो। इसके अलावा एक नेशनल कमीशन ऑन रिटेल एंड रिटेल रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी की स्थापना हो। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार आप ने जो राज्यों को छूट दे दी है, उस छूट के अनुरूप केन्द्रीय सरकार के ऊपर यह उत्तरदायित्व है क्योंकि विदेशी पूंजी निवेश का मामला हमारे संविधान के अनुरूप केन्द्रीय मामला है। आपने कल बताया कि जितने मामले डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. या जितने मामले Investment Protection Treaty के हैं, वे Post-establishment and pre-establishment हैं। Post establishment के बारे में लीडर ऑफ द ओपोजीशन ने बताया कि वह संदेहास्पद है कि वह हो सकता है या नहीं, लेकिन वाणिज्य मंत्री जी आपको मालूम है कि वित्त मंत्रालय अलग से pre-establishment conditions के बारे में कई countries से negotiate करती है। आपको यह भी मालूम है कि उस में सब से महत्वपूर्ण देश United States है जहां सरकार के ऊपर pressure है कि आप pre-establishment में भी conditions लाए हैं, वह हम लोगों के हित में नहीं होगा। जहां तक post-establishment का मामला है, आप अलग से इसकी legal position जांच लीजिए और जहां तक pre-establishment का मामला है, आप बड़े caution के साथ आगे negotiate करिएगा।

सर, मेरी जानकारी के हिसाब से ये कुछ प्रमुख बातें मैंने सदन के समक्ष रखीं। मेरे ख्याल से इस के लाभ संदेहास्पद हैं और उनसे जो नुकसान होगा, वह स्पष्ट है। मैं सरकार से फिर से अनुरोध करता हूं कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अनुभव के दृष्टिकोण से सरकार इस पर फिर से विचार करे और कम-से-कम पार्लियामेंट्री स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की जो अनुशंसा है, उसके ऊपर विचार कर निश्चित कदम उठाए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek O' Brien, please remember, your party has two speakers.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Yes, Sir. We have 17 minutes with two speakers. We will manage, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the Trinamool Congress and its leader Ms. Mamata Banerjee have been the original and unstinting crusaders in the matter of FDI. Other parties have, periodically, jumped on and off the issue and, more recently, some parties, we see, are converting their morning walks into afternoon walks in the Houses of Parliament. Only the Trinamool Congress has a consistent, principled and steady, committed and a well-considered opposition to FDI in multi-brand retail at this stage of India's development.

Sir, these are not hollow words. This is a solemn commitment made in our promise to the people. Since our party was instituted in 1998, we have published seven election manifestos and in each one of them we have made this very clear, it is telling that the points and objections that the Trinamool raised in the context of FDI in retail over these many years and months are today being accepted and echoed by parties across the board. We feel vindicated in this regard, and even if a feckless Government chooses to ignore our reasoning and our requests, we are confident in our wisdom. The Land Acquisition (Rehabilitation and Resettlement) Bill that is being drawn up also takes much from the arguments and hard reality that we have been attempting to bring to the forefront since 2006. This will be repeated with FDI in retail, the Congress be warned.

The Trinamool is against a policy that sees India only as a market. Our economy cannot be an economy that promotes just consumption and neglects production. Unfortunately, over eight years, the Congress-led minority UPA Government, that has now been reduced to an irresponsible, nonchalant minority, has rejected this idea. The Trinamool is definitely not anti-reform. We reject what the Congress-led minority Government is doing today in the name of reform. Genuine reform is not about raising FDI limits in this sector or the other. Genuine reform is not about raising diesel prices. Genuine reform is not about putting a cap on LPG cylinders and driving the housewife in Bankura to tears. What is genuine reform? Genuine reform is about Government giving infrastructure a push. Genuine

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reform is about coal being used to generate power. Genuine reform is not about coal mines being handed over to political cronies! Genuine reform is about roads and highways being built. Genuine reform is about modern, labour-friendly factories. Genuine reform is about manufacturing units being encouraged to open in India. Genuine reform is providing jobs. Genuine reform is about being true to the salt of India. What is happening in the name of reforms, Sir, is not genuine reform. What is happening is deform. This is a deformed Government which has long ceased to perform; a Government that is steeped in corruption, a Government whose credibility has reached an all-time low. So low, Sir, is the credibility of this Government that it seems to act only when prodded or instigated by international opinion. Indian aspirations don't seem to bother. For this UPA FDI is no more, no less, than 'foreign direct instructions'.

Sir, on the 4th of September, 2012, *The Washington Post* newspaper published an article on the hon. Prime Minister of our country, sitting here today. That article said, "A tragic figure leading a deflated regime". Ten days later, on the 14th September, the Government announces its FDI in-retail misadventure. It took the Government ten days to react. Sir, it took the Trinamool Congress three days to react. By the 17th of September, we had made it clear that we would sacrifice six ministerial positions including that of my colleague, Shri Mukul Roy, the hon. Railway Minister. We sacrificed our ministerial positions; we will not sacrifice our principles. Today, the Government says, allowing FDI in retail was a considered decision, taken after 10-12 years of debate. Was it 12 years or 10 days in September? Please be honest. I know, you can't be honest with us. You can't be honest with the people of India. You can't be honest with yourselves. So, at least, be honest with *The Washington Post*, and admit, you only acted when it mocked you; maybe, send its editors a 'Thank You' note. That would be honesty.

Sir, consider the Asian countries with a well-established global retail chain in their economy. Before they open up their markets, Sir, they equip their people to become sustainable stakeholders and build an infrastructure. Before FDI, Sir, there needs to be an other 'I'. But for the Congress-led minority Government, that is not the 'Infrastructure' which is the 'I', it has always been the personal pronoun 'I', 'I', 'T', 'me' and 'myself'.

We are told today very often that FDI in retail is needed because Indian companies too are investing abroad. L.N. Mittal has bought Arcelor in France; GVK

is buying coal mines in Australia. Do note that all these countries are allowing foreign capital after years and centuries of development. As such, foreign capital is not a threat to domestic economic stakeholders, but complements in matured economy. I will welcome FDI in retail the day Murshidabad silk products have an easy and ready market shops in Melbourne; I will welcome FDI retail the day Channapatnam toys can be sold to children in Calgary or the day the Jaipur foot will find seamless access to orthopaedic clinics in Jamaica. That would be an equal world. Why, Sir, are we surrendering so easily?

Opening up of the retail is the final and logical step of the developmental process. The UPA Congress-led minority Government has made it the first step. It is almost like a property developer who has started decorating the drawing room without building the foundations of the building. Sir, there are several misperceptions and even myths about the benefits of FDI in retail. It is claimed that FDI in retail, and some of my colleagues have also raised that, will create shorter and efficient supply chain due to contract farming which will help agriculturists. The point is, Sir, in the West there is a monopsony situation. Retail giants control the entire supply chain. We are told that FDI in retail will eliminate the middlemen from agriculture, from farm to fork, as it were. Sir, we have done a study of big retail chains. They don't eliminate middlemen; they bring in their own middlemen. Each big retail chain buys from the farmer. That retail chain has an assessor, a processor, a scrutinizer, a mark upper, and thanks to this Government we will learn these new nouns and will suffer with this new breed of middlemen in times to come. The Congress once spoke of import substitution; nowadays the Congress speaks of importing and substitution.

There is a clause, Sir, which the Commerce Minister has been touting, I heard in the Lok Sabha yesterday; to source 30 per cent of manufactured goods from SMEs or small industrial units. There is a clause there. This is a strange and a bizarre clause, obviously written by someone who has little understanding how big retail operates. The point we make is, in Indonesia, in China, in South Korea, in Vietnam, big retail chains source their goods from these SMEs and then grow these SMEs into customized suppliers often incapable of in terms of legal provisions, of product lines to do business with alternative buyers. The question we ask is: What will happen when these companies grow too beyond SME? They will be dumped and their work will be penalized for no fault of their own. All the

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companies will be used to use fraudulent methods and officially divide their operations into smaller operations and then an inspector will come, visit and seek a bribe. In the name of reforms, we are actually reinventing the Licence Permit Raj.

This is an astonishingly bad idea. But what else can be expected from a Government of 'deform' — ready to sell India not to the highest but to the lowest bidder. In country after country, Mexico, Philippines, South Korea, Argentina, Vietnam, the implication of FDI in retail being permitted has seen a depreciation in local currency, a surge in imports, the BoP worsens, crime rates increase. We, in Trinamool, fear that this could happen to India. This country is not yet ready for FDI in multi-brand retail. Much more than what is needed, the Government needs to be sensitive to HDI.

I am concluding, Sir. I said, "Not FDI but HDI (Human Development Index)." When a Government brushes aside HDI and embraces only FDI, Sir, it breaks a fundamental contract with the people. It becomes a burden on the people. This is what has happened. It is not just the opening up to the FDI in retail; it is actually selling India wholesale. This Government needs to spare us this agony. This Government needs to go. India deserves better. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। मैं वालमार्ट के पक्ष में नहीं, मैं अग्रवाल मार्ट के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं वालमार्ट का विरोधी हूँ और मैं व्यापारी मार्ट के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। प्रधानमंत्री जी, हमारे नेता माननीय मुलायम सिंह यादव जी ने लोक सभा की दो दिन की बहस में जो बातें कहीं, मैं तो अब भी कहूँगा कि आप उन पर विचार कर लीजिए। देश अंग्रेजी बोलने से नहीं चलेगा, देश इस देश की संस्कृति से चलेगा। मैं अपनी बात की शुरुआत एक कहानी सुनाकर करना चाहता हूँ। बड़ा प्रचार कर रहे हैं कि वालमार्ट आयेगा, उससे देश में बड़ा धन आ जायेगा, इन्वेस्टमेंट हो जायेगा, रुपया मजबूत हो जायेगा। एक राजा ने अपने राज्य में सब प्रजा को एक आदेश दिया कि कल सबेरे सब लोग एक-एक बाल्टी दूध लेकर आयेंगे और उसको तालाब में डाल देंगे, जो नहीं लायेगा, उसको सजा दी जायेगी। कुछ लोगों ने सोचा कि सभी तो दूध लायेंगे, हम पानी लेकर चले जायेंगे। सभी ने ऐसा सोच लिया और दूध कोई नहीं लाया, सब बाल्टी में पानी ले आये। जब राजा ने उस तालाब को देखा, तो दूध नहीं मिला, सब पानी ही पानी मिला। कहीं ऐसा ही न हो जाये। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि WTO के समय में यह बात कही गई थी कि जब देश में WTO लागू कर दिया जायेगा, तब देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी, इस देश के जो उद्यमी हैं, उनको विदेश में व्यापार करने का मौका मिलेगा, हमारा एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ेगा, हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा बढ़ेगी, लेकिन आज WTO

लागू होने के इतने वर्ष बाद भी क्योंकि प्रधानमंत्री जी भी उस समय वित्त मंत्री थे जब WTO लागू होने की बात चली थी और यह लागू हुआ था, क्या हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था सुधरी है?

हम लोग बचपन में कोला पीते थे, जिस बोतल में कंचा लगा होता था, जब उसको पीते थे, तो लगता था कि अपने देश का निर्मित किया हुआ पीया। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे कोका-कोला, पेप्सी कोला ने हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी मार्केट को अपने कब्जे में कर लिया है। आज जब कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो वह दूध पीने को नहीं कहेगा, वह कहेगा कि कोका कोला पीयेंगे, पेप्सी पीयेंगे? वह दूध नहीं पीयेगा, यह सत्यता है। क्या देश को केम्पा, पेप्सी, कोका-कोला की जरूरत है? क्या गारंटी है, आप कहते हैं कि हमने 30 परसेंट कर दिया कि जो एफडीआई हिन्दुस्तान में आयेगी, उसमें 70/30 का रेश्यो होगा, 30 परसेंट इसको इस देश के किसानों से खरीदना पड़ेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चलिए, उनको 100 परसेंट खरीदना पड़ेगा। आप हिन्दी में बोल रहे हैं, मुझे अच्छा लग रहा है। मैंने आपको सलाह भी दी थी कि आनन्द भाई नेता बनना है तो हिन्दी में बोलना सीख लेना, अंग्रेजी बोलने वाला जल्दी नेता नहीं बन पाता। यह इस देश का इतिहास है, यह इस कंट्री की हिस्ट्री है। मुझे खुशी है कि कम से कम आपने नेता बनने की शुरुआत तो की है। आप हमारे पुराने साथी हैं। मुझे इसकी खुशी है। यंग जेनरेशन को आगे आना चाहिए और आप आगे आये हैं, प्रधानमंत्री जी की blessing भी इस मामले में आपके साथ रहेगी। मैंने कहा कि जो पेप्सी कोला और कोका-कोला ने किया, क्या गारंटी है प्रधानमंत्री जी कि एफडीआई लाने के बाद जो वालमार्ट आयेगा, जो और लोग आयेंगे, जो टेस्को वगैरह आयेंगे, वे सौ प्रतिशत चीन का बना सामान इस देश में नहीं लायेंगे। आप कहते हैं कि बिचौलिया समाप्त कर देंगे। अश्विनी जी, सवेरे बोल रहे थे कि हम बिचौलिया समाप्त करने के लिए इसे ला रहे हैं। अरे, राजनीति में बिचौलिया समाप्त नहीं कर पाये, व्यापार में कैसे बिचौलिया समाप्त कर देंगे। राजनीति में जब तब बिचौलिया न हों, तब तक हमारी जय-जयकार करने वाला कोई नहीं होगा। आप यह भूल जाइये कि पब्लिक अपने आप जय-जयकार करने आ जायेगी।

बिचौलियों के माध्यम से जय-जयकार होती है और बिचौलिया ही हमारा संदेश है। जब हम राजनीति में ही बिचौलिया खत्म नहीं कर पाए तो इसमें कैसे खत्म कर देंगे? आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप व्यापारियों का दर्द समझिए। गांव का एक व्यापारी पूरे गांव को भूखा नहीं रहने देता है। जिस गांव में तमाम लोग hand to mouth हैं, जो रोजाना अनाज नहीं खरीद सकते, पैसा नहीं कमा सकते, उनको भी उधार देने का काम गांव का एक व्यापारी करता है, जो पूरे गांव को महीने भर जिंदा रखता है और पूरे गांव को भूखा नहीं रहने देता है, आप कहते हैं कि हम उनको खत्म कर देंगे। मॉल खुल जाएंगे या वालमार्ट खुल जायेंगे तो उनमें ये गरीब को घुसने ही नहीं देंगे, उधार देना तो बहुत बड़ी बात होगी। आप सत्यता पर तो आइए, एयर कंडिशन की सोच हटाइए और जनता की सोच पर जाइए। कांग्रेस जो एयर कंडिशन की सोच में चली गई है, आज इसी के कारण यह इस स्थिति में है। बहस

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

की शुरुआत मैत्रेयन भाई ने शुरु की और हमारे LoP भी सपा के लिए कह रहे थे। सपा न सरकार को बनाने के लिए जिम्मेदार है, न सरकार को बिगाड़ने के लिए जिम्मेदार है। हम इसकी जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेना चाहते। हमने न सरकार को बनाया है और न हम बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं। आपने कह दिया कि प्रदेश के राज्य इसके लिए जिम्मेदार होंगे, तो हम इसको उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू नहीं होने देंगे। जब इस देश में वेट लागू हुआ था, जब तक हमारी सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में रही, हमने वेट को लागू नहीं होने दिया। हमारी सरकार के हटने के बाद ही उत्तर प्रदेश में वेट लागू हुआ। यूरोप में बहुत पहले से वेट का कानून लागू था। हिन्दुस्तान में भी वेट के कानून को लागू कर दिया। हमने समझा था कि यह बड़ी भारी चीज़ होगी। वेट लगाने के बाद भी क्या फायदा हुआ? आप इन चीज़ों की सत्यता पर तो आइए। अगर आप इनकी सत्यता पर नहीं आएंगे और ऊपर ही ऊपर बात करते रहेंगे तो मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा,

**"FDI को दस्त-ए-कालित है, ये किसानों को मार डालेगी,
और छोटे लोगों से छीनकर व्यापार, उनके कपड़े उतार डालेगी।"**

मैं बिल्कुल सही बात कह रहा हूँ। आपको इन चीज़ों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। इस देश में गांधीजी ने जो आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी थी तो उन्होंने विदेशी कपड़े इसलिए नहीं जलाए थे कि वे विदेश में बने हुए थे। उन्होंने विदेशी कपड़े इसलिए जलाए थे कि देश के लोगों में राष्ट्रीयता की भावना पैदा हो और देश-प्रेम पैदा हो। जब लोगों में देश-प्रेम पैदा होगा तब देश को आगे बढ़ाने की बात होगी। आज इसीलिए यह कमी है। जब देश आजाद हुआ तो पंडित नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में बड़े उद्योगों की वकालत की गई। उस समय कांग्रेस में एक वर्ग इस बात को लेकर खड़ा हुआ कि अगर देश में छोटे और मध्यम उद्योग न रहेंगे, केवल बड़े उद्योगों की नीति पर चलेंगे तो यह देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। अगर गांव के उद्योग-धन्धे बंद हो जाएंगे तो क्या आप किसानों को उनकी उत्पादित लागत दिलवाएंगे? आप किसानों को उनकी उत्पादित लागत कैसे दिलवाएंगे? आप गांवों में कुटीर उद्योग बंद कर रहे हैं। हम देखते हैं कि होली पर पिचकारी और दीवाली पर दीया भी चीन का बना होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कुछ लोग हाउस में अंग्रेजी बोलते हैं और शायद वे यह न जानते हों कि गणेश-लक्ष्मी जी, जो हमारे भगवान के सिम्बल हैं, अगर वे भी चाइना से बनकर आएंगे तो प्रधानमंत्री जी, गांव का कुम्हार क्या करेगा, गांव का विश्वकर्मा क्या करेगा और गांव का पाल क्या करेगा? गांव में एक जाति व्यवस्था होती है, जिसके आधार पर लोग अपना व्यापार करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधानमंत्री जी, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि यह सोचने की बात है। आज अमेरिका हिन्दुस्तान में आ रहा है। हम लोग सोचते हैं कि अमेरिका को हमारे देश से बड़ा प्यार हो गया है। अमेरिका का हमारे देश से कभी प्यार नहीं होगा। अमेरिका इस देश को हर समय क्वेश्चन मार्क में रखेगा। वह कभी इस देश की तरक्की नहीं चाहेगा। अमेरिका का प्रेम इस देश के खुदरा व्यापार से है। इस देश का खुदरा व्यापार जो लाखों-करोड़ों में है, वह

इस क्षेत्र पर भी कब्जा करना चाहता है। आनन्द शर्मा जी, अब दूसरी ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को भारत में मत आने दीजिए। पहली ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी कोलकाता से प्रवेश करके आई थी। उस कम्पनी ने फिर पूरे देश पर कब्जा किया था।

हमारे बंगाल के साथी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे सब जानते हैं। अगर आप दूसरी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी को दिल्ली से एंटर करा रहे हैं, तो उनको राजधानी पर कब्जा करने में कोई समय नहीं लगेगा। आपको इन चीजों पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। प्रधानमंत्री जी, अगर हमने गांव में रोजगार छीन लिया, अगर हमने गांव के कॉन्सेप्ट को नहीं समझा, अगर हमने सामाजिक व्यवस्था को तोड़ दिया, तो यह देश के लिए बहुत खतरनाक चीज़ होगी। यह ठीक है कि इतने बड़े मॉल्स खुले हैं, ये मॉल्स चाहे रिलायंस के हों, चाहे और किसी के हों, लेकिन किसने कोल्ड स्टोरेज लगवा दिया, किसने सड़क बनवा दी? हमारे साथियों ने कहा था कि अगर आपको गांव को सुधारना है, अगर आपको किसान की उन्नति करनी है, तो आप उसको सस्ता बीज दीजिए, सस्ता पानी दीजिए, सस्ती बिजली दीजिए, उसके उत्पादन को बेचने की जिम्मेदारी लीजिए, लेकिन आप बेचने की क्या जिम्मेदारी लेंगे? मैं कल ही खाद्य मंत्री जी से मिला था। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में इतना धान पैदा हुआ है, लेकिन आपकी एफ.सी.आई. यहां से चावल नहीं खरीद रही है। मंडी में, किसान के लिए 200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल रेट कम हो गया है। मैं उनसे मिला, उन्होंने पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश को 4 लाख टन चावल भेज दिया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश से नहीं खरीदा। प्रधानमंत्री जी यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। मैं आज मंत्री जी से मिला, तो मैंने कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: ये आपको समझाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चलिए, हम आपकी क्लास अटेंड कर लेंगे। आप उत्तर प्रदेश में किसानों से कहते हैं कि हम किसानों को उत्पादन की लागत दिलाएंगे। मैंने एक छोटा-सा उदाहरण दिया है कि जो उत्तर प्रदेश इतना धान, इतना चावल, इतना गन्ना और इतना गेहूं पैदा करता है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान को खिला सकता है, उस प्रदेश के किसानों का चावल और धान एफ.सी.आई. इस मारे नहीं खरीद रही हो कि उन्हें दूसरे राज्यों को फायदा पहुंचाना है, और पंजाब से उत्तर प्रदेश को 4 लाख टन चावल भेज रही हो, तब यह कहां से न्याय हुआ? अगर यह आपका नियम है, अगर आपकी सरकार इस तरीके से चलेगी, तो वॉलमार्ट नहीं, आप कोई और मार्ट ले आइए, आप इस देश के किसानों की व्यवस्था नहीं सुधार सकते हैं। आप जो इस देश के किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने की बात करते हैं, उस बात पर कम से कम चिंतन तो कीजिए कि आज किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति कैसे सुधरेगी। आप किसान को मंडी दीजिए और मंडी में उसके अनाज को खरीदने की व्यवस्था कीजिए। जैसा कि अभी लोगों ने कहा कि पूरे विश्व में एग्रीकल्चर सब्सिडी दी जाती है, जिनमें अमरीका, ऑस्ट्रेलिया, लंदन जैसे देश हैं। ऐसी कौन सी जगह है, जहां पर किसानों को सब्सिडी नहीं दी जाती है, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान में किसानों को क्या दिया जाता है? रोज़ डी.ए.पी. के दाम 500, 600 रुपए प्रति बोरी बढ़ते हैं। मैंने जेना जी से पूछा, आपकी सब्सिडी

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

उतनी ही है, जितनी आप 3 साल से खाद पर दे रहे हैं, जब कि किसानों के लिए 600 रुपये प्रति बोरी दाम बढ़ गए हैं। आखिर ये दाम क्यों बढ़ गए, किसको फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है, क्या आपने कभी इस पर विचार किया है? यूरिया के दाम बढ़ गए, डी.ए.पी. के दाम बढ़ गए, खाद और बीज के दाम बढ़ गए, बिजली के दाम बढ़ गए। किसान हर चीज बढ़े हुए दाम पर लेगा और किसान का माल सस्ता बिकेगा, यह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में दिखता है। मुझे उस दिन बहुत तकलीफ भी हुई, जब शरद पवार जी हमारे सवाल का जवाब दे रहे थे कि वे इस देश में कृषि नीति बनाने के लिए उनसे मिले। जानते हैं कौन? अंबानी, आदि गोदरेज। वे खुद ही पांच लोगों की कमेटी के बारे में बता रहे थे। अगर किसानों की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए टाटा और अंबानी कमेटी में रखे जाएंगे, तो इससे बड़ा दुर्भाग्य किस देश का होगा? मैं जो बात कह रहा हूँ, यह आपका लिखित जवाब है। मैंने कहा है यह लिखित जवाब है। आप बजट बनाते हैं, लेकिन प्रधानमंत्री जी, बजट के बारे में कभी भी किसानों से बात नहीं की जाती है, इस देश के उद्योगपतियों से बजट की बात की जाती है। वित्त मंत्री जी देश के सारे उद्योगपतियों को बुलाते हैं, उनसे दो-दो दिन तक डिस्कशन करते हैं कि हमारे देश का बजट कैसा होना चाहिए। अगर इस देश के किसानों से और गरीबों से एक दिन भी बजट पर चर्चा कर लेंगे, तो अच्छा होगा, क्योंकि हम कहते हैं कि आज भी देश की 70 प्रतिशत आबादी कृषि पर निर्भर है। जब उनकी आय का साधन कृषि है, तो फिर आप कृषि पर आधारित नीति क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं, आप कृषि पर आधारित बजट क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? आप बड़े-बड़े लोगों पर आधारित बजट बनाते हैं, जिसके मारे आज आर्थिक स्थिति में इतनी गिरावट आई है। आखिर यह गिरावट क्यों आई है? आप तो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, मैं अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूँ। हम राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, कहा जाता है, "जेक ऑफ ऑल, मास्टर ऑफ नन", हमारे लिए कहा जाता है कि हम हर चीज़ में ज्ञानी हैं और किसी में ज्ञानी नहीं है। खैर आपके लिए तो ऐसा नहीं कहा जा सकता, लेकिन हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था क्यों फेल हुई, आखिर इस पर डिस्कशन क्यों नहीं होता है? एक दिन हमारी इसी अर्थव्यवस्था पर डिस्कशन हो जाए। हम वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था ले आए, हमने पूरे विश्व को हिन्दुस्तान में आने का न्यौता दे दिया, आज हम स्वयं को मॉडर्न अर्थव्यवस्था का भारत कहने लगे कि भारत इक्कीसवीं, बाइसवीं सदी में चलने लगा।

लेकिन भारत की अन्दरूनी स्थिति क्या है, भारत में गरीबी की स्थिति क्या है, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था क्यों टूटी, भारत में क्यों गरीबी है? आज की स्थिति यह है कि तमाम किसान आत्महत्या करने पर मजबूर हैं। आपके बैंक का रेट क्या है? आप उद्योग के बारे में कहते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान के सारे उद्योगपति हिन्दुस्तान में पैसा invest नहीं कर रहे हैं, बल्कि अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज़ में invest कर रहे हैं, बाहर invest कर रहे हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप आंकड़े दे दीजिएगा, मैं आपसे आंकड़े चाहूंगा कि प्रति वर्ष इस देश के उद्योगपति कितने रुपए हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर invest कर रहे हैं और वे हिन्दुस्तान में रुपया invest क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। अगर वालमार्ट यहां invest कर सकता है, तो हमारे देश के उद्योगपति क्यों

नहीं कर रहे हैं? सारा अफ्रीका, साउथ अफ्रीका, वहां हमारे देश के उद्योगपतियों ने पैसा लगा दिया। अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज़ - चाहे नाइजीरिया हो, कीनिया हो या कहीं चले जाइए, हमारे देश के सारे उद्योगपतियों ने वहां पैसे लगाए। आखिर वे हिन्दुस्तान से क्यों भाग रहे हैं? कभी आपने सोचा? हमारे देश की इंडस्ट्री की जो उत्पादन कॉस्ट है, वह कभी चीन से कंपीट नहीं कर सकती। वहां बिजली की दर, लेबर रेट, सब पर एक अंकुश है, क्योंकि वहां डेमोक्रेटिक सरकार नहीं है। हमारे यहां सबसे हाई रेट की बिजली, लेबर महंगा है, कच्चा माल महंगा है। इसलिए उत्पादन कॉस्ट इतनी ज्यादा हो गई कि हम पूरे वर्ल्ड से कंपीट नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। धीरे-धीरे ऐसी स्थिति बनती चली जा रही है कि कहीं एक दिन ऐसी स्थिति न हो जाए कि हमारे यहां बेरोजगारी ही बेरोजगारी हो जाए। हमारे यहां इस देश में छोटे-छोटे, करीब 20 करोड़ लोग मध्यम व्यापारी हैं। अगर वे बेरोजगार हो गए, तो इस देश में एनार्की की स्थिति पैदा हो जाएगी। इस निर्णय के लेने से पहले कम-से-कम इन बिन्दुओं पर विचार करना चाहिए। आप इसे ले आए, लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में क्या कहा? प्रधानमंत्री जी, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कई चीजें कहीं, उन्होंने तमाम कमीशन बनाने को कहा।

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम पर आपकी कृपा वैसी ही बनी रहती है, हम कहां ज्यादा बोलते हैं।

जब कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई, तो उस रिपोर्ट में कमेटी ने कुछ पॉलिसी बनाने को कहा था, नेशनल कमीशन बनाने को कहा था, कुछ कानून बनाने को कहा था और रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी बनाने को कहा था। उस पर आपने अपने प्रस्ताव में कुछ नहीं कहा, उन पर कभी आपने चर्चा नहीं की। आप बताइए कि कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट आई, उस रिपोर्ट में कमेटी ने जो सुझाव दिए, आखिर आप कौन-कौन से सुझाव स्वीकार कर रहे हैं और कौन-कौन से अस्वीकार कर रहे हैं? कमेटी में कंसेंसस की राय थी। आप कंसेंसस की बात कर रहे थे, तो कमेटी की राय भी कंसेंसस की थी। क्या आपने कंसेंसस की उस राय को माना? बहुत अच्छी नहीं होती है सरकार की जिद। जिद जनता के मन को नहीं जीत सकती है, जनता के दिल को नहीं जीत सकती है। हो सकता है कि जिद हमारे सेटिस्फ़ेक्शन के लिए हो, हमको जिद में संतोष हो जाए, लेकिन उससे जनता को कोई लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। अगर आपने जनता का विश्वास खो दिया, तो हो सकता है कि आप थोड़े दिन और जिद कर लें, लेकिन उसके बाद जिद करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए मैं कह रहा हूं कि चेत जाइए। मैं तो अपने राज्य की स्थिति के हिसाब से कह रहा हूं, पूरे देश में क्या स्थिति है? चेत जाइए, इन चीजों को समझिए और जिद मत करिए। मैं अब भी कहता हूं कि देश के व्यापारियों के हित में, देश के किसानों के हित में इस काले कानून को, मैं तो इसको काला कानून कहूंगा, इस काले कानून को मत लागू करिए। यह जो आपकी नीति है, आप जो फैसला लेने जा रहे हैं, इस पर एक बार फिर से पुनर्विचार कीजिए। नेता वह बढ़िया होता है, बड़ा नेता माना जाता है, तो अपने आप आलोचना सुनने के बाद आत्ममंथन करता है।

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जो नेता आलोचना पर नाराज होता है, वह कभी नेता नहीं होता। बड़ा नेता वह होता है, जो आलोचना सुनता है। मैं तो प्रधानमंत्री जी की इसी बात का कायल हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी हर चीज को सुनते हैं।

प्रधानमंत्री जी, अंत में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि

**"तुम्हारे वादों का कद भी तुम्हारे जैसा है
तभी जो नाप कर देखूँ तो कम निकलता है।"**

जो हमने कहा है, इसको सत्य मत होने देना, इसको असत्य कर देना, इस पर फिर से विचार कर लेना। जरूरी नहीं कि कल आप वोटिंग कराइए, लेकिन अगर इस पर आप फिर से विचार कर लेंगे और देश हित में सोचेंगे, तो मैं जरूर समझूंगा कि यह बड़े कद की बड़ी सरकार है और राष्ट्र के हित में सोच रही है। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my party, DMK, recognises that this country belongs to the common men and considers to address the needs and desires of the common men as of paramount importance and it is this conviction that has enabled us all the way to be consistent in our opposition to introducing FDI in multi-brand retail. Sir, the DMK morally and in principle is opposing FDI in the retail sector. But, today, against the motion, we are supporting the Government.

Sir, in my course of speech, precisely, I have to elaborate the reasons for these two — why we are opposing the FDI in retail sector and why we are supporting the Government against the motion. What is FDI? It is called Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector but it is seen as foreign direct invasion on retail sector. Sir, direct investment is of two types. One is Domestic Direct Investment and another is Foreign Direct Investment. When is the FDI justified? It is justified in two situations. One is when the Domestic Direct Investment is inadequate and the second is when the foreign exchange is required. What is the stage of the Domestic Direct Investment in our country? Sir, it is very clear that direct investment in this country is very good. The position obtaining in our country is fairly sound. Banks are flush with funds; the domestic savings rate is one of the highest in the world; market capitalisation, constantly on the rise, makes available investible funds; and DFIs have huge unutilised funds waiting to be deployed in feasible projects. Therefore, domestically speaking, there is no shortfall of funds for investment.

4.00 P.M.

Next comes foreign exchange. I said that there are two situations which warrant FDI. One is inadequacy of DDI, "which has been ruled out. Another one is when foreign exchange is required. As for foreign exchange, Sir, either it should be asset or liability. Sir, we should see here that we can categorise it in two aspects. One is asset foreign exchange; another is debt foreign exchange. In other words, it could be called non-debt inflow and debt inflow. As far as FDI is concerned, it is a debt inflow or liability foreign exchange. Why is it so? Because the profits or returns the FDI generates will have to be repatriated in foreign exchange. Secondly, all the men, material and merchandise imported in the years to come will have to be paid in foreign exchange. Finally, at the time of winding up, the proceeds will flow out of the country in foreign exchange. It is noteworthy here that all this will end up in the outflow of foreign exchange many times more than the initial flow.

Sir, these two situations which warrant FDI have to be looked into. Sir, I have said at the outset itself that DMK is opposing FDI. Now, it is supporting the Government against the motion. I have also said that I will state the reasons. I would like to urge upon the Government that there are some sincere concerns and genuine apprehensions which are prevailing in the country. We also share that and it is our duty to reflect the genuine apprehensions which the people are facing. Sir, when we collaborate with a foreign country or when we go in for a joint venture, one of the aspects is bringing in new technology in which we may be lacking. In FDI in retail sector, are we benefited with any technology? No, Sir. It is very clear that there is no technology improvement. Will FDI in sectors like retail, single brand, banking or insurance enhance our foreign exchange? Also, lots of comparisons are made with the UK, the USA, Japan and China which cannot be accepted for we cannot be at the same level of development to indulge in the luxury of comparing ourselves with them.

It is a clear signal that we are allowing the foreigners to reap profits here and take them back. It is telling the world loud and clear that we by ourselves are incompetent and inefficient. Coming to a very important point, the FDI driven modern retailing would be labour displaced. As many of my colleagues have pointed out, the 1998 statistics say that 40 million people are employed in the unorganized sector. Now, the numbers would have increased and this 40 million

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

amounted to 8 per cent of the total employment provided in the country. Next, the agricultural sector and MSME, it is unorganized sector which provides employment to the common man, the illiterate and uneducated people. We cannot say that once they are displaced from the retail sector because of the coming in of the FDI, these people would be retrained and redeployed. They don't have that sort of educational qualifications to be retrained or deployed. When the FDI comes in the retail sector, naturally, the unorganised sector sales will go down and the employment which is being provided through that will also go down. It is very sad. The FDI also will result in the opening up of giant pipeline of cheaply sourced goods from China, Thailand and ASEAN, which will also result in leading to the manufacturing job losses. That should also be equally taken into consideration. We are highlighting all these points for the consideration of the Government that fears in the mind of the people have to be assuaged. The Government has assured on the floor of the House that only after political consensus the FDI will be introduced. Had it been done, many of the apprehensions which have been levelled now, would have been ruled out. Now, the Government can take into consideration all those apprehensions which are all very genuine in nature. So also the global retail chains would engage in predatory pricing. This 'predatory pricing' is a very good word. The 'predator' means preying on other living animals to satisfy themselves and to quench their hunger. So, this 'predatory pricing' will be brought in by the FDI. They would sell the goods at a very cheaper price at the initial stage till the competitors are wiped off. Once monopoly is established, then, they would be dictating the prices of wholesale consumption, as well as, retail outside selling. So, when both these things come into the hand, nobody can go and bargain with them. Even farmers cannot claim genuine prices for their products from these people who may come there to procure. Mostly there will be an import imbalance. They will be importing bulk of the goods from foreign countries than procuring it locally. These things cannot be just ignored. These are all going to befall in the country. Already many people have been displaced. We are very thick in population. A point of time is going to come when we are going to overtake China's population.

I would like to cite an example. Earlier there were some painters who were writing banners and paintings. They were indulging in these works. Once the digital technology came in, these people were totally washed out. Nobody knows where

they are. Now, the digital technology is being utilised by political parties, as well as, by traders; and those people are engaged in pulling rickshaws, some are coolies and some are working under MGNREGA. Such skilled people who didn't have any education were just swept away. They were displaced. No one bothered about them. Like that these retail sellers and farmers when they are displaced because of the advent of FDI in retail sector, by Marksman, Walmart and everyone come in, these people will not be in a position to compete with them. These things cannot be taken very easily. They will kill the business of small retailers. Along with that, big retailers would have understanding. They have standards of buying farm produce which promotes excessive use of pesticides. This is a very serious issue. So, one may ask us 'while you have so many grievances, when you are so much against the FDI, then, why are you supporting the Government against the motion?' Here comes the point. Sir, the BJP, the Opposition, who are vehemently opposing it, who levelled charges here and compels the Government to withdraw. What they did in 2000? I would like to quote one or two measures which they have taken. On 31-3-2000, the then Government allowed 100 per cent foreign equity in non banking finance companies. On 14.7.2000, the Government allowed FDI up to 100 per cent for e-commerce activities. On 14.7.2000, the Government increased the level of FDI in the oil refining sector under the automatic route from the existing 49 per cent to 100 per cent. On 8.9.2000, FDI up to 100 per cent was allowed through the automatic route for all manufacturing activities in SEZs with a few exceptions. FDI up to 100 per cent was allowed for certain activities in the telecom sector. On 19.10.2000, it was decided that foreign equity participation up to 20 per cent in the insurance sector would be allowed under the automatic route. Sir, our learned leader of the Opposition, when he spoke here, said that the then Finance Minister, Shri Jaswant Singh, in 2002 had clearly stated that there would not be any steps for introducing FDI in multi-brand retail sector. He is not here, but he would not deny what I am saying. It was reported that both Shri Arun Jaitley and the hon. Leader of the Opposition in the other House, have admitted that the 2004 election manifesto of NDA – at that time we were not with them; we were then with the UPA — had promised to allow 26 per cent FDI in the retail sector. So, in the year 2004, when they were about to come to power, when they were longing to come to power, they had assured that 26 per cent FDI would be brought in. But now when the UPA is bringing it to 51 per cent, they are opposing it. It means they have no credibility in accusing the Government that

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

they are going ahead. So we find it genuine, though we have some grudges. The Opposition is opposing it now. If they are very genuine in their approach, in the points that they have raised, we can rely upon them. But they have already done so much of FDI and they had also opted for 26 per cent FDI in retail, that too in 2004. So, we cannot rely on them. We find it very, very essential at this juncture. This Government should have its full term for which it has been elected and the progressive measures which the Government is otherwise taking, should not get obstructed. Sir, this vast country cannot face frequent elections. We also want to keep away the communal forces from coming to power. I would like to assert in this situation that the DMK very strongly supports this Government and we are opposing this Motion. We had set a very good track record when we were ruling in Tamil Nadu. I would like to cite only one example. In the farmers' market, which is called 'Uzhavar Sandies', in Tamil Nadu, the farmers could bring in their products directly to the market. For them, transport was free of cost. They could fix their own rates and the consumers would take that. Such things could be done. But if the FDI comes in, those giants would eat all these small farmers and retail sellers. Sir, we have to consider the common man. I would like to mention only two things. The DMK has never let down its friends in the midway. We started our journey with a mission and we will achieve the mission. The DMK will always be with the UPA very strongly. The mover of the Motion, when he spoke, said that one day they would come and decide it in New Delhi. Sir, I am very sorry that day should not come. As already Tamil Nadu is in dark for 18 hours, the whole of this nation should not be in dark. Thank you.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 6th December, 2012, has allotted time for Government Legislative Business, as follows:—

Business	Time Allotted
1. Consideration and passing of the Constitution (One Hundred Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, 2012.	four hours
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, as passed by Lok Sabha:—	

*Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[6 December, 2012]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector* 367

Business	Time Allotted
(a) The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2012	three hours
(b) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment) Bill, 2012	two hours
3. Further consideration and passing of the Architects (Amendment) Bill, 2010.	two hours

**MOTION RE: DISAPPROVING THE DECISION OF GOVERNMENT TO
ALLOW FDI IN MULTI-BRAND RETAIL SECTOR - *contd...***

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, this is a momentous discussion on a very important subject of Foreign Direct Investment in the retail sector. I was listening, with a lot of interest, to the debate that has taken place here as well as the one in the Lok Sabha yesterday. I was rather amazed and shocked to see the defeatism in the minds of some of the hon. Members. There were talks of the East India Company coming by the backdoor which, incidentally, is now owned by an Indian, and the value of the share is not more than 50 pounds. And there were also talks of foreign economic invasion.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair]

All these surprised me as to why we should worry like this. We should realize one thing that on the dawn of the eighteenth century, India's share of the world trade was 24 per cent. This is higher than the whole of Europe Long back, if we go still further up, in Rome, Cicero was telling the Roman Senate, "All our silver is slipping and going to India. We must stop spending lavishly. Otherwise, Rome will become bankrupt." That was India's strength in those days. Do we know that India today is the largest hub of outsourcing for goods and services in the world, that India is the largest manufacturer of cut and polished diamond, that we exported agricultural produce of Rs. 1,87,000 crores last year, and that like Israel and China, we are the most capable and talented traders in the world? Instead of our fearing the world, the world fears Indian traders. Our Gujaratis, our Marwaris, our Sindhis and our Punjabis have gone and invaded several parts of the globe. Out of 183 countries in the world, in 180 countries, they are Non-resident Indians. Why fear about foreign investments? We have got the world's largest oil refinery

[Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi]

in India. We have made our mark. Our people, our industrialists, have gone abroad. The Tatas have gone abroad and acquired Jaguar. The Mittals have gone abroad. The Ambanis have gone abroad and acquired Shell Gas. All these things are there. Our people are quite capable. Then, why do we have this type of defeatism in our mind? If foreigners come, we will stand with them. We will surpass them; we will compete with them and we will prove that we are better than them. As Mr. Obama said, "We can do it". I think we shall do it. Lord Krishna said in Gita, "क्लेश्यम मा स्म गमः पार्थ।" Don't feel yourself disabled? Why is this defeatism about foreign direct capital coming in? They are coming in so many ways in so many sectors. In Bata, they have come. In so many other places, the foreign capital is coming. That does not make the country poor. That does not enslave us. We must realize one thing that today the world has shrunk, and the world has become a global village. We cannot avoid some of these things and we have to have open arms for all of them to come here. There are so many statistics which have been rattled here. Statistics can prove anything, and statistics can disprove anything. That is why there is that well-known saying, "There are lies; there are damn lies, and there are statistics." So, I am not, at the moment, trying to give so many statistics before the hon. Members of this august House. But I would like to look at some of the economic aspects of the whole subject. The Birla Institute of Management and Technology had conducted a survey. They surveyed the customers, the students who aspired for better jobs, the farmers, the organized retailers and the unorganized retailers.

They have given some of the findings and they are very relevant. On the question of impact on the consumers, they have said that India needs an efficient value system to deliver the best to the customers and opening up of FDI retail will help in building an efficient value chain. This is their finding. At the same time, they have also said that at the present moment, due to decentralisation or distribution, no proper quality check is kept on the product being sold to the customers. Even in some cases, bad quality product come up. No one is held accountable. Like some time back in Delhi, around 50 people died due to consumption of poisonous mustard oil and nobody was punished. Do we want the same thing to continue or we want some quality control to be maintained, some quality control to be imposed on the products which the consumers are getting. We are talking about consumer, that consumer is the king. Is the consumer king in our country?

Consumer is a king in foreign countries. In America, consumer is a king. He can purchase from New York and give the same thing back in Los Angeles, and it will be accepted. I think if we think in terms of consumers, it will benefit the consumers and the customers to a large extent. When it comes to farmers — this is what they have studied the study shows that agriculture output in India is fairly stagnant when compared with other sectors of economy. At present, the rate of growth ranges from negative 2 to 4 per cent which is abysmal. Agricultural productivity can be increased by infusing capital and employing modern technology. However, it is not possible to achieve this by poor farmers on the small patch of land which they have. Again, it says that the Indian farmers get not more than one-third of what the consumer pays in sale of fruits and vegetables, whereas the same proportion goes up to 65 per cent as observed in many developed countries. So, I think these are some of the aspects which they have studied. They have studied the organized retail. They have also studied the disorganized retail and even there they have said that FDI in disorganised retail has to be integrated with organised retail. They have also talked about certain safeguards. These Safeguards should also be kept in mind by us. The first thing which they have said is that FDI should be encouraged in the first instance in back-end retail. There is something like back-end retail where Foreign Direct Investment is very necessary. Then, they have said that before we do this, we must also try to strengthen competitive law. Today, if Competition Law is strictly employed, then, probably, large amount of fear which is there *viz* that the customer will be at the mercy of the multi-nationals, will not survive because there will be Competition Law which will take into consideration the amount of profit which they can charge and the amount of prices at which they can sell. Then there must be transparent pricing. It is also very necessary that the pricing should be transparent. Then, there is another suggestion which is given by them that the retailer's and the consumer's education fund should be established and this can be done by charging F.D.I in proper method. Then the next suggestion is that there must be Traders' Cooperatives which is being tried in many places, in milk, in sugar, in cotton and in so many places and this trader's cooperatives should be encouraged. Then, they have admitted that while the organised retail sector will benefit to a large extent because of the advent of Foreign Direct Investment in retail, the unorganised sector might suffer and in order to see that the unorganised sector does not suffer, they must be integrated with the organised retail shop. The

[Dr. Yogendra P. Trivedi]

organised retail trade can look after the unorganised retail trade. But I don't believe, at the same time, that the unorganised retail trade will be completely wiped out. I know about my friend in Britain, who is a Member of Parliament. He was telling me that when he wants to buy something at a multi-national like Selfridges and if it is 6 o' clock and the bell rings, the girl on the counter will take the thing back saying that now the counter is closed! He further said, 'while returning home — I come at about 7.30 pm or 8.00 pm and I find an Indian boy who is closing down his shop and I want to buy some cans of beer. He opens his shop for me and give me beer cans. And, when I say that I don't have money at present, he would say that you can give it to me tomorrow.' So, small business people survived even in Briton, America and I have seen such people in New Zealand as well. The dairies are manned by our Indians and are competing very well with multinationals. So, I believe, to fear that small businessmen, small retailer will be wiped out is not correct. But, at the same time, they have to be educated. Today many of them are sitting on the footpath. They are sitting on the streets. They are sitting at unhygienic places and trying to sell eatables. I think these people can be trained. They should be organized and they can be integrated with the organized retail sector.

Then, there must be a systematic change in the rural sector. The farmers should be in direct touch with companies. This is one of the suggestions which is very healthy and should be implemented.

Then, they have said about the middlemen and reshaping the role of middlemen. Middlemen may be necessary, but their margin of profit has to be completely curtailed and they cannot have the kind of profits which they are having at the moment. Some of the suggestions given by this Study which was made after examining all sections of the people who are involved in this sector should be looked into.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): You have only two minutes more.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Okay, Sir.

So, I believe, F.D.I. in Retail has to be encouraged. But, at the same time, this

is a very momentous decision as I said at the outset. For that, our party believes, there must be consensus. We cannot have such a large breach between one section and the other section. It is not proper. There must be some consensus. There must be proper consultations and dialogue. I believe, every party has an economic wing. It may be any party I think the members of this economic wings should sit together and try to see the effectiveness, the benefits resulting from FDI in retail and try to find out what are the loopholes, the pitfalls and how they can be overcome. So, I believe, consensus is necessary.

So far as our party is concerned, it has been stated that we are wholeheartedly supporting FDI in retail. But, at the same time, we have to make it very clear that so far as we are concerned...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Time is over.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: ...we are part of the Government of Maharashtra. I will take only one minute. We have a Coordination Committee. It will meet and come to the final conclusion. Thereafter, Maharashtra may fully support FDI In retail. But, at the same time, we have to meet through the Coordination Committee and decide.

As I said at the outset, this is a very important point on which there must be consensus. Somebody has rightly said, 'If you want to go fast, go alone. But, if you want to go far, let us all go together.' This is what I want to say. Thank you.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (Odisha): Respected Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am speaking on the subject which is very important. It was discussed in the Lok Sabha for the two days and the voting was over yesterday and the ruling party is relaxed to come to this House.

We are discussing this issue here and the parties are clearing their stand. I also wish clarify the stand of my party - BJD. My party President, Shri Navin Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Odisha, made it clearly with firm voice that this is very much against national interest.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: It does not apply to Odisha.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: This is the confusion created by you the people that when there is no city of 10 lakh population it is not going to hamper the State's interest. At that time, our Chief Minister said we are examining the matter. But, infact today, we may not have cities of 10 lakh population, but in the very near future one or two cities would touch the figure of 10 lakh population. The entry of FDI in the multi-brand retail trade in our country would be totally against the interests of our common people, our poor people. C.M. said it very clearly yesterday, at a *Khadigramodyog* meeting, that this policy of the Central Government was completely against the Gandhian philosophy. It is an obstacle in the path of the Gandhian economy. This is the basic moral of our stand as far as our economy is concerned. And I wish to make my stand clear. I wish to remind the House that today is the death Anniversary of Babasaheb Ambedkar. Sir, Babasaheb Ambedkar had drafted our great Constitution and he had tried to provide protection for the social and economic interests of the toiling masses, the SCs, the STs and the poorer sections. I strongly feel that the Congress Party has distanced itself from the Gandhian philosophy and Ambedkar's principles and objectives. Gandhiji had very rightly observed once that the Congress Party should remain away from power. He had also wanted the Congress Party to work as a social organization in the interests of the country. But things changed. The Congress Party has been ruling this country for a very long time. In the name of reforms, they have brought economic disaster to the country. After the debate and voting in the other House, it became clear that the sense of that House was against the entry of FDI in multi-brand retail trade in India. Out of the 22 Parties in that House, 18 Parties had spoken in favour of the Motion. But, the result had gone in favour of the ruling Party, only because of its manouvering capabilities. In a democracy, it is always the majority opinion that prevails. Major States, including my State of Odisha, have opposed the entry of FDI in multi brand retail trade. This opinion was also reflected in the massive *Bharat Bandh* recently. It is also the opinion of the common masses to whom we all have to go at the time of the next General Elections.

Sir, I do not understand why the Government is in such a hurry to bring FDI in retail trade. They have been abusing their good offices and their high positions to organize support in favour of FDI's entry. The hon. Minister, Shri Anand Sharma, had talked to our Chief Minister. Hon'ble Minister had assured this House that a consensus would be worked out on this issue amongst all political

parties, which he did not do and, instead, on the 4th of September, the Cabinet approved this proposal and, on the 20th of September, they had issued the Notification. Sir, what is the merit of this proposal? Why are they so allured by Walmart?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Did you check it up with your Chief Minister? I met him in Bhubaneswar. I had consulted him.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Yes, Sir. You have already mentioned this in the other House.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You should check it up with your Chief Minister before you make this remark here.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: Right, Sir. But why the Government is so allured by Walmart? How would they protect and promote the interests of the poors in India?

Sir, the Wal-Mart has ultimately failed in the whole of the world. Sir, this is not my opinion. A Study Report of the USA revealed it. The study entitled 'Wal-Mart and Poverty'. This is revealed by Pennsylvania State University. "More Wal-Mart stores in 1987 had higher poverty rate by 1999 than where fewer stores were there." Sir, where the Wal-Mart had opened more stores, more poverty was there. That is why the Leader of the Opposition rightly said that the people of USA did not allow them to open their shops in Manhattan.

Sir, if you look at job creation, Wal-Mart investment is U. S. \$ 400 billion, but job creation is only 2.1 million people. When the Indian retailers invest is the same amount, the job creation is 44 million people. So, FDI will not create jobs; it will take away jobs. This is the reality. The Government is not going by the reality. The Government is going by the allure of the Wal-Mart lobby. They are attracting you and you are doing it in the name of reforms.

Sir, I want to remind the Government one thing, which is so eager for FDI in retail sector. Has the Government assessed the condition prevailing in our big country? Are the citizens of our country ready for these big brands? Hon. Minister, when 70 per cent of our population is living on a daily income of Rs. 20 per day ...(Interruptions)... It may be more. But the question is whether these 70 per cent consumers will be benefitted by the Wal-Mart and other global shoppers.

[Shri Shashi Bhushan Behera]

The small farmers, consumers and builders are not in competition with the Indian Malls. Sir, the small traders are not even able to compete with the Indian Malls; then, how can they compete with the global malls like Wal-Mart and other companies? There are apprehensions that these big malls may at times sell their own products to foreign brands, and they would make a lot of money out of that. As a result, the Indian malls will also vanish away. In that scenario, what will happen to Indian consumers? There is not much scope in this. The Government must think about the monopoly of the FDI, which is expected in future. So, this apprehension naturally comes to the mind of the people of this country.

Sir, the Government is saying that there is lack of money. It is saying that it is allowing FDI for infrastructure development in the country. This is the logic for FDI in retail sector. They are saying that these people will set up cold chains and other related things, and that is why they are inviting FDI. My question is why they are inviting FDI in retail sector. Once they enter the retail sector, they will capture the entire market and finish off their immediate competitors who are the Indian traders. They have the capacity to go in losses for a longer period.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is going to end.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA: They have the capacity to go in for cheaper selling for a longer period. They can sustain losses because of their heavy investment. At the end, when they will find that the Indian traders have vanished away, they will try to make higher profits and capture the whole market. So, this is the crisis we are expecting. We are saying that we are short of money. I remind the Government that more than Rs. 21 lakh crores' black money is there in foreign countries. The Government is saying that these foreign companies are coming here to make investments. We talk of the USA, China and other countries. I would just like to say that their laws are very stringent. If anybody in USA tries to hide his money and save it in an outside country, then, he will be punished and sent to jail.

Here we are not prepared for that type of law. This Government is not able to control those people who are hoarding their black money outside the country. This is our experience. Due to our faulty agricultural policy, more than two lakh

farmers have committed suicide in the last five to seven years. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, we must think of what will happen to small traders. ...(*Interruptions*)... You correct the numbers. ...(*Interruptions*)... It can be more than two lakhs or less than two lakhs, but the country's farmers are suffering. ...(*Interruptions*)... We are apprehending about the five crore small traders and their families. This number comes to 20 crore people. So, you must think about the future of these 20 crore people. You should not compel them to suicide in future. This will bring a bad name to the country and will cause a great loss to the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not under your control. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't push our economy into risk. We oppose this FDI in retail sector. The Government should rethink on this decision and change their view. The Government should do what is in the interest of the common and toiling millions of India. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. C.M. Ramesh, it is your maiden speech. Try to conclude within a reasonable time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman for the opportunity to make my maiden speech on the burning issue of FDI in retail sector. Today, it has engulfed the entire nation and put a question mark on the livelihood and survival of crores of people in the country.

Before I make my submissions on the subject, I thank my party leader, Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu Garu, who reposed a great faith in me by nominating to this august House. I also thank my party leaders, members and supporters without whom I would not have, had the privilege of being part of this House. *Aam Aadmi* voted UPA headed by Congress to power hoping that it would improve their living conditions, to bring the fruits of development to them in the growth story of the country, that it would make growth more inclusive and to eliminate and eradicate the existing barriers between *Aam Aadmi* and *Amir Aadmi*. But, true to its colours, Congress has enriched its own and the *Amir Aadmi's* condition and has given fruits of benefits, not to poor but to itself. And, instead of including the poor in the growth trajectory, it has included the Congress party and its workers. And, through FDI in retail, it has pushed the *Aam Aadmi* Into a deeper abyss while laying red carpet for *Amir Aadmi*, i.e., MNCs. How is it justified? Sir, Congress and its UPA Government has so far costed the nation 7 lakh crores in the last 8 years of tenure at the Centre through scams like 2G, Mining,

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

Commonwealth, Coal, etc. It is costing the nation nearly one lakh crore every year! It not only at the Centre, but even in Andhra Pradesh, Congress is hell-bent in making Swarnandhra Pradesh into a BIMARU State. We have given representations, Memoranda to President, Prime Minister, Home Minister, Finance Minister, CBI, CVC, Enforcement Directorate about corruption by * and * in Andhra Pradesh. We have also published books like Raja of Corruption, Mining Mafia, with full documentary evidence.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I am sorry you cannot refer to individual names who are not present here. It will be expunged.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: But, no action has been taken by Government. It is only after court's interference action has been taken which resulted in sending some of the Ministers, bureaucrats and businessmen to jail.

So, the time has come to introspect whether we really need such a party to rule us. I would say 'no'; it has to go now and forthwith.

Retail trade in our country dates back to centuries. The relationship between a *Kirana* shop and its consumer in India is not just 'give' and 'take.' But, it is inter-twined in our cultural ethos. They are an extended family where we share our happiness and anguish. We get credit at the time of financial difficulty. We get hand loans when we are in need. We bargain when we buy something. And we have the liberty to ask them to procure a particular item for us. This is what retail trade in India is all about. And you cannot find even a single of this trait with MNCs. In spite of knowing all this, the Government wants to deliberately wipe out this relationship which is detrimental to the country.

Sir, this is a fight between giants like Wal-Mart, Tesco, Carrefour, etc. on one side, and hapless farmers, 4 crore small retailers and about 4 crore people, indirectly involved in the retail trade in the country, on the other side. And, the present day actions of the UPA Government are clear that Government is in collusion and dancing to the tunes of these MNCs. But, we are here to protect the interests of our farmers and prevent small shopkeepers from decimation and extinction.

Wal-Mart and others do not come here for charity; they come here to capture the Indian retail market which is of the size of 400 billion dollars and is expected to rise almost ten-fold by 2020 to nearly 4 trillion dollars.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

The first claim of UPA is that it removes-middlemen. Sir, any trader who mediates in distribution of goods between producer, that is, farmer and consumer is a middleman. Wal-Mart is neither a producer nor a consumer, it is a middleman: – a middleman of gigantic proportion with an unmatched global financial muscle power and sourcing reach. So, here the issue is not getting rid of middleman, but replacing small shops in the country with a gigantic one and, thereby, creating a foreign monopoly which is not acceptable to us.

Secondly, even if we consider that there are three layers of Indian traders mediate by taking 2 per cent each between producer and consumer, the difference between farm price and consumer price is 6 per cent. When Wal-Mart enters the scene, farmer would get his share of 2 per cent, but Wal-Mart and its supply chain would corner the rest at the expense of fragmented, unorganised and petty Indian traders.

Thirdly, the Government had allowed FDI in single brand or wholesale in 2007 with the assurance that huge infrastructure would be created in the country by these giants. But, if we look back, no infrastructure has been created by Wal-Mart even after 5 years of its existence in the country. So, the announcements that Wal-Mart-like corporation would bring miracles in retail trade is nothing but a myth.

Sir, the same has been corroborated and substantiated by Planning Commission's Working Group on Agriculture for the Eleventh Plan and the Nineteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Food in 2006-07. They have also nailed the lie that Wal-Mart will link farm-gate to its gate and make Indian farmers rich.

The Second claim of UPA is that MNC retail chains pose no threat to people or *Kirana* stores. But there is hardly any empirical evidence to support these tall and fragile claims. There is no qualitative and quantitative research carried out by any reputed, neutral and trustworthy organisation about the impact of our own retail chains on the retail market in the country.

The UPA also falsified that Wal-Mart will link farm-gate to its gate and make Indian farmers rich. The Government is creating an impression that MNC retail chains would make available fresh farm produce sourced from our farmers and take them to urban consumer. Look at the experiences of other countries. It gives a different picture altogether. The experience shows that big retail is all about

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

marketing big processed and ultra-processed food, sugary and fizzy beverages, tobacco, chips, noodles, cookies, soft drinks etc. and there can be very little that they will procure from poor farmers. Secondly, all these are energy-dense food, rich in salt, sugar and fat — a sure recipe for lifestyle diseases such as hypertension, diabetes, heart diseases and cancer. Let me substantiate. A study was conducted by leading researchers from Harvard, Cambridge, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Public Health Foundation of India. Using market data on consumption of unhealthy commodities during the past 15 years, in 80 countries, findings of the study demolish the myth that rising incomes and urbanisation are the main reasons for growing consumption of unhealthy foods. Rather, it is the FDI in food that is giving rise to consumption of unhealthy stuff even at much lower income levels and urbanisation rates. In countries where you have lower levels of FDI in food, consumption of unhealthy food products is low. For example, in Mexico, due to intake of unhealthy stuff, obesity in children has gone up by 30 per cent. So, the point is, how FDI in retail will impact our food environment which has already undergone a tremendous change in the rural and urban areas in the post-liberalisation period. There is no doubt that what we eat everyday is a matter of personal choice, but this choice cannot be exercised in vacuum. It is greatly influenced by the food environment like food stores, vegetable markets, food courts and street food. By allowing FDI in retail, the Government is making structural changes in our food environment, without studying the short-term and long-term impact on our dietary and food habits which ultimately impact our health. And, the important point is that the MNCs do not store small size packs as profit margins are less.

Sir, the third claim of the UPA is, FDI would create lakhs of jobs. It is highly unrealistic and baseless. Instead of creation of jobs, FDI would sweep away about 3.6 crore jobs in the country, as retail chains do not employ large numbers. Let me explain. Sir, Indian retail market is 400 billion dollars and Walmart's turnover is around 420 billion dollars. Presently, the Indian retail trade is employing more than 4 crore people. And, if you see how many people are employed by Walmart globally, you will find that it is only 21 lakhs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Mr. Ramesh, I am sorry to interfere. Normally, the rule says that you cannot read the entire speech. Try to conclude and make it in the next speech.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, this is his maiden speech. Let him speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): But he is having ten more pages. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Even if one assumes that Walmart captures all the Indian retail market of 400 billion dollars, it will employ much less than 21 lakh people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): I have to quote the rule; that is all.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: But, at the same time, it will wipe out 400 lakh employees from their present jobs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): One minute, Mr. Ramesh.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Rajasthan): Sir, but this is one of the most constructive and innovative speech.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Thank you, Sir. So, I don't understand on what basis the Government is saying that it would create additional employment opportunities.

Secondly, international experience also shows that supermarkets invariably displace small retailers. Small retail has, virtually, been wiped out in developed countries like the US and Europe by these giants. With the highest shopping density in the world, 11 shops per 1,000 people, we have 1.2 crore shops at present. They are employing over 4 crore people. And 95 per cent of these are small shops run by self-employed people and family-run stores. There is no way these shops can compete with Walmart, etc., and hence the closure of these shops and consequent loss of crores of jobs is imminent and certain.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please try to come to the conclusion.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Thirdly, Sir, retail giants, with their strong financial muscle power, will resort to predatory pricing. What they do is: first they wipe out local kirana shops and then create monopoly or oligopoly. Fourthly, large retailers are also known to be poor pay-masters and they routinely flout and circumvent labour laws. The recent strike by employees of Walmart in California in September is a clear example of that. The fourth claim of UPA is that only foreign players can create the supply chain. It is nothing but bogus. I fail to understand as to what role international retail players are playing in building roads or generating power. They would not do that. They only create storage facilities, supply chains and cold chains. Can't we do this? We can very well do this, just as we build any other infrastructure such as roads, power plants, etc., provided we have a positive vision and the resolve to help the farmers and small shopkeepers.

Sir, the fifth claim is that India would benefit like China. The comparison between India and China is totally misplaced. China is predominantly a manufacturing economy and is called 'factory of the world'. It is the largest supplier to Walmart and other international majors. So, it obviously, cannot say no to these chains opening their stores in China. And, in spite of its strong base in manufacturing, China did not permit 51 per cent FDI straightaway. It allowed FDI in phases. The most important point to be noted here is that Walmart purchases 70 per cent of its 400 billion dollars products from China, and so, China would be benefited more. India is not a manufacturing hub. We are not a 'factory' to the world, but a 'back office' to the world. So, in contrast, we lose both manufacturing and service jobs. An in spite of these backdrops, we are permitting 51 per cent. How is it justified? Hence, I strongly feel that this decision of the Government was taken in haste, without doing proper homework and assessing the consequences of the same.

Sir, secondly, we cannot afford to become America. It is now importing 60 billion dollars worth Chinese goods through Walmart. Sir, America has reached such a dismal and shockingly unbelievable State that it is even importing its National Flag from China! America has imported its official uniform for London Olympics from China! What more examples do you want about the strong and widespread dominance of Chinese products? In such a scenario, do you really think that Walmart and others will allow our small stores to survive and procure goods from our SMEs?

Sir, another point is, why Walmart and other MNCs are very eager to come to India. This can be better understood if one studies a little more about its

operations in China. Sir, Walmart has played its dominant role in China all these years. But, due to competition from other foreign retail majors and Chinese retail majors, the share of Walmart in retail trade in China came down from 7.8 per cent to 7 per cent. So, Walmart realised that the time has come to close its shop in China, and with resentment growing among its workers in US, it is searching for suitable alternative markets in the world, and found India to be the most suitable one considering its size and potential and UPA has fallen in their trap.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude. We have actually given you more time considering that this is your maiden speech.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, so far, we were thinking that the UPA Government was deaf and dumb, but the present move clearly shows that it is even blind. So, the Government should fast wake up from its slumber and understand the reality that-Walmart is neither in love with our country nor is it coming here for charity; it is coming here for business gains and to destroy and decimate our unorganised small *kirana* stores through predatory means.

Sir, the Telugu Desham Party has always been saying that reforms should have a human face. Before every policy that we formulate and every step that we take, we should always keep in mind how they would be helpful to the poorest of the poor in the country. Here, I remember what Mahatma Gandhi once said and I quote:

"Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man you have seen, and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him."

So my question to the UPA Government is whether has it ever recalled the face of the poorest and weakest man or the *aam aadmi* and asked itself if FDI in retail is really going to help the poor and weak in the country in any manner? I don't think that it has.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please try to conclude.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: So, my question is : Is it not the bounden duty of this Government, when decisions impact poor farmers or small shopkeepers to protect them? Why have we not learnt lessons from Japan, Indonesia and Thailand which failed to protect its small shopkeepers by allowing FDI in retail trade? All I ask is, to protect our small traders and the *kirana* shops.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Try to come to the conclusion.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I also wish to share the experience of Labour MP Keith Vaz of UK on FDI in retail trade. He said: "In my Constituency large supermarkets played havoc with small traders and many of whom had been wiped out. If India allows big supermarkets to enter, MNCs will dominate the way they have done it here. So, modernise your shopping culture but don't handover your trade to outsiders." So, the proposed step of allowing FDI in retail sector by Government is retrograde as goods will come from cheaper economies like China with ownership right vested with US and Europe and our country becoming a nation of sales boys and sales girls. It is an instrument of 'corporatocracy' through which UPA seeks to enslave us. And, if we do not nip this evil proposal in the bud, it may ultimately end up as a Foreign Direct Interference leading to demise of small kirana shops and the country will have to pay homage to Indian Retail Trade by writing its obituary. Hence, TDP stoutly, vehemently and vociferously opposes FDI in retail by UPA Government lock, stock and barrel. If the Government does not keep this proposal away, the Aam Aadmi will vote this UPA Government away from the precincts of Parliament. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): All hon. Members are requested to please cooperate because we have to allow 25 Members to complete the discussion.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I speak today as a citizen of India without political influence or interest. All statements that I make today are supported by published literature references to which I have included in the copy that I will hand over to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. I don't speak on behalf of any-company, but I speak about an idea. Arguments against Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail in India run through the spectrum of stakeholders from farmers that they will be exploited by monopolistic practices, to local domestic retailers, that *kiranas* will be wiped out, to consumers that a non-fragmented market does not favour the consumer. China, Indonesia, Brazil, Mexico and several other countries introduced Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail in mid 90s, and many previous speakers have mentioned about this. The empirical evidence from the experience of all these countries as well as key indicators in the Indian economy highlight outcomes which invoke strong support

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for Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail in India. As we briefly talk about better realisation for the farmer and an affordable subsidy regime in India, Some Indian farmers realise two-thirds of the total price paid by the final consumer when dealing with organised retail, compared to only one-third currently with traditional middlemen.

With organised, retail, the Indian farmer would not just get more for what he sells, he would also be able to sell more by not having to hold on to stocks, thereby minimizing avoidable wastage. Post-harvest losses of farm produce in India total a staggering Rs.55,600 crores. As I have said, I have given the references for all the figures I am quoting. This loss is made up of approximately 10 per cent of the foodgrains produced amounting to Rs.16,500 crores, about 15 per cent of the pulses amounting to Rs.2,000 crores, about 30 per cent of the fruit production amounting to Rs.14,000 crores, and more than 30 per cent of the vegetable crops approximately amounting to Rs.14,000 crores again. Furthermore better realisation for the Indian farmer can at least partially mitigate the huge subsidies which constitute a steadily larger share of the fiscal budget of this country. Input subsidies are much higher in India than in most other large economies — 9.6 per cent of the value of its total agricultural output in 2007 compared to less than 5 per cent for Brazil, Russia and China.

A 2000 OECD study indicated that FDI in retail leads to both, upgradation in skills and increased employment. The impact of FDI on employment levels is due to hiring for greenfield expansion. Benefit would accrue to rural India, from where the supply chain will typically originate, with back-end infrastructure in particular. The Indian Staffing Federation, an organisation, estimates employment generation in the sector in the next decade at ten million, of which as many as four million would be direct jobs, if FDI in multi-brand retail is permitted. Between 1996 and 2001, employment in retailing in China grew by 22.5 per cent. Given India's economic growth, several lakh *kiranas* are growing and thriving despite the emergence of multi-brand retail already in India. This effectively debunks the myth that *kirana* owners would wilt under the onslaught of organised multi-brand retail. The proposed FDI in multi-brand retail policy in India is nuanced in that multinational retail outlets can only be set up in cities with a population exceeding one million. The prohibitively high land prices in 53 cities, which have a population

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

of over one million, would effectively relegate new entrants to the urban periphery. Thus, the logistical constraints would mean that local *kiranas* would continue to thrive around the populous localities.

Now, I come to the price relief to the end consumer. Reduction in wastage of farm produce would help improve the demand-supply imbalance largely responsible for the WPI inflation related to food items consistently outpacing annual headline inflation between 2005 and 2011. Further, the experience in Brazil and Mexico indicates that FDI in food retail increases sector's competitive intensity and changes its dynamics, by introducing aggressive pricing competition. Post FDI in food retail, food prices in Brazil grew slower than prices in the overall economy, while the food price index in Mexico remained well below the Consumer Price Index. Given the critical role of scale in retail productivity, FDI in modern trade would help augment the capital shortfall and introduce best practice technologies and processes. Almost 60 per cent of the increase in sector productivity in Brazil could not have happened without FDI.

Finally, we are so near, yet so far. The future of Foreign Direct Investment in multi-brand retail in India is a matter of some urgency. Furthermore, as the reform process in India progresses, both domestic and foreign multi-brand retail, as well as traditional *kirana* trade will grow robustly, as has been established in China since 1992, Brazil, Mexico and Argentina since 1994 and Indonesia since 1998.

We have lost 15 valuable years of progress for our people through our hesitation, and, continuous and fruitless debate. Let us not delay a day longer but move forward boldly. To fear change is fear of our own self-esteem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Please conclude.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: To fear foreigners is an indicator of a colonial mindset. We must leave that to the history and move bravely on to the future. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Thank you very much. Now, there are 12 Members under the 'Others' heading. Kindly confine yourself to three to five minutes because even the first round is not complete as yet. Now, Dr. Barun Mukherji.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the FDI in multi-brand retail sector has become the most talked about and debatable issue in recent times. Obviously, there are reasons for it. Several crores of people, mainly, middle class and common people, are seriously concerned about losing their livelihood due to introduction of FDI in multi-brand retail. There are a lot of apprehensions - apprehensions of losing jobs, apprehensions of weakening of economy of our country. There is also an apprehension that the production capacity of our manufacturing sector will further be weakened. In fact, we can classify the majority of this retail sector into organized retailing sector and un-organized retailing sector. Ninety-five per cent of the retail industry is un-organized, and, this un-organized retailing sector mostly includes the *kirana* shops, *pan-bidi* shops, pavement vendors etc. They are mostly self-employed. There are millions of people who are still unemployed. So, they have tried to earn their livelihood through such small retail shops. But, if now, there is an aggression over this sector, there will be a great disaster, both in social and economic sector of our country.

Sir, the retail sector in India accounts for about ten per cent share in the GDP. It is not a matter to be ignored. So, all the apprehensions that we have cannot be ignored like anything. An estimate says that there are 15 million retail outlets in India. Even China is having 2.5 million retail outlets. So, considering that 4 crores of people, and, taking into account their family members, about 20 crores of people, are associated with retail trade, if this sector faces all this disaster, there is a great apprehension that it will have an impact on the social and economic balance of our society.

So, by opening this door, now, we are inviting the international giant retailers like Walmart of US, Carrefour of France, Marks and Spencer, Tesco of Great Britain, Shoprite of South Africa and others. There are a lot of apprehensions about the role of these giant retailers of US and other countries. There are reports about this giant international retailer that it cannot manage its own employees even in the US itself.

Even in US itself, recently, reports have come that their employees are demonstrating against the low wages and bad treatment of the employers. If their own employees are protesting these giant retailers in their own country, we are afraid what will happen when they come to India. After the initial few stages, we may find some benefits of availability of various commodities but ultimately it will be a great disaster for our production sector.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Your time is over. Please conclude.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair]

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: Yes, Sir. I know that the time is very short. But we cannot ignore the apprehensions about these international giant retailers. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am concluding, Sir. We know that there will be voting at the end of this debate.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only one more minute. Please try to finish your speech.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: People are eager to know the outcome of this voting. But, it is not the question of victor and vanquished. The main issue is what is going to happen for the millions of unorganized retailers; what is going to happen about the crores of poor and downtrodden people and, as advocated by our greater patriotic leader, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, what is going to happen for the have-nots who are still the great majority of our population. The top leaders of leading political parties of our country are sitting here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BARUN MUKHERJI: If they do not take effective measures to free them from century-old miseries, who else can do that? I sincerely appeal to the Government to reconsider their decision to open the doors for the international retail giants like Walmart and others and take measures for the benefits and interests of the millions of unorganized retailers and the have-nots of the country. Thank you very much.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to be enlightened by the hon. Commerce Minister and a friend, Shri Anand Sharma, why the Government took so much time to accept for a debate. You should have done it on the first day. You should explain the reason to this House. Secondly, my simple question is, you gave an assurance on 7th December, 2011. You have betrayed the Parliament; committed contempt of Parliament. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, I know that you have not consulted the BJP. I am from the BJP. You have not consulted political parties. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I will be happy if you can convince us. You said that you would take all the political parties into confidence,

you would discuss it with the Chief Ministers. The same thing was repeated by Shri Pranab Babu there in that House, and you yourself, particularly after a clarification was sought by the Leader of our party, Shri Arun Jaitley, clarified who are the stakeholders. Thirdly, I may just refer to the speech made by my colleague, my friend from DMK, Shri Siva. Shri Siva used one sentence. He has said so many things but one thing which he said was 'had it been properly consulted' ...*(Interruptions)*... अगर आप पहले ही सबसे सलाह-मशविरा करते तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती। ऐसा हमारे डीएमके के मित्र, जो सत्तारूढ़ दल के सहयोगी हैं, उन्होंने खुद कहा। Just now, he said on the floor of the House 'had you consulted the political parties, this situation would not have arisen'. That means you have not consulted the Chief Ministers, you have not consulted the political parties, you have not consulted even your allies also. The same point was made by Shri Balu during the all-party meeting that if this was done earlier, this situation would not have come. I am not adding any words or putting any words into their mouth. It is what they have said. I am quoting them. If the Minister has got a reply to that, he should respond to that as and when he gets an opportunity.

Sir, my point is, after the withdrawal of support by the TMC, which did a right thing, you have been reduced to a minority.

And without consulting your allies, the DMK, the Samajwadi Party, the Bahujan Samaj Party, how could you take a ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: हम लोग allies नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम allies नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make noises. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can correct it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BRAJESH PATHAK: How can he decide? ...*(Interruptions)*... हम allies नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: इसको डिलीट कराइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you speak together, I cannot hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Misraji, you ask your colleagues to sit and then say what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... It all of you stand and shout, how can I hear anything? ...*(Interruptions)*... One of you can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: मैं स्पष्ट कर रहा हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will look into the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडू: समाजवादी पार्टी और बहुजन समाज पार्टी ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the record and correct that.
...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक: यह गलत है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You ask your colleagues to sit and then you can speak and tell me what you want. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't understand anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: समाजवादी पार्टी और बहुजन समाज पार्टी allies नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)... मैं कह रहा हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं वही बात बोलता हूं, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: वे अपने बारे में बोलें ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The problem is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Member Venkaiahji made a remark. If you have an objection to that, one of you can stand up and speak. I will be able to understand that and I will do the needful. All of you are standing and shouting together. I can't understand anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let me clarify it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: ये भी एक साथ खड़े होते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अकेले बोलिए, you tell me what you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... I did not understand that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Misraji, you tell me what you want. Ask your friends to sit and then you tell me what you want to say. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not understood what you said when all of you were shouting. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I am happy to hear that they said that they are not the allies. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे समझ में नहीं आया, आप क्या बोल रहे हैं। एक आदमी बोलो।
Let Misraji say what he wants to say. All of you can sit. ...(Interruptions)... I am a human being. I am not able to understand anything. How can I understand when ten of you shout? ...(Interruptions)... Misraji, tell me what you want. ...(Interruptions)... What do you want?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप कह रहे हैं कि बहुजन समाज पार्टी allies है। Allies के बारे में हमारा नाम लेकर ये allies तय करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)... आप यह कह रहे हैं कि एक व्यक्ति बोले। आपने सुबह से इनको नहीं रोका जब हमारी नेता बोल रही थीं तो ये इकट्ठा खड़े होकर बोले थे। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने allies कैसे बना दिया?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can correct that. ...(Interruptions)... I will expunge that if there is ...(Interruptions)... You can refute it. ...(Interruptions)... You can correct it. ...(Interruptions)... Venkaiahji, please correct it. ...(Interruptions)... It is up to the BSP to decide and say whether they are an ally or not. ...(Interruptions)... It is up to them. ...(Interruptions)... They have made it clear. ...(Interruptions)... Now you proceed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have made it very clear that they are not allies. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They have made it clear.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have made it very clear that they are not allies. I am happy. ...(Interruptions)... They said that they are not allies. ...(Interruptions)... अगर allies नहीं है, तो रिश्ता क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आपका अपना रिश्ता क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... रिश्ता तो ये जानते हैं कि क्या है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go through the records. ...(Interruptions)... That will be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, let me say. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody can dictate to me. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, my point is when the Government is in power and if the Government is reduced to a minority after a particular party, TMC, has withdrawn support to the Government, it was the bounden duty of the Government to consult the supporting parties even if they are not allies. My point is, without their support, the Government is in minority. A minority Government cannot take a major decision and thrust it on the people of the country. This is the point. The third point is, the Congress Party which has opposed FDI in retail ...(Interruptions)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: उपसभापति महोदय, इस सत्तारुढ़ पार्टी के पास बहुमत नहीं है।
...(व्यवधान)...

*Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

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SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): What is the relationship between the BJP and the Communist? You have to expunge that.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): We have our own position. We know how to deal with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: When your chance comes, you can speak.

श्रीमती माया सिंह: उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When the Government do not have majority, how can the Government take such a major policy decision. That is the issue. Sir, in 2004, the Congress Party manifesto, in 2009, the Congress Party manifesto. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उपसभापति जी, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, प्लीज। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You take your seat. I will have to take action. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. What your leader wanted to say, she has already said. He has changed and corrected his view. Then, why do you want to make a noise? Yes, Mr. Venkaiah Naidu.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, आपसे मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, जैसा कि आप अभी कह रहे हैं कि एक्शन लेना पड़ेगा। एक बार अगर इस तरह से सुबह आपने कह दिया होता, तो हम लोगों को भी थोड़ी शांति मिलती। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was not in the Chair. I didn't hear. ...(Interruptions)... I can't hear when it is ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: उस समय ये लोग परमानेंट खड़े रहे। ...(व्यवधान)... ये बराबर खड़े ही रहे। ...(व्यवधान)... ये बराबर खड़े रहे, अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अच्छा, सब लोग बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... बैठिए, बैठिए। You made your point.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, when the ruling party does not have majority, how can then take such policy decision? That is the question. Some of the parties which are supporting the Government have serious reservations. Some of them said it openly, inside the House and outside the House. Earlier, some of the parties came to the Parliament with placards opposing the FDI. As I said, one party has withdrawn the support. After many parties which are supporting you, expressed reservation about such a policy decision, how are you empowered to take such a decision against the people of this House?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Nominated): Why couldn't you move the no confidence motion?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We know what to do.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, you are not permitted. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not yielding.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: We are a minority Government, why don't you bring in a no confidence motion?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mani, don't do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't listen to that. You address the Chair.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: आप अभी नए-नए कांग्रेस में आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, वह अभी नए-नए कांग्रेस में आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नया वकील है, इनको मौका नहीं देते हैं। पुराने, अनुभवी लोगों को बोलना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर मेरा कहना यह है कि not only political parties opposed this decision, some of them have gone even to the extent of supporting *Bharat Bandh*. Some of them called it anti-people. Some of them called it as ruining the employment in the country. People have gone to that extent, then, naturally the country would like to know who is supporting the Government's decision and who is opposing the Government's decision. The Bharatiya Janata Party has brought this motion along with other political parties because views are similar on this issue. It need not be the same on every issue. I don't subscribe to the ideology, if I am coming by flight from Chennai, and if seeing the BJP Member sitting in the flight, the DMK and the AIADMK Members will not get down because they also have to travel to Delhi. That is what the practice in the country is. BJP Members are sitting in Parliament here, that does not

mean, other Members should not sit in Parliament because they don't want to be seen within the same House where BJP Members are there. This is illogical argument. Everybody knows about that. Not only that, I can tell you in this country different political parties, at different times, have worked with the BJP, the DMK, the PMK, the MDMK, in between the AIADMK Amma, the Lok Shakti, the Jana Shakti, the Akali Dal in Punjab and the Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh, Samatha, Biju Janata Dal in Odisha, Janata Dal (U) and the Trinamool Congress across the country. बिहार में समता, बंगाल में ममता, पूरे देश में भारतीय जनता। ऐसे 23 पोलिटिकल पार्टियाँ ने साथ मिलकर सरकार चलाई। We have run a coalition Government of 23 political parties for five years.

That is there in the history of the country. So, now nobody needs to teach us lessons. The people who have shared power with us three times, the people who had alliance with the BJP, today they cannot take an excuse saying that because the BJP is supporting this, we oppose this. When we opposed price rise, you supported it. When we opposed corruption, you supported it. When we opposed the agriculture policy, you supported it.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप अगर हम लोगों की तरफ इशारा कर रहे हैं, तो पहले अपनी पार्टी को देखिए कि आपकी पार्टी दूसरे प्रदेशों में क्या कर रही है? किस तरीके से उसने ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the point is, the political parties have got every right. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: आप बात को घुमाकर हमारे ऊपर ला रहे हैं, तो इसका जवाब सुनने के लिए भी तैयार रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, इस तरह से ये लोग कहेंगे तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आपको टाइम दिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको टाइम दिया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: सर, मैं किसी पर उंगली नहीं उठा रहा हूँ। I am not raising an accusing finger against any individual Member. I am speaking of the history of the country.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: हिस्ट्री तो आप लोगों की हमने सुबह disclose की थी। हिस्ट्री तो बी.जे.पी. की disclose हुई है कि किस तरीके से ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the history of the country is, different political parties had alliance with the BJP, different political parties have worked with the BJP ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can reply to it. That is what I am saying.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Different political parties enjoyed power with the BJP, with the support of the BJP. Now to take an excuse and saying that because the BJP is opposing this Motion, we will support, is ridiculous. Nobody in the country will buy this and the people will be laughing at them. That has to be understood by the people concerned.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Misraji, you may or may not agree with what he says and there may be factual errors also. You will get a chance to reply to it. I will allow you.

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, रिप्लाय के समय तो कहां मौका मिलेगा, जब वे इकट्ठे हो जायेंगे? तब तो वे एक साथ खड़े होते हैं। जब हम बोल रहे थे, इनका खुलासा कर रहे थे, तब कटियार साहब तो बैठे ही नहीं! ...(व्यवधान)... जब इनके बारे में खुलासा कर रहे थे, तब तो ये बैठे ही नहीं! ...(व्यवधान)... ये सुनने को तैयार ही नहीं थे। जब इनके बारे में बताया, इनका असली चेहरा सामने आ रहा था, तब ये परेशान हो रहे थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी (उत्तराखंड): मान्यवर, तीन बार बी.एस.पी. वाले मुख्यमंत्री बने हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर वे इतना गलत बोले हैं, तो आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you after this.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, coming back to other issues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You come to FDI.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am on FDI only. Sir, I have not taken the name of any leader. My point is, if the FDI in retail was so important and so dear to you, why didn't you mention it in the 2004 election manifesto? If it is so important to you, why didn't you mention it in the 2009 election manifesto? You are saying that in the 2004 election manifesto, the NDA had mentioned about 26 per cent FDI. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to that. Unlike you, I do not run away from issues. Sir, they have alleged that the 2004 election manifesto of NDA mentioned about 26 per cent FDI in retail. What had happened to NDA in 2004? Do you want the same fate to happen to you in the next elections? 2004 में जब

एन.डी.ए. ने कहा कि 26 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई allow करेंगे, उसके बाद चुनाव में क्या हुआ? एन.डी.ए. हार गई और आप जीत गए। क्या आप ऐसा ही कराना चाहते हैं? 2014 में क्या आप ऐसी ही परिस्थिति का सामना करना चाहते हैं या 2013 में? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Do you agree that in 2004 ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We had failed. We had been defeated. We had been defeated in 2004. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA : People will decide. Why are you worried?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: When the Government has miserably failed on each and every front, when they were covered with neck-deep corruption, when serious allegations have been levelled against the Government, when the Supreme Court has put them six questions, then they suddenly remember FDI. They never spoke of FDI earlier. They opposed FDI in retail earlier when they were in opposition. Sir, see the double standards of the Congress Party. A senior leader of the Congress Party, Shri Priyaranjan Dasmunsi, on 16th December, 2002, said, "Multinational retailers are continuously putting pressure on the Government to take anti-national decision of allowing the Foreign Direct Investment in retail trade."

This is the letter. If you want the letter, I can give it to you. On the 1st of March, 2002, he wrote a letter to the then Minister of Commerce, late Shri Murasoli Maran, requesting the Government to protect the interests of our retail traders in the country against the threat of FDI. This is what the Congress (I) party did. They opposed it vehemently. Now, while replying to the Federation of Associations, about which my leader had earlier mentioned, on 6th December, 2002, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who was the Leader of the Opposition at that time and who is the present Prime Minister, said that we should not permit Foreign Direct Investment in retail trade ...(Interruptions)... What to speak and what not to speak, let me decide. आप लोग ही तय करेंगे कि मुझे क्या बोलना है? Dr. Manmohan Singh, in his capacity as the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, categorically stated that we should not permit Foreign Direct Investment in retail trade. And, he further said, "India does not require this kind of reforms which would, rather than creating employment, destroy employment." If it was anti-national at that time, then, how did it become pro-national? If it was destroying employment at that time, how does it create employment now? This is a simple question. If you have the answer, you give it. You don't have the answer. You don't speak about it. And, now,

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because somebody has pressurized you, you have suddenly brought it without consulting your allies, without consulting your supporting parties, and without consulting your own people. Today the position in Parliament is that except the Congress (I) Party, no party is fully supporting it. The NCP has said that they support here, but they have reservations in Maharashtra ...(Interruptions)...

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: Don't misinterpret it.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Praful Patel has said it on record. Let us verify the record ...(Interruptions)... If you are contradicting your own leader, then, I leave it to you. Even in Kerala, the Chief Minister of Kerala, who belongs to the Congress (I) Party, which is trying to thrust this on this unwilling nation, —Shri Antony is sitting here — has serious reservations about the FDI in retail. When you are not able to convince your own Chief Ministers, when you are not able to convince your own allies, when you are not able to convince your own supporting parties, then, how can you convince the entire country? What is the logic? Just give a straight answer if you have an answer for this important issue. The Steering Committee of the Planning Commission, then headed by Shri N.K. Singh, on August, 2002, made a recommendation that "the retail sector in India is dispersed, widespread, labour-intensive and disorganized, in the light of this, it is not thought desirable, at present, to lift the ban on retail trade." This is the recommendation of the Planning Commission at that time, and the Government accepted the recommendation. That is why we did not bring the FDI in retail trade during our entire period. Secondly, my point is that we are not blindly opposing everything for the sake of opposition. We want FDI in areas where it will add to the nation's wealth. In areas where it will encourage manufacturing sector, where it will create new opportunities and new avenues to Indian people, the FDI is welcome. That has been our stand. We have a track record of air connectivity, rail connectivity, highway connectivity, rural connectivity, tele-connectivity, television connectivity, port connectivity, etc. We have shown it to the entire country. We have done it, and we got the support of all the parties at that time. Now, my point is that preaching something when out of power and doing the opposite when in power has been your policy. How do you explain it? What is the logic?

Sir, now coming to the point about the FDI in retail trade, it will create widespread displacement of the people from their respective jobs. India,

predominantly, is an agricultural country; it is a rural country. More than sixty per cent of the people are engaged in agriculture. What is the benefit which the agricultural sector is going to get? What is the benefit that has come so far? Even after you allowed single-brand retail and even FDI in food processing, what is the investment? We talked about 25 billion dollars. But not even 25 million dollars have come. Not even five per cent of it has come to the country. That is what the facts say. Twenty-five billion dollars were expected to be invested through FDI. But after ten years of this decision, not even five per cent of this figure has been invested. Sir, the Walmart or the Carrefour or the Tesco or other companies are not going to come to India to help our people. Even our companies, which are working in other countries, have not gone there for charity. They have gone there for business. And those companies also are coming to do business here.

By your own Notification, Mr. Commerce Minister, how do you justify it? You said that 30 per cent of the goods should be procured internally, domestically. That means you give permission to import 70 per cent of the goods from outside. Then imagine what will happen if 70 per cent of the goods are going to come from outside. What will happen to Indian manufacturing sector? What will happen to Indian retailers? What will happen to street hawkers in India, to street vendors in India? Have you got any idea? Today, already Indian market is getting flooded with Chinese goods without knowing whether they are going to last for long or not. If that being the case, if you open your doors and put the stipulation of only 30 per cent, allow 70 per cent, the Indian market will be flooded with Chinese goods and then our manufacturing sector will be doomed. That is the danger. That is why we are opposing this also, and you are not able to dispel our misgivings or our misunderstandings or our apprehensions. Sir, coming to this issue of reforms, you bring reforms, you bring back black money. Who is stopping you? Nobody is stopping you. You take action against corruption, nobody is stopping you. You bring reforms in governance; nobody is stopping you. You bring efficiency; nobody is stopping you. You bring transparency; nobody is stopping you. You bring FDI in strategic sectors like infrastructure; nobody is stopping you. You are not doing anything. You have not done anything in the last eight-and-a-half years. You are in deep slumber and you are suffering with paralysis and suddenly you woke up and then you are behaving hysterically as if something is going to happen to the country! How do you believe what you are saying is going to help the country? Sir, as Rural Development Minister, I have been to

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Britain. I interacted with the farmers, even subsequently also. Sir, ten minutes of my time has been wasted because of disturbances. Please try to understand. It is a very serious issue. When I went to Britain, I interacted with the farmers. I asked them, "Are you benefited by these big companies?" They initially told me, "Yes." I was surprised. They told me initially, "yes." They said, "We are benefited. We are given good rates. Subsequently, we have been doomed." This is what they said. I asked them, "Why?" They said, "Initially, they offered good prices. Subsequently, the four companies formed a pattern and now they are dictating terms." And then they are saying, "Your goods are not of good quality; your potato is having water content, your potato is having more sugar content. That is why we rejected it." The farmers are forced to sell their produce at the dictating price of their four companies. That is the experience of the multinational companies even in a country like Great Britain. Sir, I would like to know what happened to the Standing Committee Recommendations. You did not even care for Standing Committee recommendations which is a joint recommendation of all the political party representatives who are Members in the Committee. They said, (1) Labour displacing effects, (2) Job losses (3) Disintegration of established supply chains, (4) Inability of retail to boost GDP by itself, (5) Disruption of current balance of the economy by rendering millions of small retailers jobless. This is what the Standing Committee has opined. You did not even bother. You did not even address any of the concerns expressed by the Standing Committee which has made such recommendations and cautioned you. You never bothered about it. Sir, coming back to this Government, MoS for Commerce and Industry in August, 2012 informed Rajya Sabha in a written reply that Switzerland-based UNI Global Union has presented a paper on 'Walmart's Global Trace Record and the implication for FDI in multi-brand retail.' He said that 'The Paper dwells on the business practices of Walmart in some countries and concludes that without adequate safeguards put in place, FDI in multi-brand retail will lead to widespread displacement and poor treatment of Indian workers in retail, logistics, agriculture and manufacturing.' This is what the MoS of Commerce Ministry told this august House in August, 2012.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the Switzerland experience of Walmart also is not good. They said, "It is not reliable." Mr. Keith Vaz, a Labour Party MP in Britain, said that FDI in retail will ruin us, and he said his experience with the

multinational companies were not good. Even in New York City, the Walmart was not allowed. It has to go out of the City. Why? It is because the Mayor of New York said that it will displace the corner-shop people. Sir, the Walmart poverty marched through Los Angeles to groups of people ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please don't do that. We are already short of time.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: बीच में * ऐसी बात क्यों कहते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसे * लोगों को यहां क्यों लाए? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: * is expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what is he saying? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word * is expunged ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: उपसभापति जी * अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: * एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए ...(व्यवधान)... It is expunged. एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रानी नरह): उपसभापति जी * अनपार्लियामेंट्री है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, it is an unparliamentary word ...(Interruptions)... He is such a senior Member of the House. How can he say that? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have expunged it ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, weeks ago, on June 30th, 10,000 people shouting "Wal-Mart = Poverty" ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, he must apologize ...(Interruptions)...He must personally apologize ...(Interruptions)... He said: * which is unparliamentary ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already expunged it ...(Interruptions)... Now, please sit down ...(Interruptions)... I have already expunged it ...(Interruptions)... एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have marched through Los Angeles, American's richest city against Wal-Mart stores ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, he is a senior Member of the House. He called us *. He must apologize ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is expunged ...(*Interruptions*)... एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(*व्यवधान*)... आप लोग बैठिए ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: On June 1, hundreds protested in Washington DC against Wal-Mart. "Say-no-to-Wal-Mart" is an ongoing movement all over United States ...*(Interruptions)*...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने * बोला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... I have expunged it. Sit down
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: Taking Walmart itself, a recent report in a daily in the US carries in bold letters the headline "Walmart Customer Service Stinks: Retailer competes in many categories and flunks almost all." ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): उपसभापति जी, यह अनपार्लियामेंट्री वर्ड है ...*(व्यवधान)*... You expunge it ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The July issue of Consumer Reports names Walmart among the worst in customer service for its retail service in eight out of 21 industries evaluated, including retailers for appliances, electronics, cell phones and supermarkets ...(*Interruptions*)...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभापति जी, वे माफी मांगें ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: You expunge it and ask him to apologize
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The word * is expunged ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधू: उपसभापति जी, उन्होंने ऑनरेबल मैम्बर को * बोला है ...(व्यवधान)...
वे माफी मांगें ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the American Customer Satisfaction Index, which is based on interview with about 70,000 customers annually, and gauges opinions on several different industries, also found Walmart 'the least popular of the major grocers.'...(Interruptions)...

प्रो. अलका क्षत्रिय (गुजरात): उन्होंने * बोला है ...(व्यवधान)... माफी मांगनी चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take your seat. Mani Shankar Aiyar, take your seat ...(Interruptions)... That word is expunged ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: The experience of the US and Mexico with FDI in retail is far from encouraging. What has the experience been with Walmart in the country of its origin and abroad? ...(Interruptions)... FDI comes with big promises of promoting employment. Its entry led to closure of 40,000 US factories between 2001 and 2007 resulting in throwing millions of people out of their jobs ...(Interruptions)...

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर: उपसभापति जी, * बोला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: एक्सपंज कर दिया है ...(व्यवधान)... It is expunged ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: According to the US census, the number of independent retailers fell by more than 60,000 between 1992 and 2007 ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to the Government not to rush through with the FDI which is against national interest ...(Interruptions)... Sir, it is an acid test to all political parties in the country.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, please ask him to apologize. Earlier you forced me to apologize...(Interruptions)... You cannot have one rule for me and another rule for another Member ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is expunged ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am very clear. The entire country is watching. ...(Interruptions)... Every political party is being watched by the people ...(Interruptions)... I appeal to the parties who have opposed FDI both inside and outside the House to vote in favour of the Motion moved by my friend, Mr. Maitreya.

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Sir, my point is, the Government is accusing BJP of encouraging middlemen. Who are the middlemen? Are retailers middlemen in the country? You are encouraging and supporting the foreigners. You are criticizing the middlemen. Try to understand. You want to bring in foreign middlemen! We don't want these foreigners.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am adjourning the House for ten minutes. The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes past five of the clock

The House re-assembled at fifty-seven minutes past five of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Venkaiahji, please, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, someone told me that what I said was meant for an individual. I never meant it for any individual. I was just responding to the comment made about a person belonging to our Party. I don't want to name that person here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, उन्होंने कहा कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: मैंने किसी को * नहीं बोला ...*(व्यवधान)*... "*" की बात नहीं करना", मैंने यह कहा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, वे भी विद्वान आदमी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: You go through the records and decide what is to be done, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go through the records and decide. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, my point is that the Government which has been reduced to a minority, cannot take major policy decisions. They don't want to listen to the debate; they want to divert the attention of the people from this issue. An important issue is that the Government had promised to bring nuclear power for the country ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

6.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please go back. ...(Interruptions)... I will go into the records. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will go into the records. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir ...(Interruptions)... Let us not divert the attention from the debate. ...(Interruptions)... आप मेरी बात सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी attention divert नहीं कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप रेकार्ड देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You listen to what he is saying. ...(Interruptions)... You listen to what he is saying. Please go back to your seats.

श्री एम. वेंकैया नायडु: उपसभापति जी, आप रेकार्ड देखिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, आप रेकार्ड देखिए, मैंने किसी व्यक्ति के बारे में नहीं बोला है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या तरीका है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please go back to your seats. Let me solve it. ...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Let me have my say. Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Don't make a noise. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... I will go into the records. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. ...(Interruptions)... I will go through the record. ...(Interruptions)... Please ...(Interruptions)... You don't allow me to say! ...(Interruptions)... You don't allow me to say! ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: We want FDI to go. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't allow me to say! I do not agree with you. You allow me to say. If you make slogans, what can I do? ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seats. All of you go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Please, you go back to your seats. See, I will go through the record. If the remarks made by the Member is against any other hon. Member, then, the Chair will decide on it and give the ruling tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... No; no. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They do not want discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... They do not respect the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... They do not respect the Chair also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I will have to see. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव: सर, आप रिकॉर्ड देख लीजिए, इन्होंने यह बोला है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, I have expunged the word ...(*Interruptions*)... No, sit down. Take your seats. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, sit down; take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat. No. See, I have expunged the word * ...(*Interruptions*)... Please. Why do you say 'no'? ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, keep quiet, and take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, take your seat. Mr. Rao, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, please. See, I have expunged the word * Now, I am giving another ruling. I will go through the record. If the word * used against any hon. Member, I will take action. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Chair will take action. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know what can be done. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have to go through the record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU: They do not want debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to go through the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in the discussion on FDI, if somebody brings extraneous issues for discussion, what do you call it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Try to understand. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, Sir, the opponent then, proponent now, this is politics of brazen opportunism. ...*(Interruptions)*... This cannot be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, earlier, they said. ...*(Interruptions)*... it will be covered in five years. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five years gone, not even one megawatt is generated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, we are discussing FDI in retail. We should not bring other extraneous issues into discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should understand the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please...*(Interruptions)*... I have said that
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have not used any derogatory remark. If there is anything objectionable, the Chair can remove it. I have highest respect for everybody. I do not mean anything to anybody ...*(Interruptions)*... Apologize for bringing my party's ...*(Interruptions)*... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसी * नहीं चलेगी ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने भी जीवन में बहुत कुछ देखा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जीवन में अनुभव किया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... बहुत कुछ देखा है हमने ...*(व्यवधान)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naidu, your time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, they are disturbing me, what can I do?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Try to finish. ...(Interruptions)... Okay; your time
is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: If they are disturbing me, what can I do?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please finish your speech. ...(Interruptions)... Your
time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, coming to the issue, the House is
discussing FDI in retail. We should not bring in extraneous issues.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. ...(Interruptions)... You have
taken four minutes. ...(Interruptions)... वेंकैया जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री वेंकैया नायडु: सर, यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, my point is, the same way earlier this
House and the Indian Parliament were assured and the people of the country were
also assured that within five years of nuclear agreement, there will be power
everywhere. I am submitting that not even one MW power has been generated.
What has happened to that promise between 2007 and 2012? ...(Interruptions)...
They must explain. The same thing is going to happen to FDI in retail also.
...(Interruptions)... It will not create any employment; it will destroy the existing
employment. ...(Interruptions)... It will take unemployment to the country-
side. ...(Interruptions)... सर, इनको ऐसा नहीं करना चाहिए। Sir, my point is
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have taken a lot of time. ...(Interruptions)...
Your Party time is over. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: I am sorry, Sir.

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN: I am also sorry. ...(Interruptions)... Your Party's time
is exhausted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: They have disturbed the Parliament maximum. ...(Interruptions)... In Lok Sabha, ...(Interruptions)... We have seen this type of diversionary tactics a lot of times. The issue we are discussing is FDI in retail. You do not have answer to our queries; you do not have answer to our questions. ...(Interruptions)... Coming back to this, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Please, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... My request to the ruling party, particularly to the Minister and the supporting parties including allies, is that many of you have taken an anti-FDI stand both inside the House and outside the House also. Some of you even supported Bharat Bandh creating an impression among people that majority of the parties and majority of Members. ...(Interruptions)... Do not think that they are innocent people to be misguided by us. They have their own wisdom, they know what to do. ...(Interruptions)... I am just concluding. ...(Interruptions)... Please don't hasten through. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. My point is that let us understand the reality of the situation, think about the country's interest. Already the common man is angry with you because of price rise, the middleclass is unhappy with you because of your corruption, the women are unhappy with you because of cap on LPG cylinders, the farmers are unhappy with you because of diesel prices and now the retail traders, the unemployed youth will be angry with you and you will be totally routed whenever they have an opportunity. There is no doubt that you will be out. Take care of it, therefore, revise your stand. I support the Motion moved by Shri Maitreya and urge upon the Government to accept this reality to withdraw this proposal which has been brought through backdoor after being reduced to minority. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Next speaker is Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar. But Mr. Munekar, one second. Mr. Gupta has some urgent work. So, I am giving him five minutes. Only take five minutes.

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने इस महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए जो समय दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

सर, हम जो फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट की चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसके बारे में सभी पार्टियाँ ने, सभी पक्षों ने अपना-अपना पक्ष रखा है। मान्यवर, हमारी पार्टी गरीबों की, दलितों की, मजदूरों की और अल्पसंख्यकों की पार्टी है। हमारी पार्टी की लीडरशिप ने सब चीजों पर, सारे pros and cons पर, इधर से जो व्यूज़ आए और उधर से जो व्यूज़ आए, इन

सब पर विचार करके एक व्यू लिया और इसका समर्थन किया। लेकिन, मान्यवर, मैं आपसे जो एक बात कहना चाहूंगा और जो आज बहन मायावती जी ने भी कही कि किस प्रकार एन.डी.ए. ने CBI Vs FDI की बात की। मान्यवर, आज बहन मायावती जी ने अपने मन की पीड़ा, अपना दर्द इस हाउस के सामने रखा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि आज मैं भी अपने मन की एक पीड़ा आपके सामने, हाउस के सामने और पूरे देश के सामने रखूँ।

श्रीमान् जी, आपको ध्यान होगा कि सन् 2000 में किस प्रकार माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी को अरेस्ट करने के लिए आर्मी को बुलाया गया। जिस ऑफिसर ने आर्मी को बुलाया था, उसको आपने महिमामंडित करने का काम करने की कोशिश की। जब पता चला कि उस सी.बी.आई. ऑफिसर को गवर्नर बनाने के लिए फाइल मूव कर दी गई है और उसकी फाइल को अप्रूव कर दिया गया है, तो माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी ने पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को खुद फोन किया।

मैं श्रीमती राबड़ी देवी के साथ माननीय प्रधानमंत्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के निवास पर जाकर मिला। हम उनका धन्यवाद करना चाहेंगे। आपमें और उनमें कितना फर्क हो गया है, यह आप देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, जब उनको बताया गया कि जिस ऑफिसर ने आर्मी को बुलाने का काम किया, जिसके घर में ड्रग्स की फैक्ट्री पकड़ी गई, उसको आपने प्रमोट करने का काम किया और अब उसको गवर्नर बनाने के लिए आपने फाइल मूव की। जब वाजपेयी जी को पता चला, तो उनको बड़ा दुख हुआ और उन्होंने कहा कि यह आपको कैसे पता चला? मैं मजबूर हूँ, मेरे ऊपर प्रेशर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

आप लोग सीबीआई का दुरुपयोग आज से नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो पार्टी आपकी बातों में नहीं आती, आपके छल-कपट में नहीं आती, उसके ऊपर गलत केस बनायें और आपके सामने है कि किस प्रकार गलत केस बना कर हमारी पार्टी के नेता माननीय लालू प्रसाद जी को परेशान किया गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में फैसला हुआ। Disproportionate assets का केस डिसमिस किया गया और उसके बावजूद आप लोगों ने अपमानित करने का काम किया। मैडम राबड़ी देवी, जो कि उस समय बिहार की मुख्यमंत्री थीं, उनके चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए उनके घर को raid किया गया। उसमें क्या मिला? गलत केस बना कर अपमानित करने का काम किया गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट की आड़ में ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये गलत बात कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... He knows everything. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: रवि शंकर जी, इसमें आपको नहीं बोलना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब आप बोले, तब मैंने आपको कुछ कहा? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is his view ...**(Interruptions)**... You can speak when your turn comes. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't disturb him. Let him finish. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is his view. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रेम चन्द गुप्ता: मान्यवर, CBI organization गलत नहीं है, लेकिन उसका दुरुपयोग किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज बहन मायावती जी ने सारे देश के सामने कहा कि किस प्रकार से उनको दबाया गया। इसी तरह से जो पार्टी आपके नेटवर्क में नहीं आती है, आपकी लाइन पर नहीं पड़ती है, उसको आप लोग दबाने का काम करते हैं। इसमें आपको दुख मनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप अपने बड़े नेता से सीखिए। माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को जब इस बात का पता चला, तो उनको बड़ा दुख हुआ। इसके बाद उन्होंने पूछा कि आपको यह कैसे पता चला? मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से NDA द्वारा इस organisation का दुरुपयोग किया गया, यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

मान्यवर, जहाँ तक FDI का सवाल है, इस संबंध में किस तरह से देश को भ्रमित करने का काम किया गया, अलग-अलग issues पर किस तरह से देश को डराने का काम किया गया, यह पूरा देश जानता है और आपकी बातों में कोई आने वाला नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस प्रकार से सीबीआई का दुरुपयोग किया गया, वह किसी भी हालत में fair नहीं है और आप लोगों को इस चीज का मातम मनाना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to participate in this debate. I stand to oppose this Motion, moved by Dr. V. Maitreyan.

[THE VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) in the Chair]

Sir, before I speak on the issue, I would like to place on record my sincere and humble tribute to Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar on his 56th death anniversary.

Sir, now coming to FDI proper, I would begin from what hon. Naiduji said. Never in my life did I enjoy such a contradictory speech at every moment of time. Throughout his speech, he was cautioning the Congress and the UPA Government that they were thrown out of the power because they had promised FDI in their 2004 manifesto. Now, if we are implementing FDI manifesto, whether it is good for the BJP or bad for the BJP, there is, absolutely, simple logic. You should provoke the ruling party and the UPA Government to go for FDI in multi-brand retail and go out of the power. Sir, being a teacher, I am not accustomed to this kind of a language. But taking into account the entire history of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh since 1925— RSS is the basic source of BJP, and the former Jan Sangh - I am constrained to say that if there is any political party in the country to be given the highest award or honour for double speak, according to me, it is the Bhartiya Janata Party. ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, forget about 14th May, 2002 the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has submitted a note. That was the note submitted by the individual Ministry. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, you also, earlier, submitted this and I now read from the NDA manifesto of 2004. At that time, BJP

was the main political party and today Congress is the main political party of the UPA. Sir, I quote:

"Organized retail trade on the international pattern will be promoted as the new engine of growth for trade and employment through appropriate legal and fiscal measures. Twenty-six per cent FDI in retailing will be allowed. Sourcing of Indian products by foreign retail chains will be encouraged." Just as you are asking the UPA as to what made the Congress Prime Minister and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi change their decision of 2002, so as I would ask you as to what are the changes that are compelling you to deviate from what you had promised in your 2004 manifesto in either case, it proves that you are hypocritical. You knew that you will not be implementing this. You did not come to power even after giving the slogan of 'Shining India'. Otherwise, if you were honest to your manifesto, because you are claiming to be honest and a party with difference among all the political parties in the country ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh) : Your party ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUGNEKAR: Forget about power politics(Interruptions)... Please listen now. ...(Interruptions)... I am coming to you ...(Interruptions)... Please, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, allow me to speak.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please go ahead ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUGNEKAR: You will also get a chance. But the point is this. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, unfortunately, is not here. I have great respect for his legal acumen, but I heard poor economics from him. Initially, he said that for getting the support of the two parties yesterday in the Lok Sabha, the Government compromised, made promises and paid the price for remaining in political power. Assuming it is true that the Government has paid the price to get the support of two political parties, I would like to remind you that this is the 20th anniversary of the destruction of Babri Masjid. Remember 6th December, 1992, you had paid much more price and shaken the foundation of the secular foundation of the Indian Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... Please listen. Please listen. ...(Interruptions)...

Now, between the two, which is the greatest cause? Suppose, for remaining in power, the Government has compromised and made some promises to them, but destroying the Babri Masjid — not the "disputed structure" that you are talking about ...(Interruptions)... It was the Babri Masjid, and 20 years ago, you had shaken the secular foundation of the Indian Constitution. ...(Interruptions)... And according to me, it was extremely painful. The country would never forgive you. ...(Interruptions)... In fact, it was on that crest that you came to power in 1999. Basically, you don't believe in the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

410 *Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector*

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI (Gujarat): By bringing this issue today, you are trying to divert attention from the issue of FDI in retail because you don't. ...(Interruptions)... So many people would be losing their jobs in the retail sector. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: What is he talking about? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: My dear friend, let me tell you very frankly, their basic source ...(Interruptions)... They are entirely the progeny of the Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh. It is clear in the 'Bunch of Thoughts' and We, Our Nationhood Defined' by M.S. Golwalkar, that they disbelieve in democracy. They believe in 'ekachalakanuvartitva', that is, individual-personal dictatorship. What is your commitment to democracy? Where were you during the freedom struggle? ...(Interruptions)... You have done absolutely nothing towards the Constitution. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: We were very much there in the ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: My dear friends, you were never a part of the Indian Freedom struggle. ...(Interruptions)... Not only that, you could go to the extent of killing Gandhiji. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: What are you talking about? Speak about the FDI issue. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: You had gone to the extent of killing Gandhiji because he was secular. ...(Interruptions)... Now, when I am talking about inconvenient issues, please try and listen to them too and reply later. I am saying that you killed Gandhiji because he was secular, because you are an anti-secularism Party. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: By bringing up these issues, he is digressing from the discussion on FDI. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, they were talking of double-speak. ...(Interruptions)...

श्रीमती कुसुम राय (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि वे जनसंघ पर बोल रहे हैं या एफ.डी.आई. पर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सब्जेक्ट से अलग बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Even you say many things. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a preamble to the FDI. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had appreciated the RSS. Does that make him communal? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: This is a preamble to the FDI. They must understand; I would recover this time. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, they were constantly accusing Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the basis that he was pro-Soviet Union and not pro-America. Their entire history shows that they have always tried to subserve the interests of multi-national corporations. Even now, Shri Naidu was talking about middlemen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Historically, the Bharatiya Janata Party, the former Jana Sangha, is the party that came into existence to protect the interests of the big middlemen, hoarders, traders and blackmarketeers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar had appreciated the RSS. Does that make them communal? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I shall give another example of their double-speak. They were talking about containing fiscal deficit. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking about your double-speak. You should be given the Nobel Prize for that! ...*(Interruptions)*... In this Budget, when the Finance Minister proposed an increased Service Tax, from 10 per cent to 12 per cent, because the services sector is contributing 60 per cent of the GDP, the only political party opposed to that was the Bharatiya Janata Party, because the trading communities are their political and social base. This is my argument. Now, they referred to the speeches of Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi which they had made in 2002. Now, during the ten years, between 2002 to 2012, the world economy and the Indian economy have seen major changes. One major change was that you were thrown out of power in 2004! Forget that; let us come to the changes in the world economy. Now, in these ten years, the world economy has changed dramatically, and continuously sticking to the policy...*(Interruptions)*... What is consistency? Dr. Ambedkar had once quoted, "Consistency is the virtue of an ass". Mr. Naidu was just now asking what the changes are. The changes today are that : fiscal deficit is touching around six per cent of the GDP. It is 5.9 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know elementary economics. The current account deficit today is four per cent-plus and it is unsustainable.

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

That is why you have to supplement your domestic saving by resorting to Foreign Direct Investment, and Foreign Direct Investment basically comes from three sources—one is FDI, second is Foreign Institutional Investment and third is the loans. Now you are nearing exhausting the capacity so far as loan is concerned. Foreign Institutional Investment is, by definition, volatile and that is why it can create the crisis like in East-Asian countries. That is why the only magnificent and safest way is to go for Foreign Direct Investment. I will not support the Government if Government is totally depending upon Foreign Direct Investment. But Government is making systematic attempt to supplement the domestic saving by the Foreign Direct Investment, because the gap is unsustainable, 4 per cent plus so far as the current account deficit is concerned. My good friend, Mr. N.K. Singh was just now mentioning — but he wrongly quoted Galbraith, hon. Prime Minister corrected him that it was John Maynard Keynes — you can't have consistently wrong policy and when you are convinced it is the wise man's job, once he is convinced, to correct the policy. Now, I am replying the question that what made you to change your stand and, he was quoting John Maynard Keynes. The question is: Why go to John Maynard Keynes? Gandhiji was once asked by a reporter that at "5.15 You gave one comment and at 5.30 you are giving another comment. Isn't it contradiction? Gandhiji said, "What I said at 5.30 is my official comment, forget about what I said at 5.15." Most of the people who are senior and those who have read Gandhiji must have understood this. Gandhiji was absolutely in favour of Bhagwad Gita, but when he was told that he was contradicting Bhagwad Gita, I would like to remind the House what Gandhiji said. He said, "Don't tell me that I contradict the Bhagwad Gita, what I said, at this point of time, is Bhagwad Gita". That is the consistency.

Further point is employment generation. You are creating a fear psychosis in the country. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are creating, strengthening and spreading a kind of fear psychosis as if tomorrow the whole Walmart is coming to India. As Mr. Jaitley said, Rs. 21.5 lakh crores is Walmart's total transaction annually. Do you mean that Walmart will be dismantling 5000 shops across the world and coming to India? There is some economics; there is some rationality; there are some profit considerations. We must know the basic characteristic of capital as a factor of production. Capital always moves where the rate of return is higher and there is no

favourite destination or country like anything. This is the basic inherent law of economic theory. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please have patience. ...*(Interruptions)*... For inflation, one of the important factors is the price spread, and everybody was talking about the price spread. The meaning of price spread is ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Your party has got time but there are 12 more speakers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I am concerned about my party's time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly cooperate because other Members also have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Conclude within five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I understand the compulsion, Sir, but don't do injustice to me because of following the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our party's time is one hour and thirty minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There are twelve more Members and we have to conclude this.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: No, that is not my business.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Kindly co-operate.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will co-operate with you. Now, I take the example of employment. Sir, we know Economics. What we are saying are assumptions. Economics is not like Theory of Relativity; it is not Law of Gravitation. In Economics being a social science, what you are saying are assumptions and what we are saying are also assumptions. If these assumptions are proved, let the people of the country decide in 2014. Why are you pre-empting their right? You are doing so because you are in political wilderness, because you are desperate. Naiduji was saying that there is no minority Government. I am very sorry; he is such a senior person. I have got the highest regards for his age, wisdom, seniority, but he was showing utter ignorance. In July, 1991, when a major policy decision was taken by the Government of Shri Narasimha Rao, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister, that was also a minority Government. At that time, you did not challenge that because essentially, Bharatiya Janata Party

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is a 'free enterprise party'. That is my conviction and that is why, they did not oppose it at that point of time.

Now, Sir, the basic question is about the issues and the price spread. My humble submission is that so far as Government's stand is concerned, number of hon. Members have given the suggestions, but then, some of the opposition Members, including from BJP, were talking in such a way that we are fighting the second battle of freedom just like independence. It is not so. It is one decision. It is not as grave as throwing 150-year old rule of the British. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Don't respond to them. Address the Chair.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: My only point is that we are talking in such a way that all these multi-brand giants are waiting for this executive order and tomorrow, they will thrive here. That is not going to happen. If it happens, the people of the country can take a decision at that point of time.

Now, Sir, having said this, having supported the Government, I don't want to repeat any of the things. On how statistics can be used, there is historiography of statistics — where to use, what to prove, what to get. That determines what statistics should be chosen. At least, let us agree here on the issue of how to use statistics.

Now, I caution the Government. You did not caution the Government. I caution the Government on some issues. Initially, I too had reservations about FDI in multi-brand retail. But, when the Government went for safeguards, my apprehensions were removed. If those apprehensions again prove true, I shall be the first person to ask the Government as to why this happened.

Now, I would give my suggestions. One, the implementation of the safeguards should be in letter and spirit. Second, the strict conditionalities should not be waived under anybody's pressure. Third, the Minimum Wages Act should be followed. Fourth, the right the workers to unionise and the persons working in these shops must be preserved. Fifth, there should be continuous monitoring of the policy and the programme. Sixth, the Government must take periodic review of what

exactly is happening. There are important suggestions and I will mention the suggestions made by Mr. Trivedi and he has made important suggestions.

Sir, I would just make one comment. I just now mentioned this and I must make this comment because it is a compulsion. Honourable LoP has made a statement that segmented market is always better than the organised market. This is elementary error in Economics theory. The point is that segmented market is essentially exploitative market. Segmented market is essentially imperfect market. Segmented market is essentially monopolistic market and I should tell that Joseph Stiglitz was given Nobel Prize because markets don't function properly because of asymmetric information. You know very well what asymmetric information is. Joseph Stiglitz knew better than you, me and the LoP. My point is that Joseph Stiglitz was given Nobel Prize because asymmetric information does not allow market to function in idealistic manner. Sir, I am now concluding.

Sir, I am opposed to inequality of all sorts including, of course, economic inequality. But the fight against inequality in a growing economy is different from the fight for equality for poverty. What they are saying is fighting for equality of poverty.

Secondly, Sir, in a democracy, it is the birthright of the Opposition Party to disbelieve the Government. If the Opposition Party does not challenge the Government at every point of time, then, the Opposition Party does not have the right to exist. That is why, it is your birthright, but if you disbelieve the Government, please do not disbelieve the people of the country. We are the largest and most stable democracy in the world. We have vibrant Opposition, and, every moment, we see that our vibrant Opposition is not allowing the Parliament to function. It is so vibrant. Trinamool Congress is so democratic that in a House of 543 Members, an army of nineteen Members of the Party could introduce a No-Confidence Motion against the Government? Is it not the * of democracy?

I am for too much democracy but my point is that we must take the democracy extremely seriously. The strength, capacity and the resolution of our men and women of our country is amazing. They have thrown away 150 year rule of mighty British Imperialism ...(Interruptions)... Please let me complete. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, he said, * of democracy. Is it not unparliamentary? If one Member is... ...(Interruptions)...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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[RAJYA SABHA]

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SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYAY (West Bengal): Sir, how can a Member
...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Are you yielding?
...(Interruptions)... He is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I am completing now. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is not yielding.
...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I believe in the capacity, sagacity,
strength and the resolution of the people of India. People of India have thrown
away 150-year rule of mighty British imperialism.

Therefore, Sir, my point is, let us judge them. They are wiser than anybody
else, and, let us believe in the collective wisdom of Indian people and let us not
take them for a ride. I thank you, and, once again, I oppose the Motion moved by
Dr. Maitreyan.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Dr. Mungekar.
...(Interruptions)... We have expunged that word.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, there are 12-13 more speakers and we all want a
serious debate. It will go on till 8.30 p.m. or so. Why don't we take the sense of
the House and resume the discussion tomorrow after the Question Hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We shall discuss this. Next
speaker is Mr. C.P. Narayanan. Mr. Narayanan, Your Party is left with two minutes
time. But since it is your maiden speech, kindly finish your speech within ten
minutes. Just ten minutes.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Sir, I will confine myself to this issue only.
Having got an opportunity, let me say that for one Session, I had to be silent
because of our behaviour. Anyway, coming to the debate, I support the Motion
which has been introduced by Dr. Maitreyan regarding FDI in multi-brand retail
sector.

Let me tell you the reason as to why I support this motion. Sir, because
there is little time, I will not go into the details. There are reforms introduced by

the UPA Government not only in FDI but in so many other fields but our experience of the last so many years, shows that each one of those reforms, which they mention as going to be very beneficial to the majority of the people, have only helped a very small section of the population, namely, the monopolists, Indian and foreign. The move to allow FDI in domestic trade ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, I want to know for how long it will go.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): We have already decided to conclude the discussion today. But as the situation prevails, we will discuss it with the Chairman.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: The Government's move to allow FDI in the domestic trade has been there for the last fifteen years. When you go into the history, from 1997, on various occasions, the existing Governments had tried to introduce certain measures which have been referred to by my earlier speakers. But, on all such occasions, there was a general agreement among various political parties that the retail trade should not be touched. That is what all the speakers underlined, whether they are on the Government side or on the Opposition side. But in spite of that, without any preparation, without any discussion — again, I don't want to go into the details — the Government is introducing this. Whether it is for the good of the people or it is being done at the behest of certain powers was also discussed in detail by various speakers. I don't want to go into all those things.

Dr. Mungekar mentioned that such a measure will bring in foreign exchange which will help to minimize the deficit, whether on the fiscal side or on the revenue side. But to wipe out the deficit, whether it is fiscal or revenue, a very simple thing is sufficient. In the current Budget, the Government has given various concessions for various economic interests to the tune of Rs. 5.25 lakh crores. If this is withdrawn, we can wipe out these deficits. So, for wiping out deficits or reducing deficits, it is not necessary to invite Foreign Direct Investment into the country. We ourselves — our Government, our people — can, on our own, take steps to control this, but allowing the deficits to increase, the Government is trying to make it as a ruse to bring in the Foreign Direct Investment. This has to be stopped.

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

Dr. Mungekar was talking about Dr. Stiglitz. Because there is not much time, I don't want to go into the details, but I want to mention this much that what Dr. Stiglitz has mentioned in his various speeches and books is not regarding the steps which Dr. Mungekar has mentioned; it was just the opposite. Dr. Stiglitz was opposing the various measures and the neo-liberal reforms that were suggested. What we have to do is not to go against Dr. Stiglitz's prescription, but actually to implement what Dr. Stiglitz has suggested in the case of various developing countries. Again, the Government of India has said that investment of minimum of 100 million has to be done by these FDIs in the retail sector. For monopolies like Wal-Mart, this is nothing. They can very easily implement them. The Government need not say that it is introducing various measures which these monopolies will find very difficult. The Government is also saying that these monopolies will have to make 30 per cent of the purchases locally. These foreign companies will oppose it because India has signed GATT. This is one thing. Secondly, the Government has signed BIPA with 71 countries. What actually is going to happen is that instead of the Government compelling these companies to purchase Indian goods from the SMEs, these two agreements will be used to flood Indian markets with the goods these companies have purchased from various SMEs in other countries. This restriction is not going to be of any good for the Indian producers, be they in the agricultural sector or in the small-scale sector.

We have seen widespread opposition to the Government proposal from many political parties whether in the Lok Sabha or here. Most of the political parties are opposing it. Various mass organisations, traders' organisations are opposing it. If you try to implement it against such an opposition, it will be detrimental not only to the interest of mass of people but also to the interest of the consumers as well people in the trading sector. The UPA Government is bringing in a reform which is going to detrimentally affect about 20 crore people. This number includes traders and their families. Their number is more than 20 crore. If you take into consideration peasants also, this reform is going to affect more than half of the Indian population of 120 crore. For what purpose are we doing it? We find that it is not going to do any good for the country. I have mentioned it earlier. It is not going to do any good for the economy or trading sector or any other financial sector. It is only to satisfy certain interests who try to control the world trade. For

their sake, the Government is trying to agree to do it. If we do that, it is going to affect not only the ...(*Timb-bell rings*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That is why we gave ten minutes. How much more time do you want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: The Commerce Minister mentioned about food security. It has not been taken up very seriously. Food subsidy is not being extended. It is not ensured to all the qualified sections of the society. It is limited to a small section of the society. The Government is trying to control the food supply through this chain. The Government says that by bringing in these Walmart and others, the price of food commodities can be reduced. But, it is not so. Also, it is said that it will be modernised. That is another thing. But, what is going to happen is, what we have seen in other areas where reforms have been introduced, such modernisation, such improvement and such availability of various goods and services are limited to a very small section of population. The Government also says that it is going to affect only cities which have got a population of more than one million. But when we say that, it shows again that for the vast majority of people who are living in the villages, nothing good is coming out of it. On the one side, it is a measure that is being extended for the advantage of the Indian and foreign monopolists and on the other Side, it is a measure extended for the advantage of the middle classes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, concerned Minister is not here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ravi is here. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no, the Cabinet Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Minister is here. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: It is true that some Ministers are here but a serious discussion is going on here. The view of the Cabinet may be that for a person like me who is a novice, a person from my State is necessary in the Cabinet to attend to these things. If the Ministers were serious about it, they would not have gone. Ministers from Prime Minister downwards should have sat here and listened to the opinion of not only the bigger leaders who are seasoned

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in the Parliament but also of novices like me and what we have to say on these things. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am only saying that this reflects the cavalier manner in which the Government is handling this very serious issue. They want somehow to get a majority of votes. Somehow they want to manage this discussion. Earlier it was mentioned that the discussion will be for a longer period but today has been cut short.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Narayanan, how much more time do you want?

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude in one minute.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, the Chair should understand the anguish of not only me but also of the people whom I represent.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

When such a serious thing is being discussed, scant attention is given to this. Serious issues are being raised here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, it is fifteen minutes. Please conclude. I know it is your maiden speech but fifteen minutes are over. That is enough. Please conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Sir, I am concluding. Earlier, in the case of telecommunications, in the case of coalmine reforms and in all these things, there was corruption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Narayanan, please conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: In this also, we find reports ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I am concluding. When I say corruption, you should not say that I should conclude. * Everyday for the last so many months, we were discussing corruption.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Such remarks should not be made. Don't make such remarks against the Chair.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: I am not making remarks about to the Chair.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To make such an aspersion against the Chair is bad behaviour. I expunge it and I take it very seriously. ...(Interruptions)... You take your seat. Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is not a joke. ...(Interruptions)...

How can you say that? Sit down. How can you say that? ...(Interruptions)... You can't say that. ...(Interruptions)... He is telling the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... I know the record. ...(Interruptions)... Next, Shri Shivanand Tiwari. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... No, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Take your seat. Take your seat. What do you want? ...(Interruptions)... He has already taken 15 minutes. Take your seat.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Let me conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Do you approve his saying to the Chair, *Do you approve that? ...(Interruptions)... You told the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. ...(Interruptions)... He told the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... How do you know? I know it. ...(Interruptions)... Sit down. Sit down. You conclude the speech. ...(Interruptions)... You first sit down. See that remark of the hon. Member is expunged. He should conclude now. Please conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Let me clarify. ...(Interruptions)... I am concluding. I did not mean any disrespect to the Chair. Maybe, I am not familiar with the way in which I have to speak here. What I was mentioning was the corruption charges that was raised against various types of reforms, not against the Chair. I am not foolish enough to say * With these words, I conclude.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, सात बज गए।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I went to the Lobby, I saw our Congress colleague, Dr. Prabha Thakur, was feeling bad. I met her personally. I understood her feelings. I have no disrespect to anybody. If she is hurt by my saying something, I express regrets. I have no problem. I hold everybody in high esteem. ...(Interruptions)... I did not understand at that time because it was not deliberate. That is why I told the Chair also. We are in a system where we respect each other. There is no problem on that account. She made a reference to my party President, then, I had reacted.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

7.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Venkaiahji. You have done a very good thing. I appreciate it. I want to make an observation here. I have been asked many times to ask a Member to apologise. Earlier also such occasion was there. You find out whether there is any rule by which the Chair can ask a Member to apologise. The Chair can take action. The Chair can name. The Chair can expel. But there is no provision in the rules to ask a Member to apologise. Earlier also such thing has happened. So, I wanted to go by the rules. Now, you have done the correct thing. I appreciate it. I thank you. This should be the attitude. This is an example for others also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now we can commit mistakes sometimes unknowingly. Shri C.P. Narayanan said something. He immediately said that he did not mean anything. That is the way. Thank you very much. Now, we will call Shri Sanjay Raut. I have to say one thing. There are more than ten speakers. Each Member should take 3 to 5 minutes.

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, कोशिश नहीं, बल्कि ऐसा होना है।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, सात बज गए हैं। लंच की छुट्टी भी नहीं हुई। हम लोगों ने खाना भी नहीं खाया।

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, हम सुबह से बैठे हैं।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इसको कल के लिए रखिए।

SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my Party, Shiv Sena, supports the Motion moved by Dr. V. Maitreya. My Party disapproves the decision of the Government allowing FDI in Multi-brand Retail Sector.

सर, आज पूरे देश में एफडीआई को लेकर हंगामा मचा है। अब तक तो देश को सिर्फ लूटा जा रहा था, बोफोर्स में लूटा, स्पेक्ट्रम में लूटा, कोयला घोटाले में लूटा है, लेकिन अब देश को बेच दिया गया है। देश को इस तरह से बेचा है, बोली लगी है और वालमार्ट जैसी कंपनी ने देश को लगभग खरीद लिया है और ऐसा लगता है कि आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का सपना टूट गया है।

इस देश को बेचने वाले सभी लोग इसी सदन में मौजूद हैं और सरकार में बैठे हैं। सिर्फ बेचने वाले ही नहीं, इस सौदे में ऐसे बहुत से लोग और भी हैं, जो अलायंस पार्टीज़ के हैं या मिनिस्टर हैं, वे भी इस देश की सौदेबाजी में शामिल हैं और इसी सदन में मौजूद हैं।

सर, कभी अंग्रेज़ भी इस देश में ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी को लेकर आए थे। वे व्यापार करने आए थे और मालिक बन बैठे। अब कांग्रेस वाले नयी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी हमारे देश में लाए हैं और उनके लिए इन्होंने रेड कार्पेट डाला है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हमने आजादी की लड़ाई क्यों लड़ी थी? इतने लोग शहीद हो गए? क्या वापस देश बेचने के लिए वे शहीद हुए थे? अगर आज भगत सिंह, राजगुरु या सुखदेव जीवित होते, तो एक बार फिर हाथ में बम उठा कर, जो देश बेचने वाले लोग यहां बैठे हैं, उनके ऊपर फेंक देते या फिर संसद तक आते, क्योंकि देश को बेचने वाले लोग यहीं हैं और जो लोग देश बेचने के काम में मदद करते हैं, उनके ऊपर भी क्रांतिकारियों के हाथ से, भगत सिंह के हाथ से गोलियां चलतीं।

सर, इस देश के साथ धोखा हो रहा है। राष्ट्र विरोधी फैसला हो रहा है। मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि यह बात सूरज के उजाले की तरह बिल्कुल साफ है कि अगर आप एफडीआई लाएंगे, तो आज देश में सिर्फ किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, लेकिन कल छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी भी आत्महत्या करेंगे।

सर, सरकार यह दलील दे रही है कि वालमार्ट जैसे स्टोर्स खुलेंगे तो व्यापार बढ़ेगा, इम्प्लायमेंट की बात हो रही है, लेकिन कौन देगा रोजगार और कैसे मिलेगी इम्प्लायमेंट? यह एक ऐसा दौर है कि अमरीकी पूंजीवाद धराशायी होने के कगार पर है। ऐसे वक्त में, जब वालमार्ट जैसी कम्पनियों का पूरे विश्व में विरोध हो रहा है, हमारे देश में उसका स्वागत किया जा रहा है। वहां से कचरा उठा कर आप अपने देश में ला रहे हैं। आज न्यूयार्क में वालमार्ट नहीं है, न्यूयार्क में उसका विरोध हो रहा है। जो न्यूयार्क पूंजीवाद का गढ़ है, वहीं वालमार्ट का विरोध किया जा रहा है।

सर, प्रधानमंत्री बता रहे थे कि वालमार्ट आने से या इस प्रकार की कंपनियों के आने से इस देश में रोजगार बढ़ेगा। अगर रोजगार बढ़ेगा तो ये वालमार्ट वाले अमरीका में रोजगार क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? उनका प्रेज़िडेंट हर देश में जाकर, चाहे वह हिन्दुस्तान में जाता है या इंडोनेशिया में जाता है, ऐसे-ऐसे इकोनॉमिक टाइज़ तैयार करता है, जिनमें यह शर्त होती है *that you will have to create jobs for the US citizens*. ये वालमार्ट वाले ही उनके लिए रोजगार क्यों नहीं पैदा करते?

14 सितम्बर को जब प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह ने वालमार्ट के लिए रेड कार्पेट बिछाया, उसी दिन न्यूयार्क शहर में वालमार्ट बंद करने के लिए आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ था। इस तरह एक बात तो साफ है कि इस सरकार की कोई नीति नहीं है। जो नीति है, वह देश को बेचने वाली नीति है।

मैं सुबह बहन मायावती जी का भाषण सुन रहा था, मुझे याद है कि जब एफडीआई में प्रधानमंत्री ने रिटेल की घोषणा की थी तो मायावती जी ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया था, जिसे मैंने सुना है और पढ़ा भी है कि राहुल गांधी के दोस्तों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए यह

[Shri Sanjay Raut]

सब किया गया है। यह स्टेटमेंट मायावती जी का है। बहन जी ने सही कहा। लेकिन, आज सुबह जब मैंने सुना, तो ये देश बेचने वाले के सौदे में आप कैसे शामिल हो गए? * को फायदा पहुंचाने की बात आपने की थी, उनके दोस्तों को फायदा पहुंचाने की जो बात आपने की थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या है - what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, he is not a Member of this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...How can he take names? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत: क्या ऑब्जेक्शन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या ऑब्जेक्शन है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAMACHANDRA KHUNTIA (Odisha): He is making an allegation against the Member of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत: * के दास्तों को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए उन्होंने एफ.डी.आई. में ...*(व्यवधान)*... और बहन मायावती जी ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह देश बेचने की साजिश है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut, ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sanjay Raut, you cannot make an allegation ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने कोई एलिगेशन नहीं लगाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Javadekar, please ...*(Interruptions)*... When I am on my legs, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules. When the Chair is standing, you have to sit down. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने कोई एलिगेशन नहीं लगाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने कोई एलिगेशन नहीं लगाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, इनके सहयोगियों ने क्या किया? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: मिश्रा जी, आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... You know the rules. When the Chair is standing, you have to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... When I am on my legs, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Sanjay Raut, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, मैंने एलिगेशन नहीं लगाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sanjay Raut, you cannot make an allegation against an hon. Member of the other House. Therefore, I will go through the record. If there is any allegation, then, I will expunge that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री संजय राउत: सर, उसे आप एक्सपंज कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given my ruling. Now you continue.

श्री संजय राउत: ठीक है, सर। बहन मायावती जी ने बहुत सच कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... You have taken eight minutes. You have to conclude now. ...(Interruptions)... आप अब कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... एक बात तो साफ है कि विदेश से पूंजी और व्यापारियों को बुलाने का जो खेल चला है, जो परदेशी व्यापारी यहां घुसने वाले हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... उससे सारी छोटी-छोटी दुकानदारी बन्द होने वाली है। इससे करोड़ों छोटे व्यापारी बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे। यह सिर्फ वालमार्ट की कम्पनी नहीं है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि विदेश से जो लोग यहां आने वाले हैं, उनमें से कितने लोग इटली से आने वाले हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... कितने व्यापारी इटली के हैं, सिर्फ अमेरिका के ही नहीं हैं। कितने शहरों में इटली के लोग अपनी दुकानें लगाने वाले हैं और जिस क्वात्रोची को आपने क्लीन चिट देकर यहां भगाया है, उसका कितना पैसा यहां आने वाला है, उसका भी खुलासा होना चाहिए? ...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes. But you have taken ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, प्रधानमंत्री जी को देश के सामने जो सच है, वह बताना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार असत्य बोल रही है। सरकार पूरी बात छिपा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह जो वालमार्ट जैसे स्टोर्स आएंगे, वे कहते हैं कि कंज्यूमर्स को सस्ता माल मिलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय राउत: सर, वह कैसे मिलेगा, कहां से वे लाएंगे, सबको मालूम है। जब वालमार्ट वाले चाइना से माल लाकर यहां डम्प करेंगे, तो सबसे पहले हमारे गरीब किसानों के पेट पर ये लात मारेंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)... Your time is over.

श्री संजय राउत: इससे किसान मरेंगे, फिर छोटे व्यापारी मरेंगे और रोजी-रोटी कमाने वाले एक और वर्ग मर जाएगा, जो कि ट्रांसपोर्ट वाला वर्ग है। ये जो वालमार्ट जैसी कम्पनीज़ हैं, वे अपनी बड़ी-बड़ी गाड़ियां लेकर ...(व्यवधान)... स्टोर्स में जाएंगी और पूरा माल एक साथ उठा कर ले आएंगी, तो इससे जो टेम्पो वाले हैं, जो छोटे-छोटे ट्रक वाले हैं, उनका भी व्यापार बंद हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... जहां-जहां ये वालमार्ट वाले गए हैं, वहां-वहां खुदरा रिटेल के व्यापारियों का बिजनेस बन्द हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)...

426 *Motion Re:
the decision of
FDI in Multi-brand*

[RAJYA SABHA]

*Disapproving
Government to allow
retail sector*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes. But you have taken ten minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

आपका टाइम पांच मिनट ही था, लेकिन आपने 10 मिनट ले लिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय राउत: तो इस सरकार ने देश का सौदा किया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes. But you have taken ten minutes. Please co-operate.

श्री संजय राउत: इस सरकार ने गरीबों के साथ न्याय नहीं किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने 10 मिनट ले लिए हैं।

श्री संजय राउत: इसलिए, मेरी पार्टी शिव सेना एफ.डी.आई. पर आए इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करती है और जिस तरह से यह गरीबों को और देश को बेचने की साजिश है, उसका धिक्कार करती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Joy Abraham. Mr. Joy Abraham, I know it is your maiden speech, but don't take more than ten minutes. That is my request.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Okay, I shall try my best.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN) in the Chair)

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, I had to wait for five months to make my maiden speech. Not only myself, but all the new comers had to wait. One full Session was washed out just because of the so called coalgate and I was delighted to hear day-before-yesterday, from our Opposition Leader, a sermon against disruption of the House. Who disrupted the House? Bharatiya Janata Party has disrupted the House on the pretext of coalgate. If his submission was earnest, if it is after some soul searching, it is well and good for Parliamentary democracy. So, I will now come to my speech. I am opposing the Resolution moved by Dr. Maitreyan regarding FDI in retail sector. FDI in retail sector is part of the economic reforms of the Government. No doubt, it is a policy issue and that should be judged on its merits. There is another issue lingering, i.e. whether the UPA Government should continue or not. That is a political issue. So, the solution for a policy issue is to judge it on merit. But, for the political issue, the Constitution has made provisions. You could have moved a No-Confidence Motion. In fact, Mamataji had done it,

but you people did not support her. Here, the BJP and the NDA have mixed this policy issue with their political issue. We see some billboards giving traffic warnings, "Don't mix driving with drinks." The BJP has done it. They have mixed a policy issue with a political issue. This is bad. This is not good for Parliamentary democracy and the Lok Sabha has given its verdict. It has rebuffed the NDA and I sympathize with my colleagues in the LDF, they have unwittingly fallen into the trap set by BJP.

SHRI P. RAJEEV (Kerala): His party represents the interest of farmers. How come the hon. Member is speaking in the interest of multinational companies and not in the interest of farmers?

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: No, no interference please, this is my maiden speech. In the morning, Mayawatiji has pledged support to the UPA Government.

She said, 'I am opposing this Motion only because the UPA Government should not be destabilized.'

But my party — Kerala Congress (M) has its own theory. We believe in the toiling class theory founded by our leader, Shri K.M. Mani. We stand for the downtrodden. We stand for the toiling class.

A few months back, the Central Government has restricted subsidized gas cylinders to 6. We have opposed it, because it affected the common man. Here, we have to look into the FDI matter. The litmus test is, whether it is good for the people and common man. Not only my party but the entire ruling UDF in Kerala has decided not to implement FDI in Kerala State.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Why? Why?

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: We have our own reasons.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN): Let him make his submissions. When your turn comes, you can make your point.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Let me say. There are millions of small traders and vendors. We have certain misgivings about this proposal. We have certain reservations. Those misgivings should also be cleared. We are not asking for the rollback of FDI. But the State Governments and political parties should be consulted before implementing this measure. There should be a 'consultation'

[Shri Joy Abraham]

process before implementing this measure. You have to look whether it affects the common man. In our view, it affects the interests of the common man. So, we seek the process of consultations with State Governments and political parties before implementing it. We are not asking for its rollback. I am opposing this Resolution. I am opposing this for a specific reason that BJP has a political agenda behind bringing this Resolution under Rule 168 in this House and under Rule 184 in the other House. That agenda should not fructify. We cannot allow the NDA to destabilize this Government.

So, with these words, I conclude my speech. We are not for rollback. But, we plead that the Government should address our genuine apprehensions and the Governments should begin the process of consultations with State Government and with various political parties.

Thank you.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Sir, several of my colleagues in this House have already spoken and I will try not to duplicate those perspectives on this whole issue of permitting FDI into the retail sector.

Sir, let me start by being unambiguously clear that I support any policy of the Government that aims at increasing investment flows and creating new capacities — be it in Infrastructure or any other sector. Sir, I firmly believe that investment (both private domestic and foreign) should be allowed in as many sectors, with the exception, of course, of sensitive sectors in our country, but with the explicit objective of creating competition and choice for consumers and that is the only way for our consumers to benefit as well as to create a more efficient economy overall.

Sir, I reiterate, creating competition and choice and not being disruptive, are the objectives of any public policy leading to investments including FDI. But, Sir, it is in this context that we must understand the three issues that I want to flag for the Government vis-a-vis its approach to allowing FDI in retail,, especially introduction of big retail.

Firstly, Sir, unlike many countries in Asia which are being trotted out as examples, our country has a long history of retail and trade and, therefore, a larger part of our population is deeply engaged in organized and unorganized retail for their livelihood. ICRIER and other studies estimate that while census numbers point to about 78-80 million, the numbers could be closer to double i.e. 15 to 20 crores. The impact of FDI in retail, a proliferation of well-capitalized companies, on the livelihood of this large population and existing segment of our economy has to be deeply understood and adequate safeguards put into place.

Sir, I fully accept that there is a real justification to grow organised retail from its small size today, but we must understand that we are not starting *ab initio*. Sir, there are a large number of people in real lives that are already involved in domestic retail, and these are not abstract statistics on an econometric model.

Sir, I would request the Government to address this squarely, fairly and honestly, and put into place, along with, maybe, State Governments, an incentive package of concessional credit to the small retailers and also a social safety package to provide soft lending for those small businesses that get negatively impacted due to the entry of big retail. These packages could, in turn, be potentially funded by a cess on the big retail foreign companies. Sir, if the Government's contention that no one will be impacted is true, then there will be no cost that will have to be borne and it will be a win-win situation. But such a safety net and incentive package is important to make this whole proposal non-disruptive, credible and more acceptable.

Sir, apart from the need, for this safety net, there are two other fundamental issues that remain unaddressed and need looking at, along with the introduction of FDI in retail, if the Government is serious. The fundamental concerns arising out of big retail are the issues of consumer protection and anti-competitive behaviour. Both these issues are at the heart of protecting Indian consumers. Our institutional capacities and, indeed, the legal basis to ensure this, are currently weak. This scenario, however Orwellian it may seem now, of having large foreign retailers in a few years, cleaning out competition with predatory pricing, and then setting' the price and forcing customers into a no-choice situation, needs examining and to be protected against. Look around us today, anti-competitive and carteized business practices thrive all around us — be it in Air tickets, telecom prices, cement, steel — with inadequate institutional responses. Further, Consumers in India have a very

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

torturous process of getting protection, in the event of being mis-sold products or services. All this becomes potentially more ominous if the market is oving to be dominated by a few companies in areas like food and day-to-day retail. We are already aware of the increasing power of large corporates to subvert our institutions. We already know, at least, one large foreign company in the retail trade is already being investigated in the US for having paid bribes in India. That's why it is important for the Government to have mooted, as part of this FDI in retail proposal, significant additions and amendments to both the consumer protection laws and competition laws, which many studies have pointed out have many weaknesses in the context of regulating big retail. Government must give more teeth to Competition Commission to intervene *suomoto*, or, in response to individual complaints and have punitive powers, including penalties and cancellation of licenses in cases of predatory pricing. This framework of protection is critical to address the concerns of the market and financial power of these big foreign retail companies. I would request the Minister to seriously examine this issue of consumer interest instead of leaving it simply to the current laws and systems.

Sir, I end by reiterating, FDI is good for the country because it represents investments. Our economy needs investments and investments are good for our economy, especially in areas where capacity, competition and choice needs to be created.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)

But investments in existing segments of our economy, which employs so many crores of people, must, in its very design, avoid pain and disruption. We must be smart about attracting investments in a way to ensure that all Indians benefit. Where investments are potentially disruptive of an entrenched model, a framework of safeguards is absolutely required for any such policy, especially given the known business practices of big retail.

Sir, thank you. Jaihind!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari; he is not here. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy; he is not here. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, you can speak.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, how it is possible? Everybody wants to speak tomorrow. Why don't you speak today? Speak now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Congress Party is given one hour 45 minutes. Only two speakers have spoken from the Congress Party. One for 45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is why I am calling you.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, you give me sufficient time, then, I will speak; otherwise, I will speak tomorrow morning.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; if there is time tomorrow, you will get. That is all. Shri A.V. Swamy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, how much time you would give me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there is time, I will allow you. Today, I called you; and you do not want to speak today. Tomorrow depends on the availability of time. I cannot guarantee any time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri A.V. Swamy, take five minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, my maiden speech has been postponed twice.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sorry; then take ten minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take ten minutes. Please speak.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, after having postponed twice my maiden speech, I am so glad that it has been given at last now.

Sir, I do not belong to any party; nor I am now for or against the Motion. I am only trying to share my concerns out of my own experience in the entire State of Odisha, more particularly among the tribal belts of KBK districts, which are called Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput. Therefore, for my background, right from childhood, I am associated with the Gandhian Movement; from 12 years onwards up to now; I am 82. I have not spent even 80 days in Parliament. I am an infant amongst you. Therefore, whatever I speak, I do expect that it is outpour of one's experience, learning and feeling that one got from the downtrodden people, more

[Shri A.V. Swamy]

particularly the tribals, landless labourers and poor farmers. I said that I belong to the Gandhian Movement throughout, right from childhood; I had joined Vinoba Bhave's Movement also, and walked with him. My concern was landlessness. It was promised by the Independent India. When I was 12 years' old, I was in the *Vanar Sena*, I was going with the freedom fighters. When I asked my tribal friends, "How is it that they are laying their lives for that, or, getting beaten, or, put in jail?" They said, "Boy, you do not know this. What we are trying to get is Swaraj. What is the concept of Swaraj? You have never seen Gandhiji and you are talking of Swaraj! Yes, Swaraj means these British who are there. They are controlling the entire economy through rajas and zamindars.

During 1942 Movement, on August 24, 1942, I saw 18 people being shot dead. As a child, I was so surprised. Then I put this question. The answer was that British goes, we will remove Rajas and Zamindars, land will be ours, forests will be ours, we will select our community organization and that is Swaraj for us. British went, Rajas were removed, and land has been distributed. The tribals had demonstrated in Koraput under Vinobaji. Vinobaji called them back and said, "if Government does not do, can you do it on your own?" They said, "Yes."

That was the slogan they raised after the Government failed to give them land. *...(Interruptions)...* Please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order please. *...(Interruptions)...* Hon. Members, please occupy your own seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please don't talk like this. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, 60 years of struggle with the people *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon.-Members, please do not talk like that.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: What has happened to that? *...(Interruptions)...* Koraput District is bordering Chhattisgarh, Andhra and Madhya Pradesh. That land of tribals is called otherwise Dandakarnaya. There, after they got really frustrated that the Government is not doing anything. Vinobaji said, "Come on, if Government is not, what can you do to yourselves?" They started giving donations. People with three acres of land, smaller farmers have also given in thousands of acres. I myself

was responsible for collection of 80,000 acres in Koraput District of 9840 square miles area which is divided in four districts. That is the response which they gave. What has happened later? People are moving forward. Our leaders are sitting in air-conditioned buildings. They should have followed them now. We have not given them land. Now whatever land they have, you solve the problem. A big void was being created. What has been the result of that void? No non-violence, no Gandhi will work, take up guns. Those people filled up the void. That is the situation there. Sir, why I am bringing it because I want to know what Walmart is and what are we discussing here. How is it relevant to those people who are craving for land, craving for their own rights to rule themselves? How will Walmart and your programmes help them? In that context, I was remembering Gandhiji. I wanted to draw your attention to what Gandhiji had said and that I remember today. I remembered it also when WTO was signed by the Central Government. Gandhiji had said, "My hut whatever I have ..." - by hut he meant the entire country- "...I would leave the doors open for free wind to flow for all new cultures but I would not allow my hut to be stormed by foreigners and others." What has happened now is that subsequently multinationals came, occupied their lands, people were displaced and after all these things now what comes is that whatever little small petty business they have, they will lose. With small pieces of land what will they do if Walmart comes? They will buy the small farmers' materials and sell in their Walmart stores.

They will certainly say that they don't want to buy your stuff. They want this size of potatoes, that size of pumpkins. And, our poor people will not be able to produce that. Then, they will say that you cannot do it; give your land to multinationals and they will cultivate. That is going to be the impact. That is what the Wal-Mart and others are going to do.

Friends, in such a situation, what is our role? Last time, when I went back — now, I am getting emotional because you had said that you would give me an excellent opportunity to speak; and, this is the excellent time for me to speak — people asked me आपके हाउस की sitting कैसी चली? The poor people said that I was now a big man. But I am a worker. I have come here with the blessing of all the political parties. I had not even given the security deposit. All of them had chosen me as a consensus candidate. That is how actually, by being Gandhian, I got into Parliament. I never tried to get into politics, though I knew all the

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politicians. Coming back to the issue, what a laughing stock I am becoming. I have spent sixty years with them. Last time, when I went back, the small farmers from my districts came to me and said, "आप तो बहुत बड़े हीरो हो, you can change things". What have you done? I said, "Sittings कैसी चली? We had no sittings. We had just been coming in and going out until our headmasters, or, the great speakers said go outside and shout. They asked whether that was the only thing that you had done last time! That's what you do! They said, "You had gone to Parliament, and you had only gone in and gone out. What a shame!" I said, "No. Next time, I will have an opportunity to make friends with people, I will try to do something."

Sir, I have given all this background only to say that I have heard very senior intellectuals, great men, all studied in this august House. But I was unable to relate it to my local situation. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Conclude please. ...(Interruptions)... Conclude please. I want to give you more time, but I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: You must be kind to me, Sir. I must remind you that on the day when the Joint Session of Parliament was convened on the occasion of 60th Anniversary, I was given an opportunity. I said that Parliament was 60 years old and I was 82, and I would like to share my experiences with my country how Parliament came into being. Then, you were so pleased to say that you would give me opportunity to speak at some other time. And, this is the opportunity when you should give me time. Please do not stop me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I want to give you more time. But I am helpless. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, please give me five minutes more. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Take two more minutes.

SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Sir, I had thought that I won't repeat many things which have already been said here. I wanted to make a few points and wanted to draw your kind attention to them.

Will the Wal-Mart, in any way, help the poor farmers to retain their land to themselves? No, it will not. Because, they operate in a separate manner.

Therefore, I think Walmart shouldn't be allowed to go into retail business at all. This is number one.

Number two, whether, in any way, directly or indirectly, they can give these communities a sense of self-respect by giving them a decentralised form of administration, so that they could establish themselves. I don't think under the Walmart, this will happen. Under the Walmart, the only thing that might happen, first and foremost, is that people here will lose their jobs. Therefore, I would not go with this Motion. I am not against your great efforts that you are making for the entire country. They won't lose any thing. They are just businessmen. They will do only business. They will not be able to solve the problems of farmers and the traders. Sir, thank you very much for having given me the time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Shanta Kumar; he is not here. DR. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, first of all, I would like to congratulate Shri Arun Jaitley for he is very much committed to India's prosperity and progress. He is also a very committed member of the BJP. I do know even when they were in power, they took all pains to see that our nation's image is built up all over the world. Now, what I would like to suggest is this. Whether you are in the ruling party or the Opposition party, the world should feel proud of the prosperity of this nation. This is most important. Today morning, Shri Arun Jaitley spoke very well. He is a very powerful lawyer, advocate and a solicitor. He did not touch the main points, apprehensions as to why the retailing shops will lose their business, why there will be unemployment and how farmers will be losing. He could not convince the nation and the House. I am convinced now. I will tell you. Actually, the main apprehension is that the Government is under pressure by multinational companies. Is there any such thing? You did not say. It is very unfair. Will the UPA-II, under the Prime Ministership of Dr. Manmohan Singh, be pressurised by the multinational companies? Everybody is talking about Walmart. It has become the Lord Siva. Everybody is talking about Walmart as if nobody is there in the world to invest in India. I can't imagine. It is very surprising. So, the first one-point formula of this nation is how to eradicate the poverty, how to create potential employment in the country, and how to make this nation feel proud in the world. This should be the challenge before all of us. We are a democratic country. But, unfortunately, what is happening here? If somebody

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says some good things, the other person will say, "No, it is not good." He will not go deep into it, why it is not good. I will argue. For instance, you are all saying that if a multinational company comes, a big mall is set up, a big store is set up in India — we are trying this only in few cities — it will create unemployment. Actually, they want to experiment. About four crore people are engaged in the retail business. Let us not put the entire country to risk. Let us stick to cities with only one million population. So, only 57 cities have been considered. In that also, I can assure you that if any mall comes, it is not going to compete with the small retailers. Why? I will give you a small example. I will convince the entire House and through the House the nation. For example, if an apple or some vegetable costs, say, Rs.100/-. A small retailer will buy this for Rs.100/- from the grower. He will add Rs.10/- or Rs.20/- as profit, because he does business in a small shop with two employees, no air-conditioning and one small fan; therefore, not much expenses. If you have a big mall of a multi-national standard, having central air-conditioning, highly-qualified people, costly fittings and fine buildings, what will happen? If the cost of a fruit is Rs.100/-, he will charge another Rs.50/-. So, the cost will be Rs.150/-.

Can you compare Rs.150 with Rs.120? That is impossible. That is the reason why in China, in 1999, when they introduced this system of FDI, it took 16 years for Walmart to make profit. Till 2008, they did not make any profit. This was the reason. Therefore, this is a total illusion. I can assure you that there is no question of wiping out of the-small trader at all. It is absolutely incorrect. Take the example of Hyderabad, Bangalore and Delhi. We have so many malls there already. This is not a new thing coming from the heavens. We have got *Pantaloon*, we have got *Lifestyle* and *Spencers*. The same thing would be coming to India from various parts of the world. Why only United States of America? Who is stopping investment from other countries? It is as if it is the entire world only comprises of the USA and no other country can come in. Any country in the world can come and establish shop here and prove themselves. So, it is not fair to say that we are favouring only the USA. What is the necessity for the Government to think only of America? We are committed to-the prosperity of this nation. We want industrial growth. We want growth in investment and we want to make the Indian rupee the strongest. Today, it is sad that the value of the Indian rupee against the dollar is Rs.56. How do we show our face on the map of world economy? We are

importing crude oil and if we pay for it with this value, our country's economy would collapse. We cannot afford that. We must have a stronger rupee. How will that happen? For that, cash inflow and investment is needed from all over the world. You are right in saying that for-big investments, small shops cannot be destroyed. You can't destroy the potential of employment; you cannot come in the way of farmers. I fully agree with that, but I would like to clarify that it is not so. As I said earlier, at no time would it compete with the small retailer. I have seen in Hyderabad, in Sultan Bazar, and other areas, huge malls have come. But no small shop has been affected because the selling price in small shops is small and so the buyers there are people belonging to the lower middle class who can't afford to go to big shops. If you go to Singapore, you would find big malls where you would find only the upper middle class or rich people who buy things. Therefore, it has no relation to the small retail shops. That is the first point. Secondly, how is the employment potential being reduced? If retail shops do not go, loss of employment is out of question too. It is a total illusion and misconception, wrongly set in the minds of the opposition Parties. Kindly change your conception.

Then, Sir, they have talked about farmers. They have said that farmers would be affected. I cannot imagine how farmers would be affected. Take the case of sugar. The selling price of sugar is Rs.38 but the owner of a sugar factor gets only Rs.32. Where do the six rupees go? It is taken by middlemen. He would buy the sugar, stock it and sell it for Rs.38. Similarly, today, vegetables or pulses, take anything, middlemen are making a lot of profit. If an organized sector comes, one, they would directly buy; two, when they buy, they would give credit; they would give technology. I would like to point out one more thing here. My friends were saying that they have no objection to allowing FDI in cold storage and warehouses. So, why did FDI not come into cold storage? It won't come just like that. Here, Government has put a condition that 50 per cent of the investment should come with infrastructure. Infrastructure includes the cold storage, warehouses and high technology of transportation. Therefore, when you go to the farmer, when you buy products from the organized sector, first, they would give credit; second, they would use cold storage and thirdly, farmers would be helped. Let me explain. Let us say a farmer produces 1000 quintals of some vegetable, say, potato. He may not be able to sell it off completely. Let us say out of 1000, he sells only 500 quintals to small retailers; he would be struggling to sell off the rest. Then, he may have to wait. Sometimes they may perish. But when the organized sector comes, he would buy the ...(Time-bell rings)...

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Sir, I would speak tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only two more minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir. My name was called from this Party. This is a very important subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, I would like to leave. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would not speak any further if they find any one point that is wrong in my speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. I am trying to make my contribution to the nation. This is not just for speech-sake. This is a democratic country and all of us are one, whether it is the BJP, or Congress or the Left.

Let us not forget that Mr. Manmohan Singh is a renowned economist. It was he who in 1991 actually started reforms and his commitment to the nation is to build this nation. Today, he wants to help the nation. And if you don't want to listen to me, what is the point in it? If there is a cold storage, our farmer can put the remaining 500 quintal in the cold storage. As per the rule, money is to be invested in infrastructure. Besides this, there will be high technology, transportation, processing, procurement, etc. Therefore, your apprehension that farmer is losing is totally incorrect; your apprehension that small shops will be wiped out is totally wrong and your apprehension that employment goes away is totally wrong.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, you only wanted ten minutes. Nine minutes are over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, you don't want facts to come. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been hearing in Lok Sabha and here also that multinationals are purchasing Government, the United States of America is being favoured and people are losing jobs. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not "true. Now, I am here not only to defend the Government but also to inspire, to stimulate, to vibrate, to electrify the people who want to know what the fact is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you made a very good speech. ...*(Interruptions)*... Small is beautiful. ...*(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, small speech is good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: If even one sentence is wrong in my speech, I will leave the House. ...(Interruptions)... I am sorry to say when I am speaking good points the Chair is not appreciating me. यह दुख की बात है ...(Interruptions)... क्या फ़र्क पड़ता है ...(व्यवधान)... Take the case of Pepsico. ...(Interruptions)... इसमें हंसने की क्या बात है? सुबह से बोल रहे हैं, इनके खिलाफ देते हैं, उनके खिलाफ देते हैं, यही बात है, There is nobody to apply mind how to build this nation. ...(Interruptions)... Let us say BSP-SP parties were criticized when they supported the Government yesterday. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Even I reduced the timing of the maiden speech. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... You are my good friend. ...(Interruptions)... Please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... I have to call one more speaker. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have a very serious objection. ...(Interruptions)... I have not completed. ...(Interruptions)... How can you do it? ...(Interruptions)... 8 बजे तक का टाइम है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are my friend. ...(Interruptions)... Why don't you take your seat? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Give me five minutes ...(Interruptions)... Now, what I am telling you is ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have called another Member. ...(Interruptions)...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is this? ...(Interruptions)...

It is unfair. Number one, political business is going on here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, each party has to sacrifice some time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: If the ruling party says that it is good for the nation, they say, "No, we don't want." Now, I want them to explain tomorrow as to how a small retail shop can compete with the big shops. I want them to explain how the farmers will be affected, how the employment opportunities will go away. Therefore, what I am saying is if the Government...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made all your points. You made a good speech.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: If the Government gets a good name, they can't see. So, FDI is good for the country. अगर अरुण जेटली जी दिल खोलें, तो मालूम होगा कि यह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन वे बोलते नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वेंकैया नायडु जी को मालूम है कि FDI देश के लिए अच्छा है, कांग्रेस वाले बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, that is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: For the namesake, they are opposing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please. That is over. Now, Shri Bhunder ...*(Interruptions)*... No, that is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: In conclusion, my State ...*(Interruptions)*... One stanza ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, nothing will go on record.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is not going on record. I have called Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. I have called him.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, after such a beautiful speech, I don't think there is any need for reply tomorrow. I am only worried that Dr. Maitreya, being perspired and inspired, may withdraw his Motion also.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, इसे कल कर लीजिए, अभी हमारे पास बहुत कम समय है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं 8 बजे adjourn करूंगा।

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर: सर, फिर तो दो मिनट ही रह गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bhunder, you can finish in five minutes.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL (Maharashtra): Sir, he can start his speech tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, if that is the sense of the House, I will adjourn the House. The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at fifty-seven minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 7th December, 2012.