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Title: Discussion on the Demands for Grants No. 11 and 12 under the control of Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos.11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Only those cut motions, slips in respect of which are received at the Table within the stipulated time, will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly thereafter. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table immediately.

The Demands Nos. 11 and 12 will be discussed till 6 p.m. As the Members are already aware, guillotine will take place at 6 p.m.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. "

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (BARDHMAN-DURGAPUR): Sir, give me permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to change your seat?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I wanted your permission to speak from here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please continue. You are permitted.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE : Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me permission to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Department of Commerce and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion are the two main Departments of the Ministry. One is responsible for the regulation, development and promotion of international trade, formulation, implementation and monitoring of foreign trade policy. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion is responsible for formulation, implementation of industrial policy and approval and facilitation of the Foreign Direct Investment Policy.

If we look at the Budget allocation we see that in the case of Department of Commerce, allocation in Rs. 5023 crore which has declined up to 23 per cent compared to the last year Budget allocation and 12 percent increase compared to the Revised Estimate. But, here we see that nine per cent deduction is for export promotion and quality control, eight per cent deduction is for plantations, whereas 281 per cent increase is for free trade and Special Economic Zone. This shows the Government's attitude to give emphasise on sectors like free trade and Special Economic Zone.

In the DIPP Budget, it is Rs. 1567 crore, which is more than 10 per cent increase compared to last year and 21 per cent increase compared to last year's Revised Budget. Here also, we see that 70 per cent has been deduction for backward area development. But, what is the matter of concern - the hon. Minister should look into it - that whatever allocation is done, that is not spent in a time-bound manner. So, the utilization of fund is a matter of concern and that should be looked into.

If we look at the export performance, the trade deficit is 185 billion US Dollar, which is 9.9 per cent of the GDP. Total exports for 2011-12 were 303 billion US Dollar, which is 16 per cent of the GDP and import is 488 billion US Dollar, which is 26 per cent of the GDP. So, the trade deficit is gradually increasing. The share of India in the world's GDP is 5.7 per cent whereas the share in world's export is just 1.9 per cent. Current Account deficit is four per cent for the period April to December 2011. We need to remember that it is all time high. The Hon. Minister and the Ministry are thinking to double India's share in the global trade. But, we need to remember that the global trade is likely to grow 62 trillion US Dollar by 2020. And, to achieve the four per cent share, as is envisaged, it transpires that our EXIM trade should increase to 2480 billion US Dollar from present 303 billion US Dollar. How can this be achieved? What are the strategies for it? This should be elaborated and told by the Ministry.

One more point is to be noted here. High volatility in the exchange rate is creating uncertainty in exports and adversely affecting this sector with high intensity. So, the Ministry should take up the matter with the Reserve Bank of India, and also with the Ministry of Finance.

Now, in order to capture the true picture of the state of exports, the Ministry should examine it in terms of quantity and not in terms of value only. It is because quantitative export is one of the important basis for employment generation in the country.

Now, to create share in the world trade, in addition to creating infrastructure, it is also equally important to extend support to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) because this sector creates a lot of employment opportunities. So, the Ministry should come forward, particularly, in view of global trade slowdown. The MSME exports should be encouraged and motivated with necessary support.

Another cause of concern is the decrease in exports of handlooms, handicrafts and carpets, particularly, handicrafts and handmade carpets, which are labour intensive. Any decline in this will have adverse effect on the labour situation of the country. The handmade carpet sector is suffering due to imposition of excise duty. The same is the case with raw silk on which import duty has been imposed. This is causing suffering to the handloom industry. So, the Ministry should take note of this aspect also and take up the matter with Finance Ministry.

The artisan family-owned crafts cannot handle documentation and other requirements nor can they afford excise duty. At the same time, withdrawal of the interest subvention of 2 per cent -- that has been implemented from April this year.. should also be considered, particularly, for the handloom, handicraft, the handmade carpet industry as also for the MSME sector.

Now, if we consider the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) budget, we see that the industrial growth has slowed down and reached a dismal level of 4.7 per cent in October 2011. Further, it stood miserably at 1.8 per cent in December 2011, and the cumulative growth between April and December is just 3.6 per cent. We need to keep this factor and position in mind.

This Department has the Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme. But what is happening there? There is list-less approach of the Department towards the infrastructure upgradation; poor monitoring of the project management agencies; and also failure to use the Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), which makes this scheme not at all up to the desired level. Therefore, the Ministry should look into this also.

Another scheme is with regard to the leather industry. This is a very attractive industry for export having demand not only in our country, but also in abroad. But we are disappointed to see that even the reduced allocation to the Indian Leather Development Programme remains unspent at Rs. 52 crore. It means that 29 per cent remains unspent. Why this kind of thing is there? It is because of the callous handling of the sub-scheme of establishment of Leather Tanning Complex at Nellore. This is also a matter of great concern for us.

Another point is regarding the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP), which should be installed in every major leather-exporting Industry. The Standing Committee has also recommended for it, but this has not been implemented. This is, particularly, necessary in the leather sector for protection of the environment.

This Ministry has also established the National Institute of Design at Ahmedabad, but in order to make it self-reliant they have increased the fees. But this might hamper the interest of deserving and meritorious students belonging to the weaker sections. The Ministry should look into it. Another proposal which the Ministry or the Department like is that NID should be set up in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana under PPP model. But nobody is approaching and, therefore, the Ministry or the Department should look into it.

Another scheme is the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. That is a good project. It will open a new horizon in the field of industrial development. But due to lack of proper monitoring, and if its completion is not done timely, then the purpose will not serve. On the lines of Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor, I would request the Ministry to think about the establishment of Delhi-Kolkata Industrial Corridor. That issue should be looked into.

Another point is about the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission has a mandate to evolve an overall tariff structure keeping in view the interests of producer, traders and consumers. What role is being played by the Tariff Commission? It has no real accountability. The Minister should look into it. It should have been restructured. This issue has been raised a number of times and it was also mentioned by the Standing Committee. However, that has not been done. A lot of money is being given under the Non-Plan head. That is nothing but a kind of a drain on the treasury.

Coming to the National Productivity Councils, we see that they themselves have become Non-Productive Councils in terms of their role and mandate. What is needed is to reinvent NPC to make it engage with the industry providing consultancy and training. That is to be done by these National Productivity Councils.

There is another scheme for investment promotion. It is a good move to make 'Electronic Business' a successful project. But the hardware and the system software is not available in this scheme for investment promotion.

Another important thing is the setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) under the National Manufacturing Policy. But only one crore of rupees have been given as a token amount. The Ministry should immediately take up this matter with the Planning Commission to give a boost to this kind of a scheme.

Now, let us look at the Foreign Direct Investment policy and Foreign Trade Negotiations like FTA. The Ministry is in favour of allowing 100 per cent FDI in retail, but this House has stopped that move. Again, the Ministry is trying to implement that. I would request the hon. Minister not to do so because that will displace a large number of jobs.

The Ministry is in favour of FDI in pharmaceuticals. Already seven Indian pharmaceutical companies have been taken over by the foreign multinationals. What is the result? The result is that the prices of life-saving drugs have gone out of control of the common people. Those multinationals who have captured these seven big Indian domestic companies have switched over to branded medicines and they are fixing their prices on their own. Now, on the basis of Arun Maira Committee report, the Ministry is thinking that there will be no direct take over in the brown field. It should be through a compulsory licensing. In case of Greenfield, they might allow 100 FDI. But I would request the hon. Minister not to do so. Rather what we should do is that we should encourage our domestic pharmaceutical industry because a number of people, particularly the poor and the middle-income group people, are all dependent on these domestic drugs. That should be promoted without inviting the foreign multinationals in the pharmaceutical sector.

The Ministry has also taken an initiative for major development in bilateral and regional trade engagement. The Ministry has already signed India-ASEAN Trade in Goods Agreement. But what is its impact? I would like to know whether that is damaging the domestic farmers and cultivators, particularly in the case of ASEAN Agreement. The Kerala farmers are suffering a lot. The Ministry should look into it.

The Ministry is going forward for a Free Trade Agreement. We already have a Free Trade Agreement with Thailand. We are going to do have that with the European Union and then with Japan. But what will be the impact? Hon. Minister must know that it is the present western countries which are pushing our Government to go beyond the TRIPS. They are asking for TRIPS plus that means they are demanding for data exclusivity. So, if we surrender to their demand and by signing the Free Trade Agreement, then that will hamper our domestic industry. That should be looked into very seriously.

Now, I want to speak about domestic market. The corporates are overwhelmingly dominating and they are controlling the prices. The corporate houses are making cartelisation in some industries. Therefore, the prices are going very high.

There is Competition Commission of India. But what role it plays? It should play its role properly in the case of controlling the market. It should not be given into the hands of the corporates. The Minister should look into it.

Now, coming to the Department of Commerce, one important scheme is ASIDE (Assistance to States for Development of Infrastructure and other allied activities). But the funds available to the State Governments are not sufficient which is becoming a constraint on creation of required infrastructure for exports in the States. The Department should thrash out many pending issues with the State Government and the Ministry should also see that if there remains unspent allocations to the States that need not be lapsed and that should be carried forward for utilisation in future for developing export infrastructure of the States.

Now, Foreign Trade Policy has notified many towns of export excellence. But no substantive benefit is available for such towns. The Department should consider for allocation of 25 per cent funds under the ASIDE Scheme for providing infrastructure support to these towns.

Another important factor is about the SEZ I have already told that the Government is laying much emphasis on Special Economic Zone. But what is the outcome from the SEZ? What is happening to the land which is acquired. Already 389 places were notified for SEZ but 154 SEZs have become operational. In some places, land was acquired for establishing SEZ but instead of establishing that, real estate business has prospered in the guise of this Special Economic Zone. And the very rich nutrient and fertile land of farmers is being diverted without bringing real development in terms of establishment in the industrial units. This belies the employment prospects and opportunities for the people of that area who were promised a job for giving their land. That should be looked into very seriously.

Another important scheme is the Market Access Initiative scheme to act as a catalyst to promote India as Export Promotions Zone on a sustained basis. But what we see is that concern over the pattern of expenditure under the scheme as 29th February, 2012 was only Rs. 120 crore. The allocation was Rs. 150 Crore. In the March end, there was an expenditure of Rs. 20 crore. The Ministry should look into it. Why was there an expenditure only at the end of March?

My next point is Market Development Assistance Scheme which aims to facilitate stimulus and diversify the country's export trade. Here also, hon. Minister must see that only 29 crore was spent till 15th March. That means just 58 percent was spent. Why this has happened? That should also be looked into by the hon. Minister.

Another thing is the APEDA(Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority). It needs an enhancement because it is playing a crucial role, particularly, in the multi-dimensional activities towards export in agro-products and processed food products. So, assistance for efforts towards better research and development of agro-products must be given. At the same time, hon. Minister should look into the progress of expenditure. Rs. 180 crore was allocated for the year 2011-12. Out of Rs. 55 crore for disbursement as Grants-in –aid, APEDA could spend only about Rs. 20 crore. Why is this delay in spending?

Efforts should be made by the Department for establishing in various organic certification system. This is because the organic product has much demand in the outer market and agreement should be made with other countries like Canada, Japan and Taiwan with whom we have already made this kind of agreements. Now, in the next phase, we should take up with Latin America, Africa and CIS countries.

Before going to the plantation sector, I would like to tell something about the mining sector and particularly the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC). There is a State Trading Corporation. The MMTC was created in 1963 from STC. Now what do we see there? This MMTC is responsible for export of minerals and ores and import of non-ferrous metals. Now, iron ore is the wealth of our future generations. Our endeavour should be to attain the technology to add value to the mineral resources and export the finished products. Till the time, the necessary advances are made, the mining of our iron ore and other scarce resources may be limited to our domestic requirement. The question is as to why no efforts have been made to access the technology to process and value-add the iron ore fines whereas countries like China have been doing the same for some few years. That should be looked into. So far that has not been done. I would request the hon. Minister to ban the export of iron ore. In case of MMTC, after merger of MITCO in 1996, there is a MICA division. But, no wage revision has been done for those employees after 1987. They are working like other workers of the MMTC doing the same kind of job but getting less salary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have been given enough time.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE : I would take two minutes.

Now talking about the plantation sector, the Department is looking after tea, coffee, cashew, tobacco. What do we see in the case of plantation? The Department should come with a full-fledged scheme to help the small growers like the earlier attempts but not in patches. According to the Department, the Tea Board has got 89,484 registered small growers. But the number is much more. The Ministry should come forward to make a survey of how many small growers in this sector are there. The SPTE scheme should be properly revisited and utilized for the development of tea. Tea should also be declared as a National Drink. The Ministry should take up the matter with the Planning Commission.

Coming to coffee, this coffee sector is suffering in many ways. The Coffee Board should come forward. They are not able to utilize 25 per cent of their allocation. Benefits of plantation scheme should be extended to cooperatives also. The Ministry should modify the scheme for coffee development. There is an urgent need to develop coffee harvesting machines designed

to local conditions along with the development of plantation of model, congenial mechanisms.

About the spices sector, there is the slow growth of spices production in India. We are really facing a great challenge from the ASEAN region specially from Vietnam for pepper and cardamom. If the Spices Board is not thinking about the re-plantation of pepper and cardamom in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, we will be in a great danger particularly in the case of spices sector.

In cashew sector, in fact, the Cashew Export Promotion Council (CEPC) is not playing the proper role. There is so much demand to form a Cashew Board. The matter is pending with the Planning Commission. The Ministry should come forward to form a Cashew Board for the development of the cashew industry.

In the case of rubber, proper training to growers is not given from the Rubber Board. So, improved method of planting cultivation and spraying, harvesting all should be done by this Board.

About the Tobacco Board, the activities of the Board are restricted to promotion and marketing of the Virginia Tobacco only. The Board should perform the functions of export promotion in respect of all varieties of tobacco.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am going to call the next Member.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: I am initiating the debate Sir, kindly give me two minutes more .

In case of Plantation sector, the Indian plantation sector is faced with problems of declining productivity, high cost of production and deteriorating of quality on account of the aging bush. So, re-plantation and rejuvenation particularly in case of tea and coffee is the urgent need of the day because these two sectors are suffering the most. Ninety per cent of the growers are small growers. So, the Ministry should have an overwhelming, overarching and comprehensive plan for development of these sectors.

My next point is about trade and commerce in the North East. This senriched region should be encouraged with export possibilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Make it your last point now, please.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE : Development of the North-East should be strengthened.

There are 14 Export Promotion Councils in the country. Where are they located? Four are located in Mumbai, four in New Delhi, three in Kolkata, one in Chennai, one in Hyderabad, and one in Kochi. Why are the other capital cities deprived of these Councils? More Export Promotion Councils should be established by the Ministry, if the Government wishes to enhance export promotion under the foreign trade policy.

Indian Trade Promotion Organisation organizes international trade fairs. Many of us have seen the International Trade Fair in the Pragati Maidan. But that kind of international trade fairs should be organized not only in Delhi but also in other cities with full cooperation and help of the Ministry and State Governments.

Director General of Supplies and Disposal is another important point. We are bound to make procurement in the Government through the DGS&D. But the DGS&D is to be streamlined.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, wind up now. You have made too many points.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: There are 16 new schemes of this Ministry. But what we need is that EDI connectivity should be accorded with priority and the Ministry should take up with Planning Commission so that these 16 schemes are properly implemented.

With these words, I conclude.

CUT MOTIONS

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Mr. Chairman, I think it is vital for us to understand the role of commerce and industry in charting India's economic destiny. The fact is that we all know our overwhelming objective as a country is to pull our people out of poverty, to help India grow and develop, to enhance the opportunities and chances available to the Indian people. And for this frankly we need, India is required, to engage economically with the rest of the world, which is what commerce is. And at the same time we have to enhance our industrial production, we have to employ more people in industry, and that is the other half of the Ministry we are discussing today. So, I think it is very important that we see how fundamental the work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is to the development of the future and the destiny of our country.

If we look at commerce first, we have to admit that at one time we were somewhat protectionist. This was a legacy of our nationalist movement. We knew the British East India Company had come to trade and stayed on to rule. And so, we were suspicious initially of foreign trade. We put up the protectionist barriers. We went down from about 2.6 percent of global trade in 1997 to 0.2 per cent in 1991. But with the opening up of our economy in 1991, the pace of liberalization and globalization, we were able to see a very interesting change in the picture. In the 1990s and the first part of the last decade, the world economy and world trade grew at an unprecedented pace, a pace unprecedented in human history. And this created favourable conditions, external conditions, for our own country's growth. We enhanced our trade relations, we climbed back up towards two per cent of global trade, we continue to climb, and the increase in our foreign trade has been fundamental to our improved rates of growth as an economy in India in the last few years.

But at the same time if we have to look at the context since 2008, the world has been plunged into the worst financial and economic crisis since the great depression of the 1930s. We have weathered it well. There are many reasons and I do not want to go into them in great detail. But we did certainly have wise fiscal policies conducted by our Reserve Bank of India. We had a stimulus package by the UPA Government amounting to some three per cent of GDP, if we take the three stimulus packages together. Our manufacturing exports went down as everybody's did during the recession. But our services exports went up. And it is also true that about 80 per cent of our GDP growth frankly depends on the domestic sector, on Indians producing goods and services for other Indians. And that was sustained as well.

As I had mentioned in this House before, the extraordinary level of remittances from our hardworking NRIs abroad continue to go up and that again has been a strength for us. But, we have to acknowledge that even if we have weathered this recession, the external environment is no longer so propitious for our growth. The developed world is still reeling under the crisis – 44.5 million jobs were lost, just in the OECD countries. The purchasing power of these economies is therefore down and they are less able to purchase our goods.

Take one example of India's trade share with Europe and America. In 2000-01, it was 42.5 per cent. Today in 2011-12, it has gone down to 30.8 per cent. Why? It is because they do not have the resources to buy our goods. This is something that we have to understand. There was a decline at one point and our hon. Minister would remember this. When he became the Minister, in the preceding year, from mid-2008-09, there had been a decline of 39.6 per cent in India's exports. This is the climate in which our Ministry of Commerce and Industry is facing the challenge of growth in our foreign trade.

They have adopted a multi-pronged strategy, providing a stable policy regime, adopting conscious market diversification and providing additional support to the sectors that have been badly hit by global recession. There has been an Integrated Foreign Trade Policy for the first time, a policy initiative to double the exports and trade share by 2014. As against the first target of 200 billion dollars by 2010-11, we achieved 246 billion dollars in exports. The target for the last fiscal year, if you look at last year's report, it was 300 billion dollars. In fact, we, as a country, achieved 303 billion dollars. So, I must congratulate the Minister and the Ministry for having been able to consistently exceed the targets that they have set. However, it is also true, and I must admit this, as was said by the Opposition Member who spoke, that our imports have increased to 488 billion dollars, which has given us the highest ever trade deficit of 185 billion dollars. But this is due mainly to the near-doubling of the international price of crude oil. The Opposition could not control that; we could not control it; it rose, on an average, from about 65 dollars a barrel in 2010 to 115 dollars a barrel in 2011. There was also a rise in the price of gold, which we continue to import in vast quantities; I am sure, our ladies are partly accountable for this. Some 62 billion dollars of gold was imported. All of this inevitably will have an impact on our import-export balance. Even the prices of commodities like pulses and edible oils have gone up. We have to import them for our people.

The only solution is what the Minister is recommending, which is that to cut back on the deficit, we have to improve our exports. The Ministry has envisaged a target of 500 billion dollars by 2014. We have to admit that it would not be possible unless Indian exporters enter new markets and expand along the product value chain. I mentioned that the US and the European markets are now about 30 per cent of our Indian exports. We have to be able to deal with their financial downturn. The established markets are no longer as friendly as they were, to us. Our exporters not only need to be

encouraged to retain their market share, but they also have to add and expand their value added products.

The Government has stepped in; and I must commend the Ministry for this. Indian exporters have been given new incentives, to explore new markets, through what is called the Focused Market Scheme, and to export specific products through the Focused Product Scheme. The market-linked Focused Product Scheme incentivises the exporters to place specific products in specific markets. Now, they have diversified export into 41 new markets, mainly in Latin America and Africa, which were relatively unexplored territories before. I hope that the Minister shall retain this scheme in the upcoming Foreign Trade Policy and include more products and more markets in this scheme.

Technology is also an important factor, defining the competitiveness of our exporters. The zero duty Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme has helped exporters of products such as engineering goods, textiles, pharmaceuticals, etc. as was mentioned by the Opposition Member. They have all upgraded production facilities under this scheme. However, the scheme expired on the 30th March this year. Keeping in mind the Ministry's ambitions and targets, I certainly recommend that this scheme be further extended at least up to 2014.

If I may add, we certainly need more and not fewer, Free Trade Agreements; I may disagree here with the Opposition Member. Concluding the long-drawn out negotiations with the European Union, on a broad-based trade and investment agreement and also with the Gulf Cooperation Countries on having an FTA, are indispensable. I know that progress has been made with the Europeans. We just received the European Parliamentary Delegation this week. The Minister speaks of concluding this before the end of the year. Some of the problems are not from our side. The Europeans are insisting on certain elements being mentioned in the Agreement, that are not acceptable to a self-respecting nation. There are things that we do ourselves and we do not need somebody else to put them into a Trade Agreement. But I am sure that Europe will see reason as we continue to negotiate effectively.

I think we clearly need more assertive diplomatic action on non-tariff barriers in certain markets which are preventing Indian export. Let me take China as an example. China has been mentioned by others, but not in this debate.

The India-China bilateral trade has hit a record 73.9 billion dollars last year. But the ballooning trade deficit in Beijing's favour has risen to over 27 billion dollars. While India's exports to China went up over 12 per cent over the previous year, Chinese exports to India crossed 23.5 per cent reaching 50 billion dollars which is a staggering growth over 2010. They are welcome to export to us but our trade deficit is growing and can only be reduced if our exporters are able to sell more to that country. Access for Indian IT goods in Services, pharmaceuticals and other products remain severely restricted. I call upon the Minister and the Government to increase the urgency and determination with which it speaks to China on this subject.

At the same time, I again disagree with the hon. Member and would like to commend the Minister and the Government for expanding our economic cooperation agreements looking eastward with ASEAN, and with six additional countries going up to the Pacific Ocean. The hon. Member asked as to what is the impact. I would like to tell him what the impact is. Exports to ASEAN are up by 30 per cent since the free trade agreement was concluded. After a similar agreement with South Korea it is up by 38 per cent. The policy has proved its worth and should be applauded by this House.

A new development, which has not been mentioned by the hon. Member, has been the recent breakthrough in trade with Pakistan. I would like to commend the Minister and the Government of India for this initiative. Pakistan has, as you know, expanded its list of tradable items with India. Starting from a small positive list of permitted goods, only a few goods were permitted for them to trade with us, they have moved to a small negative list of banned goods which is exactly the opposite approach. On our part, we have, of course, operationalised integrated check posts at Wagah Attari Border. This will give a boost to land cargo movement. It should create enormous trade opportunities, especially for the border States of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. I hope additional posts are opened, for example in the Hussainiwala area. For 17 years we had extended our hands. Since the days of Prime Minister Gujral, a one-sided most favoured nation agreement was offered by us. We gave them that status but they did not reciprocate. Finally they have come to meet us half way. I think it is now our turn to be helpful and we too Mr. Minister should be, perhaps, a little more generous on some of our non-tariff barriers and make it easier for their goods to get through into our country.

In this context, I would like to welcome the special thrust on enhancing our economic engagement with the SAARC countries in our neighbourhood. We have taken major steps to strengthen the border infrastructure, including the construction of state-of-the-art land customs facilities for easy movement of cargo over the land. Three land customs stations have been created along the Indo-Bangladesh border. They will be completed by the end of this year. Our neglected North-Eastern States can also revive further with free trade across land borders and I would really commend the Ministry on this and urge them to expand this constructive policy.

The hon. Member mentioned the Special Economic Zones. We have 153 Special Economic Zones that are functioning, employing nearly 9 lakh people. All these SEZs together account for less than a third of India's exports. But in my view it is not true, that they are too many; I would argue they are not enough. Formal approvals have actually been granted for setting up 583 SEZs of which 380 have been notified but only 153 are operational. Exports from the SEZs initially did very well; 43.1 per cent growth in 2010-11, 121 per cent growth in 2009-10 but what have we seen last year? There was a growth of only 15.4 per cent. This is disappointing and this is to my mind something to which the Ministry has to pay attention to, perhaps not only this Ministry, because the decline in growth has been steeper last year after the imposition of the Minimum Alternate Tax and the Dividend Distribution Tax in the Budget of 2011-12. What is happening is, the result of imposing more taxes. The net income tax benefit in the SEZs is less compared to the promotional benefits like focused markets and the focused products scheme that the Ministry of Commerce is giving to units outside the SEZs. Consequently no new investment is happening and the units that have already got permission are reluctant to start operations because of the lack of enough incentives. So, I would urge the Ministry of Commerce to sit down with the Ministry of Finance and try and do something about this. Otherwise, our SEZs are not likely to fulfil our legitimate ambitions for them. Even, exports from the SEZs have come down as a proportion of total merchandise exports from the country. It used to be over 30 per cent in the preceding years. Last year, it was only 26.7 per cent. When you look at China, so much of their economic success, has been a result of what they have been able to do through their SEZs. At least, we should see that if others are prospering through this route, then why we cannot do so as well. If the SEZs want to sell products in the domestic market, they have to pay a very high duty. Maybe, we should find some flexible approach, Mr. Minister. For example, we can allow them to cater to domestic markets on the payment of a reasonable tax. This can also boost FDI in the SEZs. So, they could do that. Investors are looking for access to the Indian markets and we could use this to our advantage.

It has to be said that our transaction costs remain a problem. Transaction costs in our economy are about seven to ten per cent of our country's exports. It is really an astonishing thing. Exporters and importers are spending between 13 to 18 billion dollars a year on transaction-related costs. This makes our exports uncompetitive. Effective steps have to be taken to reduce these costs. I will read one report in this regard. It says that the cost of exporting a container from India is 1055 US dollars, importing to India is 1025 US dollars whereas in Singapore the similar cost is 456 US dollars to export, 439 US dollars to import.

I know that a task force was set up by the Minister on transaction of exports. I think that the Minister of State was in-charge of it. I am very pleased to see him here. The task force identified issues across seven Ministries. I believe that the majority of these are being implemented. So, I do want to commend both the Ministers for their work in this regard. This task force has also recommended a scheme for direct electronic credit of service tax refunds for exporters. I think this will make a very positive difference.

The hon. Member mentioned the assistance given by the Central Government to States to develop their infrastructure. I must say that I was a bit confused by his statement. On the one hand, he said that there is not enough money, on the other hand he said that please do not spend their surplus balance. If there is not enough money, then how do they have a surplus balance? Clearly, resources are being provided to the States and the fact is that this will have a direct impact on reducing the logistical burden and thereby reducing transaction costs. The Government's efforts to streamline the paper work; reduce the numbers of separate applications and increase the use of electronic process in clearances should be commended by this House.

In fact, in the last month, there was an excellent facility introduced to enable banks to receive data of post payments for exporters directly on the website of the Director-General of Foreign Trade. Now, you do not have exporters running around to access their Bank Realisation Certificates, which are needed for clearing export incentives and so on. They can access them online and file their claims. I think this kind of e-governance initiative – which this House has always stood behind – should be promoted in the future as well.

Of course, the issue of export credit is very important. The fact is that interest subvention which is mentioned by the hon. Member, of two per cent on rupee credit, expired in March this year. I hope that it will be extended. I would like to request the Minister to consider this keeping in mind the credit needs of exporters. Of course, banks are also required to reach a level of outstanding export credit, that is, equivalent to about 12 per cent of their adjusted net bank credit. But given how vital exports are to the growth of our economy, the share of export credit should be enhanced. I realise that it goes beyond the remit of this Ministry but it is worth considering.

The hon. Member has mentioned about agricultural exports. I think that we have to accept that there is a need to improve our exports in agricultural goods in marine products. They together accounted for about Rs. 81,600 crore in 2010-11. That is over 16 billion dollars. The agricultural sector of India suffers from a lower level of commercialisation, low productivity by

any global standards, weak market orientation and the lack of infrastructure that we have all demanded be built. India is also lagging behind in investing in the agricultural and retail sectors. So, we need to move towards a retail supply system on the lines of Western agriculture.

There was a World Bank study on India, which showed that the average price that the farmer receives for a typical agricultural or horticulture product is only 12 to 15 per cent of the price that the consumer pays at the retail outlet. In other words, when you buy your *subzi* at the bazaar, you are paying eight times more than what the farmer has got for the same tomato or potato. It is a serious problem that we have here. Trade liberalisation in agricultural sector has to be initiated in a phased manner and the priority must first be to increase investment in order to create a holistic solution to this sector.

The plantation sector was also mentioned. I agree with the hon. Member that we need to strengthen exports of rubber, spices, tea and coffee. But I would say that the Ministry is taking the right step. So, I would actually use the same argument in favour of the Ministry and not in criticism because it is an important provider of employment and contributor to exports. Over two million people are employed in our plantation sector. More than four million people derive their livelihood from associated activities in the production value chain.

The fact is that there is resistance and resistance is from the developed countries, whose agriculture is so expensive because of higher wages there, that they subsidise their agriculture lavishly. In fact, in Europe, agricultural subsidies are so high that they would be enough to pay for every cow in Europe to fly business class around the world. Now, that is the kind of challenge we are facing when we try to export agricultural products. The Ministry must support our farmers.

Mr. Chairman, let me turn to the other half of the Ministry – Department of Industry. Manufacturing is, obviously, on everybody's mind. It accounts for about 16 per cent of our GDP. I know I mentioned China a fair bit just to give you a context, but in China, it is 34 per cent of their GDP that comes from manufacturing. Now our Government's objective, according to the Ministry, is to raise it to 25 per cent by 2020. That is a tall order. But the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is taking a number of positive steps in this direction. We must remember that manufacturing is essential to create more jobs. Manufacturing employs people and we all know around the world, if I can say this, that there is nothing more dangerous than unemployed young men. If you want to look at why our Maoists and Naxalites are picking up guns, it is because they do not have jobs available to them. We need to create more labour-intensive opportunities for them and that is why manufacturing is so important.

In the Demands for Grants of the Ministry, a provision of Rs. one crore has been provided for the scheme for implementation of the National Manufacturing Policy. This is a new thing. This whole initiative of the Minister to create a National Manufacturing Policy must be commended. It is a model for many other countries, certainly for many developing countries and perhaps for even some developed ones. It aims to create 100 million jobs in our country and contribute 25 per cent, of course, to our country's GDP in a decade.

The most important aspect of this policy is that it seems to establish the National Investment and Manufacturing Zones and these zones will basically be industrial townships of, at least, 5000 hectares in size with world class infrastructure. Seven of these townships have already been notified and more are needed. Though I must say coming from Kerala I suspect that my State will never be able to find 5000 hectares and I hope the Ministry will consider some modest dilution of these numbers for the States where greater pressure on land is there as in my case. The policy also has been able to show due respect for environmental concerns, workers' rights, regulatory issues and I must say that the fact that they did the impact study before notifying these zones, was very important. I am sure the Ministry of Environment is very happy with this.

Another welcome development in these zones is that they are mainly on non-agricultural land, waste land, shrub land and this means that we are not taking this away, as the hon. Member alleged, from productive rich fertile farm land. At the same time, the ownership is going to be with the State Government so that the State Government should be able to acquire such lands where they exist. This means, of course, this will be easier in Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh than in Kerala. That is part of life for us and we have to accept that. But that is where these lands are more easily available.

I worry a little bit about what I call the Fatehpur Sikri problem. You remember you built a beautiful town in Fatehpur Sikri and then discovered there was not enough water for the people. But the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has paid attention to this issue. They have conducted feasibility studies to ensure there is enough water in each of these seven new townships coming up and the use of a modern technology for this purpose is to be applauded.

The best example of this new policy, I must say, and of the new thinking, is the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor. India will now, thanks to this, have the world's largest infrastructure project in history and its spine is a 1500 kilometre long dedicated railway freight corridor. The whole project covers 42 per cent of India's land mass and six States are affected. It

is estimated to attract an investment of around 90 to 100 billion dollars, that is Rs.5 lakh crore. We are talking of something of a gigantic scale of ambition over the next 30 years. This could employ easily three million people. On top of that, it is a 21st century concept, it is green technology, eco-cities are being dreamt of, and new townships are coming up. The Japanese Government has come up with the major funding. When their Prime Minister was here in December, he said that Japan will contribute 4.5 billion dollars for this.

15.00 hrs

So, we are really looking at an extraordinary venture and I hope this House will take an interest in the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial corridor and support it. Over the years ahead, it is going to be a shining star of our country's accomplishments in this area.

Now, the policy talks about achieving real annual growth rate of about 12 to 14 per cent in this sector. It comes at a much needed time because, let us face it, the share of manufacturing in our country's GDP has remained rather flat for the last decade. In 1999-2000, it was 15.1 per cent and in 2004-05, it was 15.3 per cent and in 2009-10, it was 16 per cent. That is pretty flat and that simply will not do because if you look at the historical pattern, in countries that are transitioning from overwhelming dependence on agriculture to becoming more industrial societies, the growth has been much faster than that. Therefore, I think, we should not criticise, as the hon. Member from the Opposition did, the Minister for his higher target. This is a target that we must aspire to in the interest of our own country's future and our country's development. We can keep setting up investment zones and SEZs but we will not be able to achieve this target until we really appreciate the underlying reasons for the slow growth in manufacturing. Firstly, it is too highly resource intensive in our country. The value added after accounting for material costs, fuel costs, royalty is less than 20 per cent of the output value, whereas in the US it is 54 per cent, in Germany it is 33 per cent and even China has a 29 per cent value addition. So, where material costs are rising in our present scenario, remaining competitive is going to be a major challenge for our exporters. This is only in the organised sector I am talking about. In the unorganised sector, the value addition is even lower. Fuel inputs, for example, in our country accounts for 5 to 7 per cent of the value output in India. Fuel costs so much for us, whereas in the US it is only 2 per cent. The rising fuel prices, consequent taxes, all these add to the problems of our industries and I am conscious of the fact that Government is aware of these problems and is moving forward to deal with it.

The policy, of course, as I mentioned, speaks about creating a 100 million new jobs. Again this is so necessary because the prevailing trend in the manufacturing sector is the opposite. According to the National Sample Survey, an estimated 2.7 million jobs have been lost to manufacturing. This has been mainly in the unorganised sector. We have been growing in employment, but it has been mainly in the services sector and frankly in the construction industry. There has been a construction boom around the country. The total employment in manufacturing is just short of 53 million. So, we have a huge challenge ahead of us because 80 per cent of this 53 million is in the unorganised sector and we have only about 11 million workers in the organised sector. Labour rigidity is a huge problem and it is ironical that in a labour surplus society like ours we should have this problem. This House has to bite the bullet of reforming labour laws because our laws today protect the jobs that already exist rather than providing incentives to create new jobs. We will have to face this sooner or later.

Another point is that wages in the organised manufacturing sector have remained stagnant. Average growth of real output was 12.7 per cent during 2005 to 2008 whereas growth in wages was only one per cent. We need to encourage workers to be paid better and more fairly in our industries and at the same time our technologists and engineers should be paid at par with Managers. It is because if you want to use high technology effectively, we need to attract technologists into manufacturing. But I want to conclude on that point by saying that the National Manufacturing Policy is an excellent initiative for which this House should really commend the Minister and the Ministry and the target of growth and employment generation is much needed. But we have to be conscious about the fact that it would take a great deal of work, especially to attract Foreign Direct Investment into this sector. That is why I want to talk briefly about Foreign Direct Investment which was mentioned by the hon. Member from the Opposition.

Sir, first of all, we should applaud the Minister for simplifying and rationalising FDI policy. In the past the investors had to go through 178 different Press Notes, RBI guidelines and so on to figure out what the Investment Policy of India was. Now, we have a single FDI policy document upgraded annually. I think, that is an excellent innovation and I would like to commend the Minister for that. And there are other innovations like "India shows", 11 of them have been conducted around the world showcasing India as an investment destination in a number of key countries. However, FDI has been coming down significantly in the last few years plunging to 19 billion dollars in 2010-11 fiscal year, even though it rose again to about 25 billions dollar last year.

15.05 hrs (Shri Satpal Maharaj *in the Chair*)

Investors need a stable policy environment. Developments like the retroactive tax introduced in the current budget, the General Anti-Avoidance Rule, obstacles raised by environmental clearances which have held up major investment projects in Orissa and elsewhere, rescinding of previously granted approvals, are all problematic. *Ad hoc* policy changes like the sudden imposition of export controls on cotton and then its withdrawal, convey confusing signals to both exporters and investors. Sometimes it seems to outsiders that India produces more politics than it can consume and so, sometimes we are consumed by our own politics. We really have to understand this and support national growth and objectives and politics should be set aside. We need to be predictable to the outside world.

India is still doing badly in the World Bank and in the World Economic Forum's Ease of Doing Business Reports and rankings. In fact in the World Bank and IFC's Report titled "Doing Business 2012", India's rank improved from 139 to 132. That is good but that is not good enough. We need to aim to get into the top 50 at least if we want to attract the kind of levels of investments that we need from around the world. This will require serious simplification of our regulatory framework both at the Centre and the States. It is not just the Centre that makes these policies.

I would call on the Finance Ministry to coordinate with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to ensure that one Department does not undermine the good work of the other. Many of the policies here are beyond the Minister's remit and some things require the consent of the Opposition Parties and the Chief Ministers of States. Take GST for example. The mere introduction of GST will add 1.5 per cent to India's GDP. But as we all know, there has been some resistance to this and I would call upon those who have been holding up the adoption of GST and the Direct Tax Code to put the nation's interest ahead of political considerations.

I would also say in disagreement with the Opposition Member that it is time for the Government to rethink its suspension of introduction of the FDI in retail. Detailed studies in various developing countries that have gone for 100 per cent FDI in retail, including China, Malaysia and Thailand, have confirmed that it is win-win, especially for farmers and consumers. Farmers tend to get more for their goods and the consumers pay a lower price. ICRIER has confirmed this also. Opposition of some States should not prevent introduction of a national policy. Let those States which do not want it not implement it. After all, trade licences are given by the States and not the Centre. So, if we introduce a policy and if some State does not want to implement it, then let others go ahead in order to enhance the livelihood of their farmers and consumers.

I would conclude this overview of our commerce and industry challenges by saying that India needs to get not only the policy but also the politics of trade and investment reform right. This requires continued enlargement of the political consensus on reform. I was disappointed by some of the remarks of the previous speaker, precisely because reform has been a consensual issue in our country since 1991 and three different kinds of Governments have ruled. We should actually broaden that consensus and should make adequate political efforts to engage public opinion on this sensitive issue and that is why, this debate is so important.

We must realize, and I say this with respect to the hon. Member, that even jobs in India depend not only on local firms and factories, but on faraway markets for products and services, on licences and access from foreign Governments, on an international environment that allows free movement of goods and persons and on international institutions that ensure stability, in short, on the international system that sustains our globalised world and that this Ministry is engaging with.

Today, whether you are a resident of Delhi or Dharavi, Bengaluru or Bhatinda, whether you are from Chennai or China, it is simply not realistic to think only in terms of your own country. Global forces press in from every conceivable direction. People, goods and ideas cross borders and cover vast distances with ever greater frequency, speed and ease. We are all increasingly linked together through travel, trade, the Internet, what we watch, what we eat and even the games we play.

In such a world, the work of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is of fundamental importance for all our futures because our future in India cannot be subtracted from the rest of the globalised world. For this reason, Mr. Chairman, I would commend the hon. Minister and I would call on the House to support the Ministry and approve its Demands for Grants.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speech may give it at the Table of the House.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

श्री निशिकान्त दुबे (गोड्डा): महोदय, अभी थरूर साहब बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे लगा कि शायद कुछ अच्छी-अच्छी बातें कहेंगे। जिस तरह से देश का माहौल है, कॉमर्स और इंडस्ट्री के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि यह पावर्टी को खत्म करेगा, अनइम्प्लायमेंट को खत्म करेगा, हमारे देश को वर्ल्ड इकोनोमी में आगे ले जाएगा, उसके लिए

कोई नया रास्ता दिखाई पड़ रहा होगा इस मंत्रालय में, इस सरकार में या इनका जो अनुभव है पूरी दुनिया का, उसके बारे में कुछ जानकारी देंगे, लेकिन मुझे निराशा हुई क्योंकि जब मैं इन डिमाण्ड्स फार ग्रंट्स को पढ़ रहा था, मुझे लगा कि देश के माहौल के हिसाब से ही ये डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रंट्स हैं। मैं हमेशा कांग्रेस के बारे में कहता हूँ, एक कहानी बड़ी अच्छी है। लखनऊ के बारे में कहानी है कि नवाब वाजिद अली शाह का जमाना था, लखनऊ विलासिता के रंग में डूबा हुआ था। ठीक वही स्थिति इस सरकार की है और इस मंत्रालय की है। स्कैम के बारे में चारों तरफ चर्चा हो गयी। डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रंट्स पर चर्चा करते हुए मैं पोलिटिकल भाषण नहीं देना चाहता। कर्रप्शन, स्कैम, महंगाई, इनफ्लेशन, अनइम्प्लायमेंट आदि के बारे में मुझे इस डिमाण्ड्स ऑफ ग्रंट्स में कोई चीज दिखाई नहीं देती है, क्या दिखाई देता है - आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी। अगर आप इंपोर्ट और एक्सपोर्ट का डाटा देखेंगे, तो मंत्रालय ने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ा दिया और कहा कि कम्प्यूटर की गलती है और इसको फिर हमने सही कर दिया। ऐसा जवाब देते हुए मंत्री जी कहेंगे, लेकिन मैं हमेशा देखता हूँ कि जस-जस सुरसा बदन बढ़ावा, तासु दुगुन कपि रूप दिखावा। जब भी इस देश में कोई चीज दिखाई देती है कॉमर्स और इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री को कि इससे हमारे ट्रेड बैलेंस गड़बड़ा सकता है, इससे इनफ्लेशन का डाटा हम कम कर सकते हैं, इससे जनता को गुमराह कर सकते हैं, तो पूरे आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी यह मंत्रालय देता है और इसमें आम जनता कैसे परेशान हो रही है, यह आपको आश्चर्यजनक ढंग से दिखाई देगा। जैसे महंगाई को देखिए। यदि हम प्रोडक्शन देखें वर्ष 2009 में, तो उससे ज्यादा इंस का प्रोडक्शन हो गया, व्हीट का प्रोडक्शन हो गया, पल्स का प्रोडक्शन हो गया, शुगर का प्रोडक्शन हो गया, प्याज, आलू आदि का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ गया। सब चीजें आप बताएं वर्ष 2009 के आधार पर, वर्ष 2009 एक बेस है क्योंकि उसी वक्त आप सरकार में आए थे। उसको आप कहेंगे कि इनफ्लेशन डाउन हो रहा है, जीडीपी के सेंस में कहेंगे, देश के सेंस में कहेंगे, डाटा के सेंस कहेंगे। आप रुपये के सेंस में मुझे बताइए कि वर्ष 2009 में चावल का दाम कितना था, दाल का दाम कितना था, चीनी का दाम कितना था, आलू का दाम कितना था और प्याज का दाम कितना था। रुपये के सेंस में बताइए। उस वक्त पापुलेशन कितनी थी और आज कितनी है, यदि इसी का डाटा आप बता देंगे, तो मुझे लगेगा कि इस देश के साथ आप न्याय करेंगे क्योंकि यह अन्याय है। आप डाटा में मत ले जाइए, कोई जीडीपी नहीं खाता, परसेंटेज कोई नहीं खाता है। यदि आपका प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हुआ है, तो क्या कारण है कि महंगाई बढ़ी है। यह आपको आम जनता को जवाब देना चाहिए। अभी गैलप की एक स्टडी आई है कि जो 40 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, मिडिल क्लास हैं, इस देश में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनको कहीं न कहीं यह सरकार बुरी नजर आती है। ठीक है, हमने इंडिया शाइनिंग किया, हम फीलगुड की बड़ी चर्चा करते रहे, लेकिन आपकी सरकार का भी वही दुर्दिन आ रहा है कि 40 प्रतिशत लोगों का फीलगुड समाप्त हो गया है। उसके लिए आपके मंत्रालय को सोचना चाहिए, लेकिन इसके लिए आप क्या करते हैं? मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने दिखा रहे हैं। आप क्या कह रहे हैं कि हमारी पूरी दुनिया में जो मार्केटिंग वैल्यू, कॉमर्स और ट्रेड की जो वैल्यू 3 प्रतिशत है, उसे बढ़ाकर चार प्रतिशत करना चाहते हैं। अभी हक साहब बता रहे थे कि वर्ष 2014 और 2020 का एक टारगेट है। मंत्रालय ने एक स्ट्रेटजी पेपर भी बना लिया है। आप उसमें से क्या-क्या करना चाहते हैं? आपने अभी बोलते हुए कहा कि मोस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन के तौर पर आप पाकिस्तान को इनक्यूब करना चाहते हैं। क्या कर रहा है पाकिस्तान? पाकिस्तान आपके यहां आईएसआई की एक्टिविटीज बढ़ा रहा है। पाकिस्तान आपके यहां आतंकवाद बढ़ा रहा है, पाकिस्तान आपके लिए कश्मीर की प्रॉब्लम के अलावा कोई दूसरी चीज समझने को तैयार नहीं है... (व्यवधान) आप मंत्री हैं इसलिए आप सुनें, जब जवाब देने का समय आएगा, तब आप अपनी बात कहें। अभी मैं अपनी बात कह रहा हूँ, तब आप अपनी बात कहें।

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया): सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक मिनट लेना चाहता हूँ। आज की चर्चा वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर है। माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उत्पादन के ऊपर, महंगाई के ऊपर बताया जा रहा है, जो कि वित्त मंत्रालय का विषय है, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय का नहीं। मैं आपकी अनुमति से माननीय सदस्य से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर वह चर्चा करें तो हम जरूर सुनें और हर पाइंट नोट भी करेंगे।

श्री निशिकांत दुबे : पाकिस्तान को जो मोस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन बना रहे हैं या हम बना रहे हैं?

श्री ज्योतिरादित्य माधवराव सिंधिया: पाकिस्तान को जो मोस्ट फेवर्ड नेशन का स्टेटस दिया गया है, वह डब्ल्यूटीओ के समय दिया गया था और वह 1996 में दिया गया था, अभी नहीं दिया गया है। पाकिस्तान ने भारत को अभी एमएफएन का स्टेटस दिया है। इसलिए आप अपने फैक्ट्स को लेकर आए तो हम अवश्य सुनेंगे।

श्री निशिकांत दुबे : हमने व्यापार नहीं किया था और आपको स्टेटस दिया, बहुत बढ़िया किया। आपने कहा कि चीन के साथ डेफिसिट है। आप 12 प्रतिशत निर्यात कर रहे हैं और 23 प्रतिशत आयात कर रहे हैं। आप ही कह रहे हैं कि ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा है। दुनिया में और क्या हो रहा है, एस. एंड पी. आपकी क्रेडिट घटा रही है। केवल वही नहीं घटा रही है, आप कहेंगे कि मूडी या एस.एंड पी. कुछ करता रहता है, ऐसी बात नहीं है। विश्व बैंक ने भी अभी कहा है कि आपकी क्रेडिट कम होगी और आपने जो जीडीपी सात, आठ या नौ प्रतिशत का टारगेट रखा है, वह 6.3 प्रतिशत से लेकर 6.8 प्रतिशत ही हो जाए तो बहुत आश्चर्य की बात होगी। यह विश्व बैंक की लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट में है।

ब्लैकमनी के बारे में कहा जाता है कि आयातक और निर्यातक ज्यादा ब्लैकमनी जैनेट कर रहे हैं। यह मैं नहीं, वित्त मंत्रालय कह रहा है। उसके लिए कितने आयातकों और निर्यातकों को पनिश किया है या आपके मंत्रालय ने इस पर कंट्रोल करने का कोई सिस्टम बनाया है? बैलेंस एंड पेमेंट एक बहुत बड़ा विषय है। उसके बारे में यह बजट कुछ नहीं कहता। मैं इसीलिए कह रहा हूँ कि मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने आप दिखा रहे हैं। आप बताएं कि बैलेंस और पेमेंट कहां हैं? ट्रेड डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा है, अभी स्वयं शशि थरूर जी ने कहा था। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि सबसे बड़ा कंसर्न ट्रेड डेफिसिट है। ट्रेड डेफिसिट को कंट्रोल करने के लिए आपने क्या कहा कि यूरो जोन का क्राइसेज़ है। एक मंत्रालय ने एप्रोच पेपर बनाकर कहा कि लैटिन अमेरिका के साथ व्यापार करेंगे, अफ्रीका के साथ व्यापार करेंगे, सार्क कंट्रीज़ के साथ व्यापार करेंगे, आसियान के साथ व्यापार करेंगे। उसका क्या प्रतिफल है और उससे आप ट्रेड डेफिसिट को कैसे खत्म कर रहे हैं?

मैं आयात-निर्यात के बारे में नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि आप दोनों कह चुके हैं कि किस तरह से 185 अरब डालर्स का नुकसान है। आप एक नई पातिसी के साथ आना चाहते हैं कि इन सबको यदि ठीक करना है तो देश में सब्सिडी है, उसे कम या खत्म किया जाए। सब्सिडी सरकार की पातिसी है। जो तीन 'एफ' हैं, फ्यूल, फर्टिलाइजर और फूड तथा सोशल सिक्योरिटी, इनमें से आप सब्सिडी घटाना चाहते हैं। आपने कहा कि हमें एग््रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट्स में जो यूएसए या यूके में या अन्य देशों में सब्सिडी है, उससे मुकाबला करना पड़ता है, लेकिन वह मुकाबला बिलियन में है, इतना तो हमारा बजट नहीं होगा। आप हमारे देश में गरीब और अमीर के बीच की खाई के बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं है। आप गरीबों को और गरीब करना चाहते हैं। यदि आप इस सब्सिडी को खत्म करेंगे तो 1996 में जिस तरह से एमएफएन का टैग लग गया पाकिस्तान के ऊपर और अब पाकिस्तान ने आपको दे दिया, तो आप इसी में खुश हो गए। आप यह भी देखें कि 1995 में घाना में क्या हुआ था और उसके बारे में भी आपको जानकारी हासिल करनी चाहिए। यदि घाना, नामिबिया का कोई उदाहरण आपके सामने हो, तो आपको इस बारे में अपना माइंट सेट चेंज करना चाहिए कि सब्सिडी यदि आप घटाएंगे तो टैक्स के रिजिम का आप क्या करेंगे? एक नियम है पूरी दुनिया का कि यदि आप सब्सिडी घटाते हैं तो मान लीजिए आज टैक्स 30 प्रतिशत पर है तो क्या उसे 15 या 10 प्रतिशत पर ले आएं? हम जो टैक्स पे करते हैं, वह उसी सब्सिडी को कम्पनसेट करने के लिए देते हैं, आपके पास कौन से विचार हैं, यह आपको हमें बताना चाहिए। नहीं तो जो ये अमेरिकापरस्त नीतियां हैं, जिस तरह से लेबर के बारे में एक बड़ी बात कही गई। मुझे

पता है कि कांग्रेस का यह नारा है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ, आम आदमी के साथ। हमारा देश के सोशल वेल्फेयर स्टेट है। यदि हम प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं अपने लेबर को, अपने अनएम्प्लायमेंट को, इसीलिए आप मनरेगा जैसे कानून लेकर आए हैं। लेकिन वह कहते हैं कि लेबर लॉ वेंज करें। अगर लेबर लॉ वेंज होता है, रिट्रैक्टमेंट होता है, बेरोजगारी बढ़ती है, तो जो अमेरिकापरस्त नीतियां हैं, ये देश को कहां ले जाएंगी, इस बारे में भी सरकार को बताना चाहिए?

अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर साहब की बहुत बड़ाई की। उन्होंने कहा कि यूरो-जोन का जो क्राइसेज है, उससे कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर बड़े बढ़िया ढंग से निपट रहे हैं और यूरोपियन मार्किट से अपने व्यापार को दूसरे देशों में शिफ्ट कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि

"The Budget was presented in the first glimmer of hope. But reality turned out to be different. The sovereign debt crisis in the Euro-zone intensified, political turmoil in the Middle-East injected widespread uncertainty, crude oil prices rose, an earthquake struck Japan and the overall gloom refused to lift."

मैंने 22 तारीख को इसी सदन में बोलते हुए कहा था कि आप जिस यूरो-जोन क्राइसेज की बात कर रहे हैं वह यूरो-जोन क्राइसेज है ही नहीं। आप पुर्तगाल की बात कर रहे हैं, आप इटली की बात कर रहे हैं, आप ग्रीस और स्पेन की बात कर रहे हैं, लेकिन टोटल 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा न तो आपका इम्पोर्ट है और न ही एक्सपोर्ट। इस पूरे यूरोप में 2 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं है और न ही कोई यूरो-जोन क्राइसेज है। पहले कहीं बम विस्फोट हो जाता था तो लोगों को लगता था कि आईएसआई ही बम-विस्फोट कर रहा है, अब आपको अपनी नाकामी छुपाने के लिए यूरो-जोन का सहारा लेना पड़ रहा है। एफएम 19 अप्रैल को वाशिंगटन गये और उन्होंने यह बयान दिया कि A-

"Even as the after effects of the global crisis continue to linger in many advanced economies, steeply rising sovereign debt in the absence of a quick return to trend growth is making markets nervous. Although actions by Euro-zone countries and the ECB have stabilized the situation and calmed the market somewhat, the underlying structural problems remain and downside risk remains significant as manifest in the recent movements in bond yields."

यदि एफएम ने अपने भाषण में यह बात कही कि यूरो-जोन का क्राइसेज है तो 19 अप्रैल को अचानक यूरो-जोन की क्राइसेज कहां खत्म हो गयी। इसको क्या कहते हैं सरकार की चीजों में मिस-मैनेजमेंट है, आपको आपके अधिकारी गुमराह कर रहे हैं और आप बिना जानकारी के कोई भी चीज इस संसद में बोलकर संसद को गुमराह करने का काम कर रहे हैं। एक कहावत है कि " काली गाय का अलग बखान" यह बहुत सीरियस है सर। उसके कारण आपका इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ नीचे जा रहा है। इस बजट में आपने क्या देखा है। आप एसईजेड की बात कर रहे थे कि 235 एसईजेड की हालत बहुत खराब है केवल 154 चल रहे हैं जो हमने लोगों को दिये हैं और जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनमें से 583 ऐसे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जो अपने देश में 150 करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और उनमें से 7 ही समय पर चल रहे हैं। जितने हैं वे पीछे चल रहे हैं। आप कहां से पैसा लाइयेगा? एफआईआई जो है, रोज मार्किट नीचे जा रहा है रोज ऊपर जा रहा है क्योंकि सरकार की पॉलिसी रोज बदल रही है। इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड में जो एक ट्रेड इम्बैलेंस हो रहा है इसके बारे में आपका मंत्रालय क्या सोच रहा है, बैलेंस ऑफ पेमेंट के बारे में आपका मंत्रालय क्या सोच रहा है? जो फॉरेक्स रिजर्व है वह लगातार नीचे जा रहा है और एक्सचेंज रेट जो 40 रुपये पर आपने मार्क किया था वह आज 53-54-55 रुपये पर जा रहा है। यदि आरबीआई इसमें इंटरवीन करेगी तो जितना भी आपका फॉरेक्स रिजर्व है वह सब अमरीका के हथके चला जाएगा, यह एक सच्चाई है। लेकिन आप किस तरह से इस पॉलिसी को बनाइयेगा और आपका इंटरनल और एक्सटर्नल घाटा क्या है? यदि जीडीपी की सेंस में बात करें तो कर्जा बढ़ाकर जो दर्जा कर रहे हैं, रोज पीठ थपथपा रहे हैं, एक दिन फाइनेंस ने कहा कि 10 लाख करोड़ का बजट हो गया, एक दिन कहा कि 14 लाख करोड़ का बजट हो गया। आपकी 80 प्रतिशत जीडीपी कर्ज में चल रही है। यह आपके मंत्रालय का काम है कि कहां से पैसा लाएं? फिस्कल डेफिसिट को बैलेंस करने के लिए आपके पास कोई विषय नहीं है और आईएलओ की रिपोर्ट क्या कह रही है कि आपके यहां एम्प्लायमेंट स्लो-डाउन हो रहा है। आपने अभी बात करते हुए कहा कि अभी आईएलओ की रिपोर्ट आई है और वह कह रहा है कि रोजगार लगातार बढ़ रहा है जबकि आपके यहां इम्प्लायमेंट स्लो डाउन हो रहा है।

इसके बाद 13 बेसिक सैक्टर के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। कोल की क्या हालत है? कोल इंडिया आपको कोल प्रोड्यूस नहीं कर पा रही है और आपको इम्पोर्ट करना है नहीं तो जितने पावर प्लांट आपने मैनेज कर रखे हैं, उनका कुछ नहीं होगा। सीमेंट सैक्टर का क्या हाल है? सीमेंट सैक्टर 40-50 परसेंट पर चल रहा है और आधा सीमेंट सैक्टर बंद है। स्टील सैक्टर का भी यही हाल है, केवल 40-50 परसेंट पर चल रहा है। इलैक्ट्रीसिटी का भी यही हाल है। एक समय था जब छह रुपये पर मर्चेन्ट पावर मिलता था। आज तीन रुपए या साढ़े तीन रुपए में खरीदने वाला आपको कोई आदमी नजर नहीं आ रहा है। फर्टिलाइजर सैक्टर का क्या हाल है? आयल एंड गैस का हाल है? जिस तरह से शशी थरूर साहब कह रहे थे कि आयल एंड गैस का हमारे पास इतना बैलेंस होना चाहिए, जिसके कारण बैलेंस आफ पेमेंट का क्राइसिस हो रहा है, तो आपने इस क्राइसिस को कब पहचाना है? यदि पहचाना तो क्या इसे कंट्रोल करने के लिए दूसरे देशों के साथ अपना एग्रीमेंट साइन किया या लांग टर्म इनवेस्टमेंट किया या आपने यहां स्टोरेज कैपेसिटी ऐसी बनाई, जिससे छह महीने या साल भर का आयल और गैस हमें मिलता रहे, 120 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में आप किस तरह से देश को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, इसके बारे में पूरे मंत्रालय की मंशा साफ नजर आती है। इसके बाद आप कहते हैं कि हम वर्ष 2020 तक 2180 बिलियन तक पहुंच जायेंगे। इसके लिए आपको क्या चाहिए, आपको इसके लिए इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का यह हाल है कि " न नो मन तेल होगा और न राधा नाचेगी। " पोर्ट में आपको एक लाख करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। आपको रोड्स के लिए सात लाख करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। आपको रेलवे के लिए चार लाख करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। आपको एयरपोर्ट की ढाई गुना कैपेसिटी बढ़ानी है। पावर में आपको चार लाख करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। इनलैंड वाटर वेज में आपको दो लाख करोड़ रुपया चाहिए। क्या आपके पास इतना पैसा है? यदि आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो इस तरह के जो मुंजेरी लाल के हसीन सपने देश को दिखा रहे हैं, आपको ऐसा करना बंद करना चाहिए।

इसके बाद आप कहां-कहां और क्या-क्या चीजें एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं? इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए आपने कौन-सी पॉलिसी बनाई है? इन्स

एंड फार्मासिटिकल्स की बात प्रोफेसर हक साहब कर रहे थे। इसका क्या हाल-चाल है? आप जैम्स एंड ज्वैल्यूरि को कैसे आगे बढ़ाएंगे, क्योंकि आपने टैक्स लगा दिया है। इसके बाद एग््रीकल्चर प्रोडक्ट्स और आयरन ओर की बात आती है। आयरन ओर के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? स्टैंडिंग कमेटी से पूरा देश यह कह रहा है कि आयरन ओर में आप फीनिश प्रोडक्ट को आगे बढ़ाइए और एक्सपोर्ट कीजिए। आप यहां कम्पनी भी स्थापित कीजिए। लेकिन आपका मंत्रालय चाहता है कि आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए। इसके लिए आप दिल्ली-मुम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल कोरीडोर को लाए हैं, जिसकी बात माननीय शशि थरूर साहब कह रहे थे। उसमें चूंकि जापान मदद कर रहा है, तो हमें आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहिए। दुनिया में कहीं भी कोई आयरन ओर को एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर रहा है। चीन नहीं कर रहा है, यूएस नहीं कर रहा है, यूके नहीं कर रहा है, अस्ट्रेलिया आपने आपको स्थिर रखने का प्रयास कर रहा है। वो जो एक्सपोर्ट कर रहा था, वह अपनी पालिसी को वेंच कर रहा है और आपके पास कैपेसिटी कम है, फिर भी आप आयरन ओर को एक्सपोर्ट करना चाहते हैं। इसके बाद आप इम्पोर्ट क्या कर रहे हैं? आयरन ओर के बारे में मैं आपको बता दूँ कि आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए आप जितनी जल्दबाजी करते हैं, उतना किसानों के प्रोडक्ट को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए नहीं करते हैं। काटन का आपको पता है कि कितना बड़ा सवाल बना हुआ है। प्याज खराब हो गया है। पोटेटो भी खराब हो गया और आपने लगातार पांच दिन, दस दिन, पन्द्रह दिन और बीस दिन में कभी उसे बैन कर दिया और कभी छोड़ दिया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको किसानों से मतलब नहीं है, गरीबों से मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट होना चाहिए। उस लाबी के साथ मिलकर, जापान सरकार के साथ मिलकर आप देश के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं।

इसके बाद मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि आप किन-किन चीजों का इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। जहां आपको पल्स का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाना है। पल्स का प्रोडक्शन केवल 0.3 परसेंट बढ़ पाया है। एडीबल ऑयल्स आप इम्पोर्ट करते हैं। उसके बारे में आपका क्या कहना है कि एडीबल ऑयल्स लोगों को मिले। इसके बाद फर्टिलाइजर्स हैं क्योंकि जब तक ये किसान है, जब तक 120 करोड़ लोग हैं, फर्टिलाइजर्स के लिए आपके पास क्या नियम है? इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स गुड्स की बात आप कर रहे थे। चाइना ने पूरी टॉय मार्केट को कंट्रोल कर लिया है। चाइना के साथ चोरी छिपे व्यापार हो रहा है। यहां की इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स इंडस्ट्री के लिए आपने क्या किया है? कोल के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? कोल का उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ पा रहा है। कोल यदि इम्पोर्ट करेंगे तो क्या होगा? पेट्रोल के बारे में सरकार को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट करनी चाहिए।

शशि थरूर साहब ने बहुत अच्छा विषय उठाया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि 1700 एस.बी. में हमारा व्यापार 23 प्रतिशत था। हमारा और यूरोप का व्यापार दुनिया में बराबर था। इसके बाद जब भारत 1952 में आजाद हुआ। उस वक्त भी हमारा प्रतिशत 3.8 था और आज वह 3 प्रतिशत है। इसीलिए इसके लिबरेलाइजेशन से और पी-लिबरेलाइजेशन से कोलोनेलाइजेशन से किसी से मतलब नहीं है और मैं आपको बताऊँ कि इस देश की जो हालत है, उसमें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब 1991 में वित्त मंत्री थे, उनका फेमस भाषण है जिसको मैं कोट करना चाहता हूँ:

"No power on earth can stop an idea whose time has come. I suggest to this august House that the emergence of India as a major economic power in the world happens to be one such idea. Let the whole world hear clear and loudly India is now awake, we shall prevail, we shall overcome."

1991 में यह हालत थी कि हमको इस देश को चलाने के लिए अपना सोना गिरवी रखना पड़ रहा था और जिस तरह से फॉरेस्ट रिजर्व डिवलाइन हो रहा है, क्या आपको नहीं लगता कि आने वाले चार-पांच साल में वही सोना बेचना पड़ेगा जिसके लिए आप महिलाओं को बड़ा दोष दे रहे थे कि वे इम्पोर्ट कर रही हैं और इसके कारण हमारा ट्रेड बैलेंस बिगड़ रहा है। क्या देश के हालात इस तरह से नहीं हैं? इसके बारे में आपका विभाग क्या कर रहा है? आपने कहा कि विश्व बैंक हो, एशियन डवलपमेंट बैंक हो और जो फोरम जी-20 है, जी-8 है, सार्क है, एशियन है, सारी क्रेडिट एजेंसी है, वे बराबर कह रही हैं कि जो भारत की इंप्लेशन की हालत है, जो करप्शन की हालत है, प्रूड्स राइज की जो हालत है, जो इकोनॉमिक स्लोडाउन है और लैक ऑफ ट्रांसपैरेंसी है, यदि यही हालत रही तो भारत की हालत दिन प्रतिदिन बदतर होती जाएगी। यही कारण है कि डॉलर के बारे में लोगों का इंटेरेस्ट बढ़ रहा है और डॉलर की वैल्यू बढ़ रही है। अमेरिका की इकोनॉमी कोई बहुत ज्यादा अच्छी नहीं है। वहां की इकोनॉमी बहुत ज्यादा आगे नहीं बढ़ रही है। यदि वहां की इकोनॉमी एक प्रतिशत या दो प्रतिशत से आगे बढ़ती है तो बहुत ज्यादा हो जाता है लेकिन यह जो कारण है, इसके बारे में आप कहां तक चिंतित हैं? इसके बाद सरकार की जैसे आदत है कि वे एक कान से सुनते हैं दूसरे कान से निकाल देते हैं। मस्त यम मस्ती में, आग लगे बस्ती में। दिसम्बर 2011 में इकोनॉमिक कांफ्रेंस दिल्ली में हुआ। 400 लोग आए। वित्त मंत्रालय ने कयाया। यू.एस., यू.के., मलेशिया, सिंगापुर, थाइलैंड जापान जितने जगह के अर्थशास्त्री थे, वे सब आए। उन्होंने क्या किया? उन्होंने कहा कि साउथ-साउथ ट्रेड को बढ़ाइए। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि इन्वेस्टमेंट कैपिटल फोरमेशन में करिए। उन्होंने कहा कि खेती में भारत सरकार को अपनी इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ानी चाहिए। चौथी बात उन्होंने कही कि अपनी जो एजुकेशन है, उस एजुकेशन को मजबूत करिए। स्किल डवलपमेंट करिए और इसके बाद कहा कि हेल्थ और इंशोरेंस सेंक्टर में आपने आप को मजबूत करिए। क्या इस बजट में कोई ऐसा विषय दिखाई देता है? पूरे देश भर के लोगों को आपने क्यों बुलाया? उसके बारे में जो उन्होंने आपको बताया और मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री ने क्या किया? आपके विभाग की क्या हालत है? जूनियर मंत्री महोदय एक्सपोर्ट की फिगर को लेकर बड़े परेशान हो रहे हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी कहती है कि एक्सपोर्ट फिगर को ठीक करिए। अभी रिपोर्ट आई है कि वे कह रहे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट फिगर को ठीक करिए। जो हैंडीकूपट्स और कार्पेट सेंक्टर है, वह डाउन जा रहा है। कार्पेट सेंक्टर क्यों डाउन जा रहा है? चाइल्ड लेबर की समस्या को बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ा-चढ़ाकर बताते हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मेरा बच्चा क्रिकेट खेलता है। यदि सविन तेंदुलकर का बेटा क्रिकेट खेलता है तो आप उसको कहते हैं कि चाइल्ड लेबर है। कोई कुशती करता है तो आप कहते हैं कि चाइल्ड लेबर है। यदि स्किल उसके बाप के अंदर है और यदि बाप को मां को यदि कोई सपोर्ट करता है, सहयोग करता है और यदि उससे कालीन बहुत अच्छा बनता है, तो आप कहते हैं कि चाइल्ड लेबर है। उस दिन मेनका जी बहुत अच्छा सुझाव दे रही थीं और कह रही थीं कि आप कक्षा 1-2 से ही, क्यों नहीं स्किल डवलपमेंट के कोर्सेज शुरू करते हैं जिससे चाइल्ड लेबर की समस्या का समाधान हो जाएगा और इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री आगे बढ़ जाएगी?

यह जो हनुमानकूद है। यानी अचानक किसी व्यक्ति से आप उम्मीद करते हैं कि वह ग्रेजुएट हो जाए, वह बी.ए. पढ़ ले और उसके बाद वह हैंडीकूपट करने लगे। वह बुनकर का काम करने लगे। इस हनुमानकूद के लिए आप क्या नियम बना रहे हैं? फॉरेन ट्रेड पॉलिसी में आप जो कह रहे थे कि जो फोकस मार्केट स्कीम है, उसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं? जो आपके मंत्रालय का मार्केट लिंक फोकस है, वह कहां नजर आ रहा है? इसके बाद जो ईपीसीजी योजना है, इसके बारे में मंत्रालय क्या सोच रहा है? स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने एक बात और कही कि ईडीआई का सिस्टम आप बड़े जोर शोर से चला रहे हैं। यह ईडीआई का सिस्टम पिछले 5 साल से चल रहा है। पता नहीं और कब तक चलेगा? उसमें जो एयरपोर्ट अथॉरिटी के साथ, कस्टम के साथ, डीजीएफटी के साथ, एक्सपोर्टर्स के साथ, एयरलाइन्स के साथ इम्पोर्टर के साथ कनेक्टिविटी होनी है, वह कब तक हो जाएगी क्योंकि इससे ट्रांसपैरेंसी आएगी। उस ईडीआई स्कीम को आप कब तक कनेक्ट कर पा रहे हैं? कई लोगों ने एसआईडी स्कीम के बारे में, सैदुल हक साहब ने भी कहा, मैं ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता। नेशनल एक्सपोर्ट इंशोरेंस जो यहां एक्सपोर्टर हैं, वे जो परेशान होते हैं, कई जगह उनको बिल नहीं मिलता है, चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं, नेशनल एक्सपोर्ट इंशोरेंस के बारे में इस मंत्रालय की क्या सोच है?

प्राइस एसटेबलाइजेशन फंड को अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने शुरू किया। 2003 में वह स्कीम शुरू हुई और यह योजना टी, रबड़, कॉफी, तम्बाकू के लिए शुरू हुई। आप बड़े बड़े बोर्ड बना रहे हैं। स्पाइस बोर्ड बना रहे हैं। जहां आप चाहते हैं, वहां आप स्पाइस बोर्ड ले जाते हैं। गुना में ले गये हैं। ग्वालियर में ले गये हैं। आपको झारखंड, उड़ीसा नजर नहीं आएगा क्योंकि हम लोग बहुत गरीब आदमी हैं। गरीब आदमी की बात यहां कम सुनी जाती है लेकिन पिछले दस साल में प्राइस एसटेबलाइजेशन फंड जो किसानों के लिए था, उसकी क्या हालत है? 6 महीने से हालत यह है कि एक भी आदमी आपके पास नहीं आया है और उसमें सबसे बुरी हालत तम्बाकू इंडस्ट्री की है। प्राइस एसटेबलाइजेशन फंड के बारे में सरकार का क्या नजरिया है?

नेशनल मैन्युफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी का बात आपने कही। बहुत अच्छी नीति है। हम इसका बड़ा स्वागत करते हैं। आप कहां लगा रहे हैं? दिल्ली मुम्बई इंडस्ट्रियल कोरीडोर में लगा रहे हैं। जो राज्य विकसित हैं, जो एरिया विकसित है, आपने कभी भी गरीब पिछड़े एरिया के बारे में क्या सोचने का प्रयास किया? इसके बाद जो पैकेज है, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने कुछ पैकेज के बारे में कहा है कि जो पैकेज जम्मू कश्मीर में दे रहे हैं, हिमाचल में दे रहे हैं, उत्तराखंड में दे रहे हैं, वह आप कंटीन्यू करते रहिए और उसके अलावा बिहार, उड़ीसा और झारखंड जो मोस्ट नेगलेक्टेड एरियाज हैं, उनमें आपको पैकेज देना चाहिए। मैं जिस एरिया से आता हूँ, वहां 70 से 75 प्रतिशत लोग बेरोजगार और गरीब हैं। क्या इसके बारे में यह सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है? नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डिजाइन (एनआईडी) इन सब चीजों के रिस्कल डेवलपमेंट को बढ़ाएगा। आप एनआईडी की कितनी शाखाएं बढ़ा रहे हैं? सरकार का एनपीसी के बारे में क्या मानना है?

महोदय, इसके बाद मैं तीन चीजों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ जो आपके दिल के बहुत करीब हैं। एफडीआई, सब चीज का इलाज एफडीआई है। कोई भी चीज होगी तो एफडीआई आ जाएगा। मल्टी ब्रांड में क्या हुआ? एफडीआई अभी कहां नहीं है, मल्टी ब्रांड, टॉटरी बिजनेस, गैम्बलिंग, चिट फंड्स, निधि कंपनी, ट्रेडिंग, मैन्युफैक्चरिंग आफ सिगार, एक्टिविटी सेंटर जो प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट में है, एटामिक एनर्जी और रेलवे ट्रंसपोर्ट में अभी नहीं है। आप एफडीआई कहां लेकर आए हैं, एग्रीकल्चर, टी प्लांटेशन, माइनिंग, कोल, पेट्रोलियम और नेचुरल गैस, डिफेंस, प्रिंट, एयरपोर्ट, ट्रेडिंग, बैंकिंग, सिंगल ब्रांड रिटेल में लाए हैं और अब आप एविएशन में लाने की बात कह रहे हैं क्योंकि यह सेंक्टर डाउन होता जा रहा है। क्या आपने कोई असेसमेंट किया है कि इसका क्या इम्पैक्ट हुआ है? आप बिना असेसमेंट किए हुए नया एफडीआई खोलने की बात कह रहे हैं। यदि एविएशन सेंक्टर डाउन होता जा रहा है तो मेरा पूछना है कि वह क्यों डाउन गया, किस कारण डाउन गया? प्राइवेट से लेकर पब्लिक सेंक्टर तक के एविएशन डाउन हो रहे हैं तो आपने कितने एयरपोर्ट बनाए हैं? जिस तरह से प्राइवेट एयरपोर्ट बने हैं, इसमें किस तरह की फंडिंग हुई है और किस तरह की चीजें हुई हैं, क्या आपने इसका असेसमेंट किया है? यदि नहीं किया है, तो क्या आप मल्टी ब्रांड में एफडीआई खोलना चाहते हैं और इंटरमिनिस्ट्रीयल कोऑर्डिनेशन बन गया है? जो एप्रोच पेपर बना था उसमें कई मंत्रालयों ने एफडीआई का विरोध किया था। क्या आपने राज्य सरकार को बोर्ड पर लिया है? या फिर आप बिना बोर्ड पर लिए हुए फिर से खोलने की बात कह रहे हैं? गामा पहलवान और सिकिया पहलवान की लड़ाई में एक बहुत मोटा पहलवान है और एक कमजोर है। इसी तरह एक तरफ अमीर और दूसरी तरफ गरीब लोग हैं, क्या आपके पास इसके बारे में असेसमेंट है? हैन्स एंड हैव नॉट की लड़ाई यानी गरीब और अमीर की लड़ाई, भूखे नंगे और अमीर आदमी की लड़ाई के बारे में एफडीआई क्या होगा? आप इसके बारे में असेसमेंट या एप्रोच पेपर पार्लियामेंट को देंगे तो अच्छा होगा।

महोदय, एसईजेड के बारे में थरूर साहब बोल रहे थे। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अभी रिपोर्ट दी है कि ज्यादातर एसईजेड केवल रिप्लेटी सेंक्टर हो गए हैं। वे लैंड ग्रैप कर रहे हैं। यह हम नहीं कह रहे हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में कांग्रेस, लैफ्ट, समाजवादी पार्टी और बसपा के सदस्य होते हैं, वे सब मिलकर कह रहे हैं। आप पालिसी बदलते हैं, अभी वोडाफोन का टैक्स का मामला है, जो इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए काफी बूढ़ा हो रहा है। आप मेट लेकर आ गए हैं, आप मेट का इम्पैक्ट बता रहे थे। एसईजेड का असेसमेंट है? चीन में एसईजेड सफल हुआ तो क्या हिंदुस्तान में भी सफल होगा? चीन का डेमोक्रेटिक सिस्टम अलग है, इकोनॉमी अलग है, लोग अलग हैं। क्या हम नकलचि बंदर की तरह चीन के मॉडल को ले आए हैं? आपको असेसमेंट पेपर जारी करना चाहिए।

महोदय, अब मैं तीसरी सबसे बड़ी चीज के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ और वह है पीपीपी। कोई भी चीज हो तो पीपीपी की बात होती है। आप बताएं कि वाटर और सेनिटेशन में अभी तक कितना पैसा आया है? कितना इन्वेस्टमेंट हुआ है? एग्रीकल्चर सेंक्टर में क्या हुआ? यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, श्रीधरन साहब की रिपोर्ट है और वे कह रहे हैं कि देश के लिए पीपीपी बहुत ही खतरनाक है। रेलवे की स्टैंडिंग कमेटी कह रही है कि पीपीपी इस देश में सफल नहीं है। आपने इस देश में पीपीपी मॉडल पर एयरपोर्ट बनाए हैं, उसमें कितना बड़ा करप्शन है, उसके बारे में आपको असेसमेंट पेपर देना चाहिए। पीपीपी मॉडल यूएस और यूके में सफल हो सकता है, दिल्ली, मुम्बई, मद्रास, बंगलौर में सफल हो सकता है लेकिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, जहां इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है, जहां रिटर्न नहीं मिल सकता है, सफल नहीं है। यहां कौन से पीपीपी प्रोजेक्ट आए हैं, इसके बारे में आपको पार्लियामेंट को बताना चाहिए।

महोदय, अंत में मैं यही कहूंगा कि 1700 में जिस तरह इकोनॉमी 23 परसेंट पर थी। मनमोहन सिंह जी जब ब्रिटेन गए थे तब उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बात कही थी - "The brightest jewel in the British Crown was India." रिस्कल, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर, दिशा और दशा के बिना आप आगे बढ़ने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। अभी दूसरी तरफ से एक सदस्य कह रहे थे कि प्लानिंग कमीशन इस देश की नीति निर्धारित करता है, वह अमेरिकाप्रस्त नीतियों के कारण चल रहा है।

अच्छी अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले लोग, अच्छे सूट पहनने वाले लोग, मैक्सिमम विदेश के लोग आपकी 12वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना बना रहे हैं और उसमें से आप जो चीजें निकालने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि दुनिया में यह उदाहरण है कि स्टीव जॉब को बहुत पढ़ा-लिखा आदमी नहीं था। बिल गेट्स कोई बहुत पढ़े-लिखे आदमी नहीं थे, धीरूभाई कोई बहुत पढ़े-लिखे आदमी नहीं थे। चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य और अशोक के समय जब यह पूरा देश अटक से लेकर कटक तक और कश्मीर से लेकर कंधार तक सुनाइटेड हुआ करता था। कामराज प्लान, जिसके कारण कांग्रेस हमेशा कोई भी प्लान लाने की बात करती है तो कामराज प्लान की बात करती है। माननीय राहुल जी, जिनका मैं बहुत रिस्पैक्ट करता हूँ, वह जब कहते हैं कि बुनकर के लिए वह जो योजना लेकर आये हैं, जो आपके टैक्सटाइल मंत्रालय ने लागू की, उसके बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि यह एक गरीब आदमी से ली थी, बुनकर से ली थी। आप इस देश की पालिसी बनाते हुए कामर्स और इंडस्ट्री, जो कि अनआर्गेनाइज्ड सेंक्टर में आपका पूरा का पूरा बैलेन्स छिपा हुआ है। 60-70 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। गरीब हैं, आप गांवों के लिए सोचिये, गरीबों के लिए सोचिये और तभी कोई पालिसी बनाइये तो इस देश में सर्वसौख्य हो पायेगा। क्योंकि जब मंदिर बनता है, कोई मकान बनता है, कोई पार्लियामेंट बना होगा तो इनके बनने के पहले कोई नक्शा बना होगा। श्री हरिवंश राय बच्चन ने एक बड़ी अच्छी कविता मधुशाला कही थी - "कुचल हसरतें अपनी हाय बना पाया हाला, कितने अरमानों को करके खाक बना पाया प्याला, पी पीने वाले चल देंगे, हाय न कोई जानेगा, कितने मन के महल ढहे तब खड़ी हुई यह मधुशाला।" यह गांव, गरीब, किसान, आदिवासी, दलित जिनके पिछड़ों की आप बात करते हैं, अंतिम आदमी की बात करते हैं, महात्मा गांधी के हिन्द स्वराज की बात करते हैं, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय की थ्योरी की बात करते हैं, वे सब एक गांव की बात करते हैं, वे रोज महल बनाते हैं, रोज उनका महल गिरता है, वे अपने मन में ख्याली पुलाव बनाते हैं, वह गिरता है। सरकार है, यह मौका है, हमारे जैसा अपोजीशन है, जो आपको सभी जगह मदद करने को तैयार है। आज खड़े होइये, इस देश को बनाइये। इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात

* SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Maharashtra is the perfect example of how India's economic growth has been uneven and concentrated in just a few geographical pockets. On one hand, you have Mumbai, dubbed as the financial capital of the country and has promoted surrounding ring of development just outside the city limits, and on the other, you have a region like Vidarbha, notorious for poor growth. Indeed, Maharashtra has the highest share of foreign direct investments over 2000-2011.

Currently, Maharashtra's growth has been concentrated in few places like Mumbai, Thane and Pune. The Government needs to economically develop Tier II cities like Nagpur, Nasik and even smaller towns like Sangli, Miraj, Kolhapur, Amravati, Solapur, etc.

Greater investments in transport facilities will also help in spreading growth across the state. Where will the funds come from? Some experts at the convention thought that instead of spending huge sums on a metro project in a large city, money should be spent on smaller public transport projects in towns. Any surplus cash could also be used to provide better job opportunities in these towns.

Along with communication, industrial infrastructure is crucial. For example, Maharashtra is one of the largest power consuming states in India.

The Maharashtra government had failed to kickstart small and medium industries in the State. The new Industrial Policy of Maharashtra rightly places emphasis on this sector. Being important for employment generation, medium and small scale industries must be given help in accessing funds, technical and advisory support and access to new markets. Arun Firodia, Chairman, Kinetic Engineering, drew attention to industries like horticulture and food processing as major hubs for development.

Agricultural training and developing training centres throughout the state are extremely important. The significance of building skills and imparting proper training to make good use of human capital cannot be over emphasized.

The state needed to act as a facilitator for private industrial investments. Mumbai offers a conducive atmosphere for mega projects and investments, getting regulatory clearances and execution delays continue to prove problematic. The co-ordination among ministries leaves much to be desired as well. These problems must be resolved if manufacturing has to develop in the state.

The farmers of Nashik are selling onion in the **mandis** at Rs. 2 kg while ultimate consumer in the terminal markets like Delhi and northern Indian end up paying Rs. 18/kg. The procurement prices of onions have come down drastically after than ban on exports in September, 2011. While we are grateful that the Government decided to revoke the ban in exports of onions subsequently, the lifting of ban at a higher MEP of \$ 475 a tonne fixed by government has adversely affected the export of onions. Besides, knee-jerk reactions like suddenly imposing a ban adversely affect farmers of Nashik and erode our credibility as a reliable supplier in export markets. As everyone is aware, our trade deficit is mounting steeply; hence we should be consistent and stable in our export policies. The Government should also see that huge disparity in prices between mandis and the ultimate consumer is addressed and ensure better returns to the farmers. I

would also request for a special package to support farmers in Nashik, Thane, Sangli, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg against destruction of grapes and other crop due to untimely rains and sudden assault of phyan cyclone in November 2009. In Nashik, damage to these crops of grapes, which had already suffered previous year of drought was immense. In fact 75-80% of flowering crop was destroyed. I request that crop loans should be scheduled and interest should be waived for one year in the relief package.

* SHRI JOSE K. MANI (KOTTAYAM): While supporting the Demand for Grants by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13, I wish to make some suggestions and observations regarding certain policy areas of the Home Affairs.

Recent reports suggest that the utilization of funds granted to the Coffee Board was only 65% it was 75% for Spices Board. Such underutilization of funds leads to the 'March rush' as all agencies work in overdrive mode to use funds before they lapse. This invariably leads to unsystematic fund allocation for various projects. I therefore request the Government to initiate steps to monitor observance of fiscal discipline and streamlining of fund utilization by the Commodity Boards.

Now moving to Price Stabilization Fund which was launched by the Government in 2003 to protect small and medium size rubber, coffee, tea and tobacco farmers from distress sale, it is reported that the farming community has not shown much interest towards the scheme due to factors like levying of non-refundable entry fee, extended lock-in period, very low withdrawal limit and long time gap between loss suffered by the farmer and payment made to the farmer. To the contrary, of the total expenditure of Rs. 123.57 lakhs under the Scheme in 2010-11, about Rs. 85.12 lakh was administrative expenses and only Rs. 27 lakh was given out as payouts under the Scheme. Thus, there is urgent need to restructure the Scheme so that maximum farmers can avail the timely benefits of the Scheme with Government incurring minimum administrative expenses in this regard.

Now coming to spices, it is alarming to note that the sector which performed well even during the recession is being cornered by foreign nations. It is reported that the country has lost its dominant position as a grower and exporter of pepper and cardamom and is facing stiff competition from ASEAN countries. I request the Government to make adequate provisions in its Budget with regard to rejuvenation of spice plantations by propagating re-plantation drives and bringing newer areas under spice cultivation.

The Government has the unenviable task of managing diverse areas like maintaining high economic growth rates, finding adequate employment for a large population and raise incomes across the full range of households, skill levels, sectors, and regions. Therefore, our trade policies must reflect these diverse interests while interacting with other nations and international institutions. Studies conducted suggest that if the nation while pursuing trade interests gives in to international demand for binding agricultural tariffs, then even a 25 percent decrease in the price of commodity like rice would have negative effects on all major components of the domestic economy, including private consumption, investment, exports, and imports and seventy eight percent of households would experience real income losses. I therefore strongly suggest that the Government while determining trade policies with other countries must continue seeking provisions like "special product" designation for agricultural products that are important to livelihoods and a "special safeguard mechanism" which would allow it to shield domestic producers from sharp negative price shocks to key commodities.

Employment generation is also a primary consideration while entering into bilateral trade treaties with other countries. But studies have shown that such treaties would only lead to small increases in demand for unskilled labour, for example a Doha agreement would increase demand by 0.9 percent (about 4 million jobs based on current employment levels), an EU FTA would increase demand by 0.5 percent (about 2.3 million jobs), a U.S. FTA by 0.3 percent (1.4 million jobs), and a China FTA by 0.2 percent (900,000 jobs). Although these additional positions would be welcome, they represent a very modest contribution to our employment needs of finding employment for 40.4 million unemployed and underemployed workers and around 8 million annual new entrants to the job market. Clearly, employment creation will depend much more on domestic demand than on export-led growth. I therefore urge the Government to balance the defensive interests of India's poor households with its quest for improved efficiency and market opportunities, which will require careful trade negotiations and appropriate complementary measure on part of the Government.

With these comments, I offer my support and endorse the Demand for Grants for 2012-13 as worthy of adoption.

*SHRI LALIT MOHAN SUKLABAIDYA (KARIMGANJ): I support the demands for Grants of Commerce and Industry. The efforts of the Ministry in developing trade and commerce and international trade is praiseworthy.

During these long years of independence my state has also undergone a lot of changes. Many industries have come up and the State capital has become the commercial capital not only for the State but also for the whole of North East. The Ministry sanctioned Rs. 67.78 crore for export development in North East to 68 projects for activities relating to export is most welcome. This will contribute to further development.

There is a saying that "roads bring development" –that is, good transport connectivity is imperative for development. But the condition of transportation is miserable in my constituency, entire Barak Valley and the neighbouring States like Mizoram and Tripura. That is the reason this area could not keep pace with the national development. The miserable condition of transport is due to partition of India. Because, before partition the commercial capital was Calcutta and these areas along with my constituency had better link with Calcutta by rail and waterways. In fact, my constituency was a very famous river port. But, after partition, the commercial importance of this area diminished because of closure of rail link and waterways.

So, for better trade and commerce we are requesting to re-establish the rail connectivity as that would be the turning point for the development of this area. A few years back Government of India had established International Trade Centre at Suterkandi in my constituency, Karimganj, which is on Indo-Bangladesh border. It is the old transit point with Bangladesh. However, this Trade Centre is not fully functional. I request the Government to make it fully functional as that would boost up the trade and commerce in this area and problem of transportation could be solved. Your Ministry is going to open Border Huts, one in Maghalaya and three in Tripura. I request you, since my constituency has a very long and land border with Bangladesh, one border hut in my constituency may be opened at Suterkandi in any other suitable location.

You have declared a manufacturing policy for the first time with the objective of 16 per cent share of GDP to be increased to 25 percent of manufacturing and to make a provision of one million employment within a decade. With this reference, I would like to state that we also have a Paper Mill in my constituency- it is a 'mini-ratna' industry. A Few thousand people are directly or indirectly dependent on this mill. Only 4 years

back this mill declared profit that was highest. But within 4 years, this mill has become sick. Since last one year, this mill is suffering for severe shortage of raw material-that is bamboo. Supply of bamboo was mainly from Mizoram and Dimahasu.

When the mill was started, these areas were taken as base of supply of raw material. Now, due to problem of railway, the supply from Dimahasu is affected. The other source of supply from Mizoram is closed. If the mill has to be closed down due to shortage of bamboo, it will be disastrous to the economy of this place as thousands of people will lose their livelihoods.

I urge upon to your Ministry to take up the matter with Miaoram Government and ensure restoration of regular supply of bamboo so that the mill could survive.

We had a sugar mill but that was closed down long back. Now, whatever infrastructure is still available there that should be utilized. The mill had a huge area of land-due to closure of the mill people have started encroaching in and started living. Recently the Minister of Industries of Assam Government visited this mill. I requested him to utilize this land by making it a industrial hub and request the Government of India so that this huge land could be developed and provide a lot of employment. Another point, industrial Estate was sanctioned at Badarpur in the 60s. After that, all of a sudden that was closed. Now the place is at the centre of a small town and I wish to suggest this place should be utilized for suitable commercial centre with public and private partnership which will generate a lot of employment.

Assam is known for its famous tea. We have about 800 large tea gardens. In addition to that we have a number of small gardens. Now these gardens employ about 70 lakh people. Except a few, other gardens are sick. A few gardens are being run by Government of Assam, even they are not running well. As a result, Assam tea is no longer able to compete in the international market.

Since your department is promoting industry, I would request to look after these gardens. Though some packages were given about four or five years back, they are not sufficient for the development of this industry. Provision of Special Tea Fund should be made for assistance to these Tea Gardens.

North East has tremendous potential in Food Processing- with its proximity to South East Asian markets. Being home of diverse and exotic variety of fruits and other crops, NE states could emerge as major centre of food processing industry. With fruits like pineapple, kiwi, peach and plum, besides mango and banana, being abundantly cultivated in the North Eastern States, the food processing industry can emerge in a big way and besides local market, this can create demand outside India. Development of North East means the development of entire country and it will reduce, if not eliminate, the racial discrimination that the people of NER are experiencing today.

ओशी सुदर्शन भगत (लोहरदगा) : मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र लोहरदगा एक जनजाति बहुल क्षेत्र है। वर्षों से यहां के लोग अभावग्रस्त जीवन व्यतीत करने के लिए मजबूर हैं। रोजगार व व्यापार के अवसरों का अभाव तथा संसाधनों की कमी के कारण यहां के लोग अपने आप को बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ महसूस करते हैं। यह क्षेत्र नक्सल समस्या से बुरी तरह प्रभावित है, जिसके कारण नौजवान दिशाहीन हो रहे हैं। किसानों के लिए संसाधनों का अभाव, व्यापारियों के लिए उपयुक्त वातावरण की कमी, आदि अनेक समस्याओं के कारण आज भी यह क्षेत्र विकास से बहुत दूर व अलग-थलग है।

इस संदर्भ में मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में होने वाले परम्परागत वन उत्पादों पर आधारित उद्योग स्थापित करने की ओर दिलाता हूँ जिससे क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास हो सके तथा इस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोले जायें, जिससे कि रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान कर नौजवानों की ऊर्जा को देश हित में लगाया जा सके, जिससे क्षेत्र का विकास होने के साथ-साथ रोजगार के अवसर भी बढ़ सकेंगे। क्षेत्र में शिक्षा और औद्योगिक विकास को भी बढ़ावा मिल सकेगा। नौजवान दिशाहीन होने से बच सकेंगे। इसी संदर्भ में मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहां के सखुआ के बीज, जिनका विदेश में भी निर्यात किया जाता है, कुसुम

और करेज जिससे पतुर मात्रा में तेल का उत्पादन होता है, बैर व कुसुम के पेड़ से निकलने वाला लाह जो कि बहुत कीमती व बहुउपयोगी है यहां पाये जाते हैं, तथा इसी प्रकार अनेक वृक्ष इस क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध हैं जिनका उपयोग लोगों द्वारा अनेक प्रकार से किया जाता है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि झारखण्ड राज्य के लोहरदगा संसदीय क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र अधिक से अधिक खोले जायें तथा इस क्षेत्र में वन आधारित उद्योग लगाये जायें जिससे कि यह क्षेत्र भी आर्थिक व सामाजिक दृष्टि से विकसित हो सके।

*Speech was laid on the Table

***श्री रतन सिंह (भरतपुर) :** भारत बहुत बड़ा देश है जिसमें औद्योगिकरण के क्षेत्र में माननीय यूपीए चेयरमैन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, माननीय श्री राहुल गांधी जी, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में चहुमुखी विकास हुआ है। माननीय उद्योग मंत्री महोदय की देखरेख में राष्ट्रीय निर्माण नीति नवम्बर, 2011 में बनाई गई, जिससे उद्योग जगत में नये विकास के आयाम प्राप्त होंगे। भारत विश्व के 6 विकसित देशों की श्रेणी में अपना महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है। यह सफल औद्योगिक नीति एवं वैज्ञानिकों का करिश्मा ही है कि जिन्होंने 5000 किलोमीटर तक मार की मिसाइल अग्नि-5 का सफल परीक्षण किया। सभी प्रकार के निर्माण कार्य देश के विभिन्न फैक्ट्रीज में समयबद्ध तरीके से पूरा किया जा रहा है। पूर्व में देश की विकास दर 8.2 प्रतिशत रही है। विश्वव्याप्त मंदी के विशेष दौर में भी भारत की विकास दर ज्यादा प्रभावित नहीं हुई एवं अर्थव्यवस्था अच्छी एवं नियंत्रण में रही।

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है यहां कृषि आधारित उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना अनिवार्य है। कार्यरत 162 चीनी मिलें बीमारू स्थिति में एवं लगभग 172 चीनी मिलें बंद हैं, जिसके कारण किसानों को गन्ना बेचने में अत्यधिक कठिनाई और बेरोजगारी की समस्या हो रही है। इसी प्रकार कॉटन मिल्स भी बहुतायात में बंद हुई हैं, जिससे किसानों और मजदूरों का बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। माननीय राहुल गांधी जी के आभारी हैं कि उन्होंने कपड़ा उद्योग में बुनकरों को विशेष 4 हजार करोड़ रुपये का पैकेज दिया एवं संजीवनी दी। व्यापार घाटा 2007-08 में 89 करोड़ रुपये था जो बढ़कर 2010-11 में 119 करोड़ हो गया। शूगर मिल्स व कॉटन मिल्स को स्थापित कराना व कार्यरत रूप से नीति पर पुनर्विचार अतिआवश्यक है जिससे किसानों व श्रमिकों को किसी प्रकार की कमी व कठिनाई का सामना न करना पड़े। वर्ष 2008-09 में 7314 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश हुआ है और यह घटकर 2009-10 में 1691 करोड़ रुपये रह गया। निवेश की मात्रा 5700 करोड़ रुपये की लगभग कम हो गई, जिससे बेरोजगारी में 5 प्रतिशत से भी ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है।

विशेष आर्थिक जोन (सेज) के माध्यम से वर्ष 2009-10 में 220.711 करोड़ रुपये का उत्पादन हुआ जो बढ़कर 2010-11 में 315686 करोड़ रुपये हो गया इसमें 43 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। यह सरकार की प्रगतिशील नीति का परिणाम है एवं इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ। 2007-08 के अनुसार खुदरा व्यापार में 7.2 प्रतिशत कामगार कार्यरत हैं, जिनकी संख्या 3 करोड़ से भी ज्यादा है। यह भी सरकार की सफल नीति का अच्छा परिणाम है। देश में "आइरन ओर" बहुतायात में उपलब्ध है, स्टील निर्माण की फैक्ट्रीज को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

देश में संतुलित विकास के लिए लघु, कुटीर, कृषि एवं ग्रामीण उद्योगों, जो लगभग 15.33 लाख हैं, की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका होती है। औद्योगिक नीति का छोटे उद्योगों के विकास के लिए सफलतापूर्वक क्रियान्वयन आवश्यक है। वर्तमान में इसमें लगभग 9177 लाख ग्रामीण मजदूर कार्यरत हैं, जिसमें 7.36 प्रतिशत महिलाएं हैं। इसका और विकास किया जाना देश हित में आवश्यक है।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि भरतपुर मुख्य रूप से कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है जहां सरसों का बहुतायात में उत्पादन होता है। आसपास के जिले अलवर, भरतपुर, धौलपुर, मथुरा में भी सरसों का उत्पादन अधिक है। भरतपुर में सरसों के तेल की मिल्स कार्यरत हैं। उनको बढ़ावा दिया जाना आवश्यक है।

इसके अतिरिक्त भरतपुर क्षेत्र में कृषि आधारित अन्य उद्योगों का निर्माण और प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना अति आवश्यक है। अभी हाल में मेगा फूट पार्क के लिए ईओआई (संविदाएँ) भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया जिसके लिए भरतपुर क्षेत्र सबसे उपयुक्त क्षेत्र है। मेगा फूट पार्क से संबंधित उद्योगों का निर्माण भरतपुर में समयबद्ध तरीके से शीघ्र किया जाना आवश्यक है। भरतपुर में पूर्व से कार्यरत सिमको बिरला लिमिटेड फैक्ट्री में रेलवे वैन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है। फैक्ट्री, आधुनिक तकनीक एवं मशीनों से पूर्ण तरीके से कार्यरत है। परन्तु रेलवे वैन के कार्य आदेशों के अभाव में उत्पादन नहीं हो पा रहा है। जिससे बेरोजगारी में वृद्धि हुई है। प्रत्यक्ष तौर पर 10 हजार एवं अप्रत्यक्ष तौर पर 45 हजार मजदूर प्रभावित हुए हैं। फैक्ट्री के सही संचालन के लिए आवश्यक उपाय व नियमानुसार आवश्यक कार्यदेश दिया जाना अनिवार्य है।

भरतपुर स्थित बंशी पहाड़पुर, बयाना के पिक, सफेद, सैण्ड स्टोन से दिल्ली में बड़े-बड़े भवनों का निर्माण किया गया है। इस पत्थर की आज भी देश विदेश में लगातार मांग की जा रही है और यह पत्थर भवन निर्माण का अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण पत्थर है। पत्थर उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना आवश्यक है एवं इस पर आधारित उद्योगों

का निर्माण इस क्षेत्र में किए जाने की विपुल संभावना है। बयाना में स्टोन मार्ग बनाया जाये और उद्योगों का बढ़ावा दिया जाये, जिससे भरतपुर क्षेत्र में उद्योग जगत में विकास करने में सहायता मिलेगी। किसान, मजदूर, श्रमिक, व्यापारी सबको लाभ मिल सके।

मैं सरकार की सफल उदारीकरण की नीति एवं जन कल्याणकारी एवं प्रगतिशील औद्योगिक बजट का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (TIRUPPUR): Ours is a mega agricultural country. Industries are also taking foothold here. I would like to know whether our Government has got suitable measures to give a pep to industrial growth and extend incentives to entrepreneurs and small and medium industrialists. I feel that is the stark reality. Instead I find only the very big industrialists are sided with by the Government. New entrepreneurs and educated unemployed are not encouraged with any incentive. They have to fend for themselves facing hardships to develop their industries. Tiruppur town in my Tiruppur Lok Sabha constituency is famous for knitting industrial units and export of knit wears. But the knitting units, power loom units, spinning mills, and all other textile units are all greatly affected. Government's wrong policies have caused this malady. Claiming that they are protecting cotton growers, cotton was allowed to be exported. If we go into the question of whether it has benefited the cotton growers, the answer is a big 'no'. Only the cotton merchants who resort to hoarding and exporting cotton have been benefited. If this Government is really for benefiting the farmers, the Government must give a remunerative MSP or determine a fair price for cotton. The Government could have also given Rs. 10,000 of grant per acre to every cotton growing farmer. Instead of that, cotton is sought to be exported. This affects our textile industry which needs cotton as raw material. Only when we go for spinning and go in for cloth and garment manufacturing, we can have a sustained growth of our industrial units and that industrial growth can help our exports. That would remove unemployment problem and joblessness. But our export of cotton would only benefit foreign countries to manufacture cloth and garments which again come as a competitive material in the market affecting our Indian manufacturers. Hence, I urge upon the Government to consider implementing a new plan based on the following suggestions forthcoming from me to help develop the growth of textile industry in our country.

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Cotton which is used as a raw material should never be allowed to be exported. We must export only the finished garment products.

All the textile industrial units must get uninterrupted quality power supply and the Government must take it upon itself seriously to supply power.

The power tariff must be commensurate with the power tariff paid by the textile sector industrial units in China and other countries to help ensure a level playing field. If need be, subsidy grants should be extended to meet power cost.

The dyeing and bleaching units which are the ancillary industry to the textile industry must get exclusive industrial parks to protect these industrial units. These parks can be set up along the coast lines.

Under the Technology Upgradation Fund (TUF) Scheme, the Government must continue to extend subsidy grants to newly set up textile industrial units.

Youth and educated unemployed must get guidance to go in for entrepreneurial ventures which would help us to compete with other countries.

Commercial banks must be suitably instructed to encourage industries by way of extending loans at lower rate of interest.

In and around Tiruppur and Coimbatore, with a coordinated effort, improved facilities to handle goods transport must be ensured in both the railway stations and the airport.

In order to improve the growth of textile industry, a consultative mechanism comprising of industrialists, entrepreneurs, people's representatives, and Government officers must be created.

Sales tax, excise duty, and income tax concessions may be considered for small and medium textile industry units. Levying of taxes and duties must not add to the heavy burden on these fledgling industrial units.

Excise duty exemption for under garments used by people from all walks of life must be given. Or else, total duty exemption may be granted to all the under garments priced under Rs. 250.

New plans and schemes must be evolved to manufacture agro fuel to save industrial units from the onslaught of price rise in petroleum products like petrol and diesel.

The Government must take steps to see that the local people's representatives are included in the committees and groups pertaining to relevant industries. For instance, the people's representatives of Tiruppur must find a place in committees and groups meant for textile units.

Suitable changes and reforms must be brought about in our education system to see that mere paper degrees are not granted but career oriented professional courses are available more in number.

Guidance and assistance must be extended to promote export of products manufacturers in India.

When industrial units are to be set up, the procedure must be streamlined and it must be transparent and simple to avoid undue delay in obtaining necessary clearance and licence.

With these words, I conclude.

* SHRI P. KUMAR (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI): I would like to express my views on the Demands for grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 2012-13. The Commerce and Industry sectors plays significant role in our country's economy and provide substantial contribution for the development of our country. The formulation of policy and implementation of various provisions thereof made by the government reflects in the outcome of the commerce and industry of the country. So, it is important to the government to provide more importance to this sector.

In this regard, I place a few of my suggestion for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The condition of micro, small and medium enterprises in the country is miserable. The rising number of sick micro, small and medium enterprises has insisted us the need for setting up a rehabilitation fund for reviving of such units. The reserve Bank of India has also recommended to the government to set up a rehabilitation fund for sick Micro Medium Units in the country. According to a report released by RBI, the number of sick units in Micro Medium sector has gone up by 16 percent to 90,141 units in March 2011 from 77,723 in March 2010.

Further, there is a need to implement a corporate governance code for SME sector and adoption of corporate governance framework by SMEs in India is indispensable for taking this sector to a higher growth. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister at this moment, the actions taken on the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India, to save the micro medium enterprises in the country since this unit provides a considerable percentage employment besides contributes a significant part for country's GDP.

Secondly, the government have notified the Special Economic Zones under the SEZ Act, 2005 and it was informed that the special economic zones have emerged as the major source of exports from the country. According to the Annual Report 2010-11 that as on 31st December, 2010, there are 130 SEZs which have commenced exports.

During the first nine months of the current year, exports from the SEZs have been to the tune of Rs. 2.23 lakh crore against exports of Rs. 2.21 lakh crore during the complete year of 2009-10. It is also informed that SEZs in India provide direct employment to over 6.44 lakh persons. The incremental employment generated by the SEZs in the short span of time, since the Act came into force, is of the order of 5.09 lakh persons. Even though it is informed that a number of new generation SEZs have made significant progress in terms of exports, employment and investment, but I am concerned about the misuse of lands allotted under Special Economic Zones in some parts of the country. The lands are acquired from farmers on nominal rate by the government giving certain assurance for proper compensation, employment. But the lands acquired for SEZ have not been used for the purpose. So the government should add provision to return land to those farmers if Special Economic Zone has not been established within the prescribed period.

Thirdly, the export of the country has been affected due to global economic condition. No doubt, that export constitutes to about 22 percent of GDP and it remains a viable economic activity. Therefore, the government must focus for the growth of exports of the country. The Indian exports are looking towards the government to provide suitable relief to exports in the upcoming Foreign Trade Policy which is scheduled to be released this month.

The government should provide necessary competitiveness to exports by providing lower rate of credit through re-introduction of interest subvention, rebating of State and Local Taxes, providing marketing support to Micro and Small Enterprises through creation of an Export Development Fund.

I further request the government to note that the growth rate deficit during the current year is higher in the country's trade history and it is a cause of concern and this could be bridged with increasing exports.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कौशाम्बी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे वर्ष 2012-13 बजट (सामान्य) अनुदानों की बकाया मांगों पर बोलने का मौका दिया, जो वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय से संबंधित हैं और बोलने से पहले मैं इनका समर्थन भी करना चाहूँगा। हमें इस बात की बड़ी आशा और उम्मीद है क्योंकि श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी को मैं बहुत पहले से जानता हूँ। यूथ कांग्रेस से इन्होंने राजनीति की शुरुआत की। उनके पीछे बैठे हुए माननीय मंत्री, श्री ज्योतिरादित्य सिंधिया जी नवयुवक हैं और देश के उद्योग और वाणिज्य पर योजनाएं बना रहे हैं। वाणिज्यिक क्षेत्र में दूसरे और पड़ोसी देशों से हमारे रिश्ते कैसे सुधरे, मेरे ख्याल से उस पर आपके बहुत अच्छे कदम उठेंगे। अभी जब हमारे सम्मानित मित्र, श्री दूबे जी शुरू कर रहे थे तो श्री सिंधिया जी ने कहा कि मंहगाई और बजट पर बोला जा रहा है। मैं अभी कुछ रेफरेंस दे रहा था, मंहगाई से और सस्ती से आपके मंत्रालय का प्रत्यक्ष रूप से मतलब है। क्योंकि हम बजट पर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और उसका दोनों से सकारात्मक तात्लुक है। लेकिन बाद में इन्होंने बड़ा संभाला और इन्होंने बहुत अच्छी बातें कहीं और मैं अपने आपको उनसे पूरी तरह से सम्बद्ध भी करता हूँ। जहां तक देखा गया है कि हमारा एक्सपोर्ट घटा है और इम्पोर्ट बढ़ा है। आज 185 बिलियन डालर का जो हमारा घाटा है, उसे हम कैसे पूरा करें, यह सोचने की बात है और दूसरी बात यह है कि आज पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी है। यह मैं नहीं कहता कि यह हिंदुस्तान में है। आज पूरा विश्व इससे जूझ रहा है। इससे उबर कर आप अपने मंत्रालय को और निर्यात और आयात उद्योगों को स्थापित करने के क्या प्रयास कर रहे हैं और क्या योजनाएं बन रही हैं।

हम सब लोगों की शुभकामनाएं हैं कि आप उसमें और आगे बढ़ें और इसमें हम लोगों का पूरा सहयोग भी है। आपने देशों में, विश्व व्यापार में आर्थिक आदान-प्रदान में संस्थागत ढांचा तैयार करने के लिए वाणिज्यिक कार्यालय खोले हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। विश्व के जितने भी देश हैं, लगभग सभी जगह आप वाणिज्यिक कार्यालय खोलिए। जितने प्राकृतिक संसाधन, संपदा, विभिन्न मौसम और पर्यावरण जो हमारे भारतवर्ष में है, मेरे ख्याल से अन्य देशों में नहीं है। हम अपनी इन संपदाओं से बहुत कुछ उत्पादन कर के आयात-निर्यात कर सकते हैं। हम लोग निहायत ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से आते हैं। आपके सामने आंकड़े भी नहीं दूँगे, हम लोग तो बिल्कुल गांव की भाषा बोलेंगे और बिल्कुल जनरल बात कहेंगे। आज आपको सबसे ज्यादा बढ़ावा कृषि क्षेत्र को देना चाहिए। आज भी हिंदुस्तान में 70 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं। हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीति किसान के उत्पादन पर ही निर्भर करती है। हमें उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

शत्रुघ्न जी, आपने भी देखा होगा कि कभी-कभी विशेषस्वरूप सड़कों पर दूध को बहाया जाता है। उसे देख कर बड़ा कष्ट होता है क्योंकि हम लोग तो दूध की पूजा करते हैं, गऊ माता और उसके गोबर की भी पूजा करते हैं। जब उसे सड़कों पर बहाया जाता है तो हमें बड़ा दुख होता है। किसान के उत्पाद में तमाम अनाज, सब्जियां, फल और कपास आदि शामिल हैं। आपको इनके लिए विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। जैसा कि निशिकांत जी ने बड़े विस्तार से कहा कि इसके लिए आपको शार्ट टर्म नहीं बल्कि दीर्घकालीन नीति बनानी पड़ेगी कि कभी भी चाहे कम या ज्यादा उत्पादन हो तो आपको उससे वंचित नहीं करना पड़ेगा। तभी यह देश विकसित और खुशहाल हो सकता है। केंद्रीय योजनाओं में क्षेत्रवार परिणाम देखें तो कई चीजों का समावेश आपके विभाग से संबंधित है। कृषि से संबंधित किरा-कलाप, ग्रामीण विकास, उर्जा के क्षेत्र, उद्योग, खनिज, परिवहन, संचार, विज्ञान प्रौद्योगिकी, पर्यावरण में आदि तमाम ऐसी सेवाएं हैं जिनका सीधा संबंध आपके विभाग से है। जहां तक सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्रों की बात है यह देखा गया है कि निजी क्षेत्र के तमाम संस्थानों को बढ़ावा कम मिल रहा है। सरकार की जो तमाम मिलें या

संस्थान हैं वे धीरे-धीरे बंद होते जा रहे हैं। इलाहाबाद में नैनी एक जगह है, जिसे औद्योगिक क्षेत्र कहा जाता है। वहां बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी फैक्ट्रियां, आईटीआई, भारत पंप कंप्रेसर, स्वदेशी कॉटन मिल आदि बहुत सी फैक्ट्रियां लगी हुई हैं। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे वे सब बंद होने की कगार पर हैं। कई तो बंद भी हो गई हैं और बहुत सी बीमार हैं।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : महोदय, अभी तो मैंने अपनी बात शुरू की है और मेरे दल से कोई अन्य सदस्य बोलने वाला भी नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय: आपकी पार्टी का समय केवल दस मिनट का है। आप जल्दी-जल्दी बोलिए क्योंकि अभी काफी वक्ता हैं।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : महोदय, आज निजी क्षेत्रों को भी बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है। मंहगाई की बढ़ती लागत का सामना करने के लिए आपने शुल्कों में जो वृद्धि की है, उससे भी उद्योग जगत काफी चिंतित हुआ है।

महोदय, अब मैं समाप्त करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि आपने घंटी बजा दी है, मैं कुछ कह भी नहीं सकता हूं। किसानों की बात तो मैंने कह दी है। जहां तक देखा गया है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की तुलना में निजी क्षेत्र किसी भी कारोबार को चलाने में ज्यादा सक्षम नहीं है, जबकि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के जो भी संस्थान हैं, वे भ्रष्टाचार या काहिली के क्षेत्र में हैं। आज हम औले-पौले दामों पर निजी क्षेत्रों को सौंपने के लिए मजबूर हुए हैं, लेकिन हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि उन पर भी अंकुश लगायें कि वे जो भी उत्पाद कर रहे हैं, उसका सही रूप में प्रयोग हो पा रहा है या नहीं, आयात-निर्यात में वे सहयोग दे रहे हैं या नहीं। रही कागज के आयात शुल्क पर 25 परसेंट से घटाकर आपने शून्य कर दिया है, मेरे ख्याल से यह हर जगह प्रयोग होता है, इससे इसकी भी कीमतें बढ़ सकती हैं। लौह अयस्क के क्षेत्र में प्रसंस्करण के लिए आपने आयातित मशीनों पर शुल्क में कटौती की है, इससे जो खनन उद्योगों से जुड़े हुए लोग हैं, वे चिंतित हैं और उन्हें यह अच्छा नहीं लग रहा है।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि 99.5 परसेंट से ज्यादा शुद्धता वाले सोने के सिक्के और 99.5 परसेंट से ज्यादा शुद्धता वाले चांदी के सिक्कों के उत्पाद शुल्क को आपने मुक्त किया है। दूसरी तरफ चांदी के ब्रांडेड आभूषण भी उत्पाद शुल्क से मुक्त हैं, लेकिन गांव, देहात और शहरों में धंधा कर रहे जो हमारे स्वर्णकार हैं, उनके अनब्रांडेड आभूषणों पर आपने 1 परसेंट उत्पाद शुल्क बढ़ाया था। इसके विरोध में पूरे देश में बड़े पैमाने पर इन्होंने अपनी दुकानों को बंद रखा। इस पर भी विचार करने की जरूरत है। देखा गया है उद्योग और सेवा क्षेत्र पर कर की दरों को आपने बढ़ाया है, कल्याणकारी योजनाओं पर बजट में जो पैसे खर्च किये हैं, इसमें भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा कि उद्योग जगत इससे अपने को कमजोर न समझे, वे पीछे न रहें।

सभापति महोदय : ठीक है।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : वे चिंतित न हों, इनकी तरफ भी हमें बढ़ावा देना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने ही घोषणा की है, पाकिस्तान से संबंधों में सुधार की जो बात कही गयी है, उसमें मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उस सुधार में पाकिस्तान ने कुछ चीजों के निर्यात के लिए वस्तु फिक्स की हैं। रिशतों में सुधार के लिए 6,800 उत्पादों के निर्यात का फैसला लिया है और जो सूची बनायी गयी है, उसमें केवल 1200 वस्तु शामिल हैं। मैन्युफैक्चरिंग क्षेत्र में माननीय मंत्री जी आपने कहा था कि 10 करोड़ नौकरियों के सृजन का लक्ष्य हमने रखा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है।

सभापति महोदय : आपकी पार्टी का समय पूरा हो गया है।

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : 7 नये औद्योगिक शहर स्थापित करने का आपने निर्णय लिया है, जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश में दादरी है। मैं मांग करना चाहूंगा कि मंत्री जी आप पूर्वांचल में भी एक औद्योगिक शहर की स्थापना करें ताकि जो बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के लोग हैं, वहां भी उत्पादन होता है, वहां कालीन का, साड़ियों का और वहां तमाम बुनकर हैं, उनको उससे फायदा मिलेगा। चूंकि आप बार-बार टोक रहे हैं, मुझे बहुत सारे प्वाइंट बोलने थे, मैं बोल भी नहीं पा रहा हूं, इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

* SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (UDUPI-CHICKMAGALUR) : India dominates the world production of areca nut producing almost half of the nuts produced in the world. It has also got the maximum area covered under the betel nut cultivation as compared to other nut producing countries of the world. India has an annual production figure of around 330000 metric tones and the plantation is cultivated over 2,90,000 hectares in the country. Productivity- wise, the country stands fourth in the world producing areca nut @ 1.189 tons per hectare.

Karnataka is the leading Areca nut producing state in India involved in the production approximately 40% of the country's produce. The regions in Karnataka that hold the major share in the total state production are Dakshin Kannada, Shimoga, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Mysore, Kolar, Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Dharwad. The two varieties of betel nuts i.e. white and red varieties, the first one dominates the

production in the country having a percentage share of 60%.

The price of the red variety is currently around Rs. 130-140 a kg, while the price of the white variety is around Rs. 100-110 a kg. The cost of cultivation of the white 'areca nut' is Rs. 114 per kg and for the red one is Rs. 148 per kg. It had included the annual maintenance cost of the areca nut plantation, interest expenses and the establishment cost when calculating the production cost. This makes 'areca nut' cultivation not a very lucrative proposition. The input costs for the production of coffee have been increased. So there is a need to review the production cost for red and white areca nut.

My next point is about the diseases in areca nut plantations.

Areca palm is affected by a number of diseases. Some of the diseases are seasonal while others occur throughout the year. Following are the few major diseases.

1. Koleroga or Mahali: It is a widespread fungal disease occurring in all the areca growing tracts causing economic losses usually as high as 80% or even total crop loss.
2. Bud rot: This disease is also caused by the same organism causing Koleroga.
3. Yellow leaf disease: The symptoms appear as yellowing of the leaves in the margins and progress inwards interspersed with green stripes. The kernel of the affected nuts are usually dark brown in colour and is unsuitable for chewing.
4. Anabe roga: Infected palm exhibits symptoms of severe draught with yellowing of outer **whorl** of leaves which at later stage droops. Roots of diseased palms show varying degrees of discoloration, rotting and brittleness.
5. Collar rot: Collar rot of seedlings is an important disease occurring in nursery.
6. Bacterial leaf stripe. This will be creamy white in the early stages but turns to grey or yellowish flakes or fine granules or irregular yellowish masses on drying. Infection leads to partial or complete blighting of leaf.
7. Nut splitting.
8. Sunscorch and stem breaking.

Because of the fact that a large part of the areca nut is consumed within the country itself, the export potential of India is limited. India somewhat exports small quantities of the nut in its processed form to the neighbouring countries. It does not have to import the commodity, as the production in the country seems to satisfy the domestic consumption demand. Areca nut is being grown in 2.13 lakh hectares in Karnataka. Yellow leaf disease in 10, 400 hectares of land has affected farmers growing areca nut in those areas. Subsidies should be provided to farmers under Areca Rejuvenation program.

Areca nut prices in India have been hit by the escalating imports, which have pushed down the demand for local varieties particularly the white areca nut. With the lifting of restriction on import of areca nut, the flow of areca nuts from countries like Indonesia has gone up. The gutka and pan manufacturers are mixing the imported areca nuts with the superior domestic variety, which had led to a fall in the demand for the local production.

India is the highest producer of areca nut with a production of around 3.3 lakh tones and a total acreage under cultivation of 2.64 lakh hectares, with Karnataka and Kerala accounting for nearly 72 per cent of the total production.

Over six million people are engaged in areca nut cultivation, processing and trade. More than 85 per cent of the area under cultivation is made up of small and marginal holdings. Among the two varieties white nuts have a share of 60 per cent. India is also the largest consumer with around 3.2 lakh tones.

The following factors include the areca nut market:

- Weather conditions
- Government policies over the pricing of betel nut
- Carryover stocks
- Growth of the consumer industries
- Government politics over the consumer industries.

Apart from these more numbers of intermediaries, lack of information about prices, low producer's share in consumer price (30-40%) and farmers are not able to get for value addition.

Areca nut cultivators are facing several problems due to decline of areca nut export trade and health problems of areca nut producers etc. To solve their problems, a comprehensive scheme should be implemented. Besides this, the recommendations of the Gorak Singh Committee may kingly implemented in toto.

India produces around 30,00,000 tonnes of coffee in a crop year, which constitutes around 2,00,000 tonnes of robusta and 100,000 tonnes of Arabica. While 70 per cent of Indian coffee is exported to European Union nations, Russia and other parts of the world, the rest is consumed domestically. However, the Centre should come out with a relief package to coffee growers reeling under debt and a fall in export business due to their inability to compete with Vietnamese and Colombian planters. The government should be sensitive towards the problems of coffee growers.

I would like to urge upon the Government to implement various measures like improvement in existing schemes in the plantation sector alongwith discovery of new disease-resistant strains in the 12th five year plan to improve production and productivity of the commodity.

In order to protect the interests of coffee exporters some schemes similar to the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme (DEPB) and interest subvention should be implemented. There is also a need to increase mechanization subsidy to planters along with a plan for allocation on marketing development. "In the wake of labour shortages in coffee growing regions, provision for higher mechanization subsidy would help to tide over this problem.

There is also a need to waive an accumulated and capitalized interest on special coffee term loans (SCTL) taken by large and medium growers from 2006 till June 30, 2011. Growers had borrowed loans

under the SCTL package in 2002 with a repayment period of nine years. With one year remaining, we are still finding it difficult to repay the loan and have asked the Government to waive the interest accumulated.

Domestic coffee exporters and planters are increasingly seeking eco-friendly certification from international certifying bodies like UTZ Rainforest and Fair trade in their bid to get higher premium over competing produce in the international market as well as a premium over prices. Coffee estates from major growing regions of Coorg and Chikmagalur were seeking such certification. UTZ , Rainforest, Fair trade among others are the international certifying agencies, which certify an estate on the basis of good agricultural and business practices, social criteria and environment parameters.

Such certified coffee, in turn, fetches higher premium over competing produce from other nations and over current international prices. While premiums are low at the time of high prices in international futures, it is usually higher by 20-30 per cent over competing produce from Brazil and Vietnam. However, said certification was done for getting long term dividend as organizational rules, sound crop practices, efficient use of natural resources became a part of the coffee production process.

I would like to quote that some export houses are of the opinion that international certification will help domestic planters to get right price at the time of crisis in the international market. "While prices are high, certified coffee may not give planters a distinct price advantage, but it would definitely be of help during crisis period." Hence, I would request the union government to pay adequate attention in this regard and take suitable steps to ensure welfare of coffee growers.

The economy in 2010-11 witnessed a growth of 8.4 per cent during the year but suffered a moderation in both GDP and industrial growth in 2011-12. While the GDP grew below the rate of 8 per cent for the past four quarters, industrial growth decelerated at 2.6 per cent in the third quarter of the current fiscal. It was informed that high input capital cost and uncertainties in the global economy constrained the growth of the manufacturing sector which accounts for nearly 16 per cent of GDP. The manufacturing sector grew at the rate of meager 0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2011-12.

The deceleration in industrial growth may largely be attributed to the macro economic factors like decline in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation which affected the demand for both capital goods and consumer goods. While the rate of growth of consumption expenditure moderated from an average of 8 per cent in 2010-11 to 5.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2011-12, the rate of growth for Gross Fixed Capital Formation turned negative in the second quarter of 2011-12 and remained so in the third quarter as well. The situation may continue to be grim on account of the under performance of the construction sector.

My next point is about industrial development of the country. The economy of the country was affected by the hardening of interest rates resulting in increased cost of capital. Also, the tight monetary policy pursued by RBI resulted in moderation in the rate of growth of flow of credit to industry. Year on year, rate of growth of credit to industry had reached a level of 26.7 per cent in May 2011 which declined to 19.8 per cent in December 2011.

The industrial growth which peaked to 15.5 per cent in 2007-08 has started decelerating due to global economic melt down. There has been a modest recovery in industrial growth to 5.3 per cent in 2009-10

and 8.2 per cent in 2010-11. In the current year, so far, the sustained slowdown in the industrial growth reached a dismal 4.7 per cent in October 2011 and stood miserably at 1.8 per cent in December, 2011. The cumulative growth in April-December was at 3.6 per cent.

So, there should not be any failure on the part of industrial clusters to achieve the envisaged milestones. There is also a need for effective monitoring of the Project Management Agencies (PMAs) in executing the projects in a specified time frame. There should be an end to the lackadaisical attitude of the Department.

Increase in merchandise exports in the first half of 2011-12 – 40% export growth has decreased in the third quarter of 2011-12, while imports have remained high, partly because of continued high international oil price. At the same time, foreign institutional investments flows have declined. Agricultural exports-share in world trade 1.7% (\$23.2 billion in 2010). Imports 17.5 billion-share in world trade 1.2 %. Fisheries contributed 0.7% of total GDP. Fishing activities are reported to have provided livelihood to over 14 million people. In 2010-11, apart from being a major foreign exchange earner (Economic Survey 2011-12 page No. 193), value of exports during 2010-11- Rs. 12, 901 crores.

The Marine Products Exports Development Authority functions under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Role: 1. Promotion of raw material production by capture

2. Culture fisheries
3. Processing
4. Marketing
5. Extension
6. Export standards and training in various aspects of the industries. India has a coastline of 8,129 kms, 2.02 million sq. km of EEZ and 0.5 million km of continental shelf.

Exploitable Fishery Resources to the tune of 3.9 million tons, of which 3.2 million tons are presently exploited. India is one among the biggest seafood processing hub in Asia with 421 processing units out of which 237 units have been approved by European Union with a freezing capacity of over 16,202 MT/day.

With a vision to make India a leading player in seafood production and processing, though Fisheries is a state subject, the centre has to take more responsibility to see that the export of fishing products does not decline-it should increase institutions are doing good job.

Network for Fish Quality Management and Sustainable Fishing-Technology development to be decimated to ground level. I request the Hon'ble Minister to upgrade the MPEDA office in Karnataka.

Living condition of fishermen, their life is at stake when they go for fishing in deep sea. They have to face rough weather and no proper accommodation. Even if they have a small piece of land for construction of house, C.R.Z problem is there. Their life is not insured.

In Karnataka, when I was Minister for Port and Fisheries, we had given sales tax exemption to buy diesel. I request the Government of India to give grant.

- extra quota of kerosene for out board engine fishing boats that helps small fishermen.
- Women folk are already into marketing.
- Help them to improve their business by funding their self help groups or societies. More vehicle to transport fish to market at subsidized rates also. Ice boxes for storage.

As for coffee, thanks to Government for helping small holders-waive of interest of medium and large producers.

*SHRI O.S. MANIAN (MAYILADUTHURAI): Let me record my views on the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. This Ministry in my opinion is vital and is like the backbone of our country's economy and forms the basis of the commercial and industrial activities of the people of the country.

Statistical data of Commerce and Industry at a global level shows us the success story of prospering countries both in production and exports. But in our country we find a setback to both the production and exports though we have a record from time immemorial both in manufacturing and exports. Why this has happened? Is it because our demands have increased? Or is it because our production has come down? This needs to be looked into. Even to meet our own requirements, we are resorting to import of goods. This only emphasizes the need to review our policy of manufacturing and policy on production. For instance, even for onion and sugar, at times we have to depend on imports. Hence, I would like to reiterate that the union government must concentrate on to the production of tea, coffee, rubber, cashew, cardamom and pepper. In order to enhance production, liberal financial assistance must be forthcoming to the small and marginal farmers.

At this juncture, I would like to urge upon the Centre to ensure protection to our retail trading. When multi national companies are allowed to operate in the retail sector, it will affect our small traders in a big way. Hence, the union government must never allow MNCs in the retail trade. In the name of free trade, in the era of liberalization, we must not open up the floodgates of imports. We must know the quantum of our demands and allow import to such an extent that it does not come in the way of our manufacturers and those who produce for us.

Handicrafts and Handloom sectors provide job opportunities to ordinary people. This goes on from the ancient times. But now we find these two sectors

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil

are greatly affected. In order to protect our traditional expertise in these fields and to ensure the traditional livelihood opportunities, the government must drastically bring down or entirely do away with the tariff on exports on handicrafts goods, handloom products, silk sarees, bed covers and knit-wear products. This would help the rural folk in a big way bringing solace in their lives.

The stipulations and restrictions in the name of environment are coming as an unmanageable impediment to our industrial growth. These restrictions are seriously hampering the production activities of the entrepreneurs both in the small, marginal, medium scale sectors. They are faced with hardships. They cannot afford to raise huge funds to meet the requirements of the Environment Department. So the government must set up the required infrastructure. This would help us to ensure resilience in the industry ensuring industrial growth.

As of now, we are allowing MNCs to manufacture life-saving drugs and import it in a big way in our country. This comes in the way of our determining the prices of such drugs. Since they are manufactured by MNCs elsewhere we are not able to go for testing the quality. So there is an urgent need to see that we produce life-saving drugs in our country and we must attain self-sufficiency at that. I urge upon the union government to take necessary steps in this regard at the earliest.

It is also necessary to put in place a regulatory mechanism to determine the prices of manufactured goods. That will take care of the interests of product manufacturers, the world of commerce and also the consumers. The Centre must look into this to help both the manufacturers and consumers.

We must have Special Economic Zones but at the same time it should not cause problems to the locals in the areas in which they are to be established. We must resort to consensual approach specially when we go in for land acquisition to set up SEZs.

In our country minerals are dug out and taken to ports and exported to foreign countries all in an illegal way. It has come to notice that this has happened in Karnataka till recently. It was raised in this august house. Centre must pay attention to stem this problem as it would cost huge loss to the nation and its exchequer.

With this, I conclude.

*DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (INNER MANIPUR): I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

Our country, India is emerging as a upper power-an economic super power. Our growth has been consistent enough for the last many years. The world is watching us with envy. It is a matter of pride that our leaders in the Government, also in the Party had indicated to the European Union that we can play a crucial role to bail out them from their financial mess crisis. This shows our confidence and also our financial stability and economic prowess.

However, even after 63 years of independence, you will be stunned to learn the fact that there is hardly any industrial growth in the entire North East. There is some semblance of industrialization in Assam. But they are also not worth-mentioning. There is hardly any mega industrial or commercial activity which can employ thousands of people except tea gardens, that too were developed by the Britishers.

Private companies and multi-national companies do not want to come to the Northeast, because of the inconducive law and order situation there. The law and order situation is bad in my parts of the Northeast because of insurgency. Why there is insurgency? It is because of under development and pathetic economic condition of the people. Why the economy is so bad there? It is because there is no industrialization and commercialization. So, it is a kind of vicious circle. We need to break this vicious circle.

I strongly believe that the answer lies with industrialization, commercialization and overall development of the region. It is the responsibility of the State and Union Government to provide security to the people and to companies who want to do business in the Northeast region. We need to provide protection to the lives and properties of those industrialist and capitalist who came to do business in the Northeast. Along with their safety and security, all kinds of incentives must be extended

to them. Tax holiday to the newly set up industrial units in the Northeast is always a welcome step. But we need to give more incentives to the industrial and commercial activities in terms of cess concessions, loans and government assistance. Otherwise, industrial and commercial activities in the Northeast will always remain dismal as usual.

For the last few years, we have been trying to establish a Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN countries. I believe, we are still endeavouring to have such a Free Trade Agreement with ASEAN. If it happens, this will open a floodgate of opportunities in terms of trade and commerce for India and as well for the ASEAN countries. It will also bring about remarkable expansion and development in industrial production and activities. Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Minister to take up this issue of Free Trade agreement with ASEAN with the Ministry of External Affairs and pursue it seriously together. Each and every Member of ASEAN may be engaged separately so that we have desired result. In fact, a free trade with ASEAN will certainly prove to be a boon for our economy, particularly trade and commerce. There was a proposal to build a Trans Asian High Way from India to Singapore. There was a lot of hue and cry about it some years back. Now-a-days we are not hearing about it. In fact the road network between India and Singapore via Myanmar and Thailand is already in existence. The only thing required is to improve it and officialise it. Such an International Highway will certainly boost our trade and commerce with the neighbouring countries. Please take up this matter with the concerned Ministry that is the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

Tourism is considered as one of the largest industries in the world. Yes of course, there is a huge potential for tourism industry in the North East. But who is going to take the initiative? For developing tourism industry, we need infrastructures like roads, rail links, air links, hotels etc; we need to provide safety and security to the tourists; we need to remove all the restrictions on the movement of tourists and visitors-that means we need to do away with the Protected Area Permit (PAP) or Restricted Area Permit (RAP) and Inner Line Permit. The State Governments along with the Union Government must work together seriously of the development of tourism industry in the North East. If we are really serious in our efforts, we can certainly bring about a Tourism Revolution in the Northeast and it can certainly redeem the entire Northeast from the doom to economic boom. Finally, I support the DFG pertaining to Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[*SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA \(KOPPAL\)](#): I would like to express my views on a very important issue pertaining to the problem of pomegranate growers in Karnataka. My parliamentary constituency, Koppal in the state of Karnataka and many of the northern Karnataka districts region were once known for its export quality pomegranate. Unfortunately these days, our pomegranate growers are facing great difficulties in its cultivation. Problems like shortage of water, bacterial blights, fungus disease have destroyed a major portion of pomegranate gardens. The production of pomegranate has come down. The revenue loss is estimated at around Rs. 100 crores. As a result of this, most of our farmers in Karnataka are unable to clear the growing debt.

The region had thousands of hectares of land under pomegranate cultivation. But now the area has shrunk to a few hectares. Withered pomegranate plantations can be seen all around. Many farmers have uprooted

the plantations. They are now used as firewood. The farmers elsewhere in the district are also in a similar plight. As the nature's fury continues, there is not much hope left among them. Unlike foodgrains, horticulture requires heavy investment. Crores of rupees have been invested by farmers, but it has gone down the drain as most of the plantations have withered.

The horticulturists, particularly pomegranate growers have been trapped in the vicious circle of debt. The Government should waive the interest on loans and also principal amount.

Before the year 2000, the area of horticulture was 52,870 hectares but it came down to 24,770 hectares last year. And in one year, the area has shrunk at least by 40 per cent. If the district fails to get an early spell of rains, they fear, another 20 per cent of plantations will wither. The area of pomegranates withered is 2,925 hectares.

Therefore, I would like to urge the government for an urgent need for intervention. As most of the internal sources of water have dried up, farmers are trying to transport water from far away places. The Government must bear the cost of water transportation.

Government should also encourage small and marginal pomegranate farmers by providing support price of up to Rs. 1 lakh to take up farm activities, such as leveling land, digging wells and bore wells, installing drip irrigation, supplying seeds and manure, among others. There is also a need to provide 50 per cent subsidy on tools worth upto Rs. 5 lakhs to encourage mechanization in all kinds of agriculture particularly in horticulture.

The Customer Hire Centre (CHC) scheme should be extended to agricultural cooperative societies. The government should support agriculture cooperative societies to buy the tools and rent them out to needy farmers.

Sona Masuri is a medium-grain rice grown largely in the Indian States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. It is light weight and aromatic, and considered to be of premium quality. This premium variety of rice is mainly exported to USA, Canada, Europe, Australia, Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East countries like Saudi, UAE and Qatar, etc. Sona Masuri is largely considered to be a healthy dish as it contains less starch and is easily digestible. In Karnataka, it is mainly cultivated in Raichur, Koppal and Bellary districts. The best quality Sona Masuri rice can be found in the regions like Sindhanur and Gangavathi region of Raichur and Koppal Districts of Karnataka. Therefore, I request the Government to take necessary steps to promote Sona Masuri rice in a large scale, so that our farmers would get better price for their produce.

My next point is about industrial development of the country.

The economy in 2010-11 witnessed a growth of 8.4 percent during the year but suffered a moderation in both GDP and industrial growth in 2011-12. While the GDP grew below the rate of 8 percent for the past four quarters, industrial growth decelerated at 2.6 percent in the third quarter of the current fiscal. It was informed that high input capital cost and uncertainties in the global economy constrained the growth of the manufacturing sector which grew at the rate of a meager 0.4 percent in the third quarter of 2011-12.

The deceleration in industrial growth may largely be attributed to the macro economic factors like decline in the rate of growth of consumption expenditure and Gross Fixed Capital Formation which affected the demand for both capital goods and consumer goods. While the rate of growth of consumption expenditure

moderated from an average of 8 percent in 2010-11 to 5.9 percent in the third quarter of 2011-12, the rate of growth for Gross Fixed Capital Formation turned negative in the second quarter of 2011-12 and remained so in the third quarter as well. The situation may continue to be grim on account of the under performance of the construction sector.

The economy of the country was affected by the hardening of interest rates resulting in increased cost of capital. Also, the tight monetary policy pursued by RBI resulted in moderation in the rate of growth of flow of credit to industry. Year on year, rate of growth of credit to industry had reached a level of 26.7 percent in May, 2011 which declined to 19.8 percent in December, 2011.

The industrial growth which peaked to 15.5 percent in 2007-08 has started decelerating due to global economic meltdown. There has been a modest recovery in industrial growth to 5.3 percent in 2009-10 and 8.2 percent in 2010-11. In the current year, so far, the sustained slowdown in the industrial growth reached a dismal 4.7 percent in October, 2011 and stood miserably at 1.8 percent in December, 2011; the cumulative growth in April-December was at 3.6 percent.

The Index of eight core industries moderated to 5.8 percent during 2010-11 compared to 6.6 percent in 2009-10. Growth of Crude Oil (11.9 percent), Natural Gas (11.9 percent) and Steel (8.9 percent). The deceleration was led by a moderate growth in Electricity (5.6 percent), Cement (4.5 percent), Refinery (3.0 percent), Fertilizers (0.0 percent) and a negative growth in Coal (-0.2 percent).

The recent political instability in the Middle East and North Africa, rising international commodity prices, particularly crude, and the US debt and Euro –zone crises has accentuated concerns regarding the revival of the global economy. The slackening of external demand and capital outflows resulting from those global uncertainties are certain concerns demanding attention on the part of Government.

In the Budget estimation for the year 2011-12 Plan, the allocation for the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion was Rs. 1300 crores which reduced to Rs. 1107 crore in Revised Estimate 2011-12.

In the Budget estimation for the year 2012-13, the Plan allocation for industries has been increased to Rs. 1365 crores. The Standing Committee in its report said that the poor progress in utilization of funds is mainly due to framing up of half-baked schemes, poor evaluation and monitoring mechanism and ineffective appraisal before appointment of implementing agencies. Therefore, the Department will review these schemes with a view to overcome these constraints so that the enhanced outlay for the financial year 2012-13 will be fully utilized.

I would suggest that the government should take steps to implement the Committee's recommendations to solve the problems prevailing in the sector so that there should not be any failure on the part of industrial clusters to achieve the envisaged milestones. There is also a need for effective monitoring of the Project Management Agencies (PMAs) in executing the projects in a specified time frame. There should be an end to the lackadaisical attitude of the Department.

श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर): महोदय, वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग के नियंत्रणाधीन अनुदान मांगों पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, चूंकि हमारा देश किसान प्रधान देश है, इसलिए मैं अपने नीति-नियामकों के समक्ष किसानों के बारे में एक चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, 15 दिन पहले हमारे यहां अक्षय तृतीया का त्यौहार था। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया और चैनल्स ने यह कहा कि 15 टन सोना हमारे देश में अक्षय तृतीया के दिन बिका। मुझे एक उत्सुकता हुई और उस उत्सुकतावश मैंने अपने मनरेगा के साथियों से पूछा कि क्या आपने अक्षय तृतीया के दिन कुछ खरीदा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने नहीं खरीदा। फिर मैंने अपने तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारी साथियों से पूछा कि क्या अक्षय तृतीया पर आपने कुछ खरीदा तो उन्होंने कहा कि हमने भी कुछ नहीं खरीदा। फिर मैंने अपने मित्रों जो दूध के किसान हैं, कपास के किसान हैं, उनसे पूछा, **16.00hrs**

बाकी किसानों से भी पूछा। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने तो नहीं खरीदा। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी नीतियाँ बनें, लेकिन हम किसानों के साथ कितना न्याय कर रहे हैं? माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे पास कुछ किसानों की फसलों का इतना अधिक उत्पादन है कि उसको रखने की भी जगह नहीं है। फिर हम अल्पकालिक नीतियाँ क्यों कृषि क्षेत्र में बनाते हैं? क्यों नहीं हम दीर्घकालीन नीतियाँ बनाते? हम अपने देश की आवश्यकता और अपने देश के मूल्यों पर दूध ले लेते लेकिन यूरोपीय देशों में हमें जो दूध बेचना है, उससे हम किसान को बहुत लाभ दिला सकते थे, लेकिन नीतियाँ स्पष्ट नहीं हैं। यही हाल कपास का है। हमारे यहाँ केला है।

माननीय सभापति जी, रबड़ का फसल बीमा हो, यह अच्छी बात है। चाय का फसल बीमा हो, अच्छी बात है। हमारे यहाँ केला है, संतरा है, सेब है, इसका उत्पादन करने वाले किसानों का कोई माई-बाप नहीं है। इन किसानों की ऐसी हालत है कि उनका अगर उत्पादन हो जाए तो जो हालत प्याज की पुगे में है, जो हालत टमाटर की हरियाणा में है, वही हालत हमारे यहाँ सेब और संतरे जैसे अमूल्य फलों की है। आज प्रदेश के लोग यहाँ आकर बैठे हुए हैं। विक्टोरिया दूध लाकर बहाया गया क्योंकि हम जो दूध का व्यापार करते थे, उसको बंद कर दिया गया। सबसे पहले कृपा करके यह सरकार और मंत्रालय देखे कि जो किसान उत्पादित अवयव हैं, उनके निर्यात की व्यवस्था हो। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि भारत की आवश्यकता पूरी न हो और आप निर्यात करें। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि भारत की आवश्यकता भारत के मूल्यों के अनुसार पूरी करके आप दुनिया के देशों में उत्पाद भेजकर अपने किसानों को लाभ देने की व्यवस्था करें।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे यहाँ उद्योग की बात होती है। यह बात भी सही है कि अब तक हमने 3418 इकाइयों को बंद कर दिया। इससे 2,35,856 कामगार बेकार हो गए। लेकिन हमारे बेरोज़गारों का भविष्य क्या है? जिस देश में श्रम की कीमत नहीं होगी, उस देश का भला होने वाला नहीं है। मैं अदब के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी हमारे नीति नियामक हैं, जो भी नीतियाँ हम बनाते हैं, अगर श्रम को भी आपने सर्वोपरि माना होता तो आज न आपके उद्योगों की दुर्दशा होती और न देश में बेरोज़गारों की बड़ी फौज खड़ी होती। आपका जो उत्पादन घट गया है, आपके उपादन की गुणवत्ता इतनी खराब हुई कि उसको कोई खरीदने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। चाहे वह सरकारी सैक्टर का औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो या प्राइवेट सैक्टर का औद्योगिक उत्पादन हो, आज गाँव का आम आदमी भी चाईना के मोबाइल और स्विचों पर विश्वास करता है, लेकिन आपके स्विचों और आपके मोबाइल पर विश्वास नहीं करता। यह हमारी गुणवत्ता की स्थिति है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रम की क्या स्थिति है? कैसे हम उद्योग क्षेत्र में पनप पाएँगे?

हमारे यहाँ कुशीनगर में एक मैत्रेय परियोजना है। इस परियोजना में भारत सरकार ने एक समझौता किया कि 50 किलोमीटर के अंदर प्रदूषण नहीं होगा। हमारा जनपद देवरिया भी 50 किलोमीटर के अंदर है। उस 50 किलोमीटर के अंदर प्रदूषण के नाम पर क्या होगा यह आप देखिये। 2004 में यह समझौता हुआ और 2004 के बाद यह बीआरजीएफ से प्रभावित जनपद कुशीनगर है और हमारा देवरिया जनपद तो कभी बीआरजीएफ नहीं किया गया, लेकिन ऐसे जनपद में च्यूडा लगाने का उद्योग भी नहीं लग सकता, उसको परमीशन नहीं मिलेगी। किसान जो गन्ना चीनी मिल को नहीं दे पाता था, वह किसान अपना कैशर चलाया करता था, लेकिन उसको परमीशन नहीं मिलेगी। राइस मिल की परमीशन नहीं मिलेगी लेकिन उसी कुशीनगर बौद्धिक स्थल से नेशनल हाईवे जाता है जहाँ हज़ारों गाड़ियाँ सुबह से शाम तक कार्बन उत्सर्जन करेंगी, उसको डाइवर्ट करने की कोई योजना नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो गाँव का किसान है, वह अपने उद्योगों की परमीशन मांगता रहा, नहीं मिली, लेकिन वहीं पर हाटा में चीनी मिल की परमीशन मिल गई।

सभापति जी, हमारे क्षेत्र के उद्योगों की जो हालत है, उन उद्योगों की हालत मैं आपसे एक मिनट में बयान करना चाहता हूँ। हर तहसील स्तर पर आपने इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया बनाए हैं। इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया का एलॉटमेंट तो दिखता है लेकिन उस इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया में उद्योग नहीं दिखते। अगर किसी तरह से उद्योग लग गए हैं तो उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की चीनी और पेपर मिलों की बात करना चाहता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई भी छोटे से छोटा और बड़े से बड़ा उद्योग पवन ऊर्जा का उत्पादन नहीं कर सकता है, क्योंकि उस पर प्रतिबंध लगा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में पूर्वांचल में पवन ऊर्जा का उत्पादन बड़े उद्योग करते। उत्तर प्रदेश की कागज फैक्टरी 14 प्रतिशत टैक्स देगी। एक ही लागत और एक ही उत्पादन होने के बावजूद और जहाँ से सभापति महोदय आप आते हैं, उतरांचल में कागज उत्पादन करने वाले को मात्र दो से ढाई प्रतिशत ही टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे पूरे देश के लोग उतरांचल के कागज को ही खरीदेंगे, क्यों उत्तर प्रदेश के कागज को खरीदेंगे! इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में समान नीति होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं सब्सिडी के ऊपर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। पचास लाख से ऊपर औद्योगिक निवेश करने वाली औद्योगिक इकाइयों को पांच लाख रुपए सब्सिडी का प्रावधान है। यह सब्सिडी अधिकारियों के हवाले हो जाती है। मंत्रालय को यह देखना चाहिए, माननीय मंत्री जी आप तो समाज से जुड़े हैं और अच्छे तेवर के नेता हैं। लेकिन क्या इस बात का सर्वेक्षण हुआ कि सभी औद्योगिक घराने केवल मॉल खोल रहे हैं, ग्लोबल हॉस्पिटल खोल रहे हैं, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक स्टोर खोल रहे हैं। किसान आधारित उद्योग लगाने में उनकी रुचि खत्म होती जा रही है। मेरी मांग है कि किसान आधारित उद्योगों में ही सब्सिडी दी जानी चाहिए और किसी उद्योग को सब्सिडी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

डॉ. मोनाज़िर हसन (बेगूसराय): सभापति महोदय, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, यह गांधी का देश है और बड़े संघर्ष के बाद इस देश के आजादी के लड़ाकों ने इस देश को आजाद कराने का काम किया था। लेकिन मुझे बड़े खेद और दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि वह महात्मा गांधी जिनके नेतृत्व में देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी गई, उन गांधी जी की विरासत और नेहरू जी की विरासत यह कांग्रेस पार्टी है, जो आज यूपीए की हुकूमत है।

16.08 hrs (Dr. Girija Vyas in the Chair)

सभापति महोदय, मुझे बड़े खेद के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस देश से अंग्रेज चले गए, लेकिन अंग्रेज परस्ती का जुनून हमारे जहन से नहीं उतर सका। हमने गांधी जी के आदर्शों और उनके उसूलों की हत्या करने का काम किया है। कुटीर उद्योग, एग्रीकल्चर और पशुपालन का नारा गांधी जी ने दिया था, लेकिन वे आज इस मुल्क से मिटते चले जा रहे हैं। पशुपालन के क्षेत्र में, चाहे वह मछली पालन हो या बकरी पालन हो, किसी भी क्षेत्र में सरकार ने कोई प्रावधान करने का काम नहीं किया है।

महोदय, हमारे यहां कामगार हैं, लोहार हैं, मिट्टी का काम करने वाले, मिट्टी के बर्तन बनाने वाले, जूता बनाने वाले और देवी-देवताओं की मूर्तियां बनाने वाले, बड़े-बड़े मूर्तिकार, दस्तकार हैं, इन लोगों को प्रोत्साहन देने की कोई योजना सरकार के पास नहीं है। धीरे-धीरे आज हमारे गांधी जी के विचारों को अपना कर चाइना जैसे मुल्क ने कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया, जहां घर-घर उद्योग है, एक घर के अंदर मोबाइल बन रहा है, एक घर के अंदर घड़ी बन रही है, एक घर के अंदर कंप्यूटर बन रहा है, उन्होंने गांधी जी के आदर्शों को अपनाने का काम उन्होंने किया, तो चाइना आज कहां से कहां पहुंच गया है। उसकी इतनी बड़ी आबादी है और वह सारी चीजें बना रहा है, साइकिल, खिलौना, मोटरसाइकिल सारी चीजें वहां बन रही हैं। इन चीजों को हमें भी बढ़ावा देने की जरूरत है।

पशुपालन के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं। हमारे देश के अंदर 72 प्रतिशत लोग देहातों में रहते हैं और देहातों के अंदर वही उपभोक्ता भी हैं। अगर उन 72 परसेंट लोगों की येजी बढ़ती है, उनकी आमदनी बढ़ती है, तो आज जो साइकिल पर हैं, कल वे मोटरसाइकिल पर जाएंगे, उसके बाद वे कार खरीदेंगे। उपभोक्ता से कारोबार भी बढ़ता है और व्यवसाय भी बढ़ता है। गांधी जी के उन उसूलों को आज फिर से अपनाने की जरूरत है। हम शशि थरूर साहब के भाषण को सुन रहे थे तो ऐसा लग रहा था कि शशि थरूर जी बड़े विद्वान हैं, लेकिन खोदा पहाड़ और निकली चुड़िया, कहीं कुछ नहीं मिला।

महोदय, हमारे यहां पूरे देश के अंदर छोटे-छोटे सुनार ने, सोना-चांदी के जेवरात बनाने वालों ने आंदोलन किया। हमारे यहां बिहार में नंग-धडंग प्रदर्शन इन लोगों ने करने का काम किया। आपने उसके ऊपर एक परसेंट सर्विस टैक्स लगा दिया। आपने आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन उस सर्विस टैक्स को हटाने की जरूरत है। आपको अगर टैक्स लगाना है तो लगाइए, तनिष्क पर लगाइए, रिलायंस पर लगाइए, इन लोगों पर लगाइए, पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा आज बड़े-बड़े उद्योग खड़े किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, अभी तो शुरू किया है और आपने घंटी बजा दी। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आज बहुत से सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए आपको पहले से चेतावनी है।

डॉ. मोनाज़िर हसन : आप देखिए, बड़े-बड़े हास्पिटल्स हैं, स्कूल्स हैं जिनको सरते दामों पर सरकार जमीन दे रही है, तीज पर उनको जमीन देती है, अपोलो हास्पिटल है, मेदांता हास्पिटल है, वहां गरीबों के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। यहां तक कि पैसे वाले जो लोग वहां जाते हैं, उनको भी खड़े होकर वहां लाइन में लगना पड़ता है। उन बड़े लोगों के बजाय छोटे लोगों को देखने की जरूरत है। जिस चीज को कारपोरेट छू लेता है, वह जमीन से आसमान पर चला जाता है। किसी चीज की कीमत को आंकना है, तो कारपोरेट से जोड़ दीजिए और एक जीरो बढ़ा दीजिए। एक अंडा तीन रूप में मिलता है, लेकिन वही अंडा फाइव स्टार होटल में पांच सौ रूप में एक जोड़ा मिलता है। एक बोतल पानी डेढ़ सौ रूप में मिल रहा है, क्योंकि उसको कारपोरेट बनाने का काम कर रहा है, लेकिन दूध 22 रूप टीटर मार्केट में मिल रहा है। यही हमारी उद्योग नीति है।

मैं बिहार से आता हूं। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार के साथ हमेशा सौतेला सुलूक करने का काम किया गया और बिहार के अंदर इफ्रस्ट्रक्चर के नाम पर हमेशा यूपीए की सरकार ने अनदेखी करने का काम किया। हम आपको याद दिलाना चाहेंगे कि पच्चीस साल पहले, मरहूम इस देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर राजीव गांधी जी ने बेगूसराय को एक इंडस्ट्रियल हब बनाने का एलान किया था। आज भी बिहार के अंदर बेगूसराय जिला इंडस्ट्रीज के मामले में सर्वप्रथम है। वहां आईओसी है, वहां फर्टिलाइजर है, वहां थर्मल है, लेकिन थर्मल कमजोर पड़ा हुआ है, शीत चल रहा है, थर्मल के लिए कोल लिंकेज की बात हम लोग करते हैं, तो उसमें आनाकानी करने का काम आप करते हैं। 5,500 करोड़ रूप के इन्वेस्टमेंट का जो मामला था, जो मरहूम राजीव गांधी जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि हम यहां पर पेट्रोकेमिकल्स का कंप्लेक्स बनायेंगे, वहां आईओसी की फैक्ट्री पहले से ही है, आप हलदिया को देखने का काम कर रहे हैं, आप अगर उससे पाइपलाइन जोड़ देते हैं, तो आपका फर्टिलाइजर भी चालू हो जाता है। आज फर्टिलाइजर बंद पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे यहां बहुत सी जमीन गरहस में पड़ी हुई है। वहां पर आप रेलवे की फैक्ट्री बना सकते हैं। जमालपुर का रेल कारखाना, जहां कभी 22 हजार मजदूर काम किया करते थे आज वहां पर मात्र 1800 मजदूर काम कर रहे हैं। वहां के बजाय आप सारा बोरिया-बिस्तर लपेट कर बंगाल ले जाने का काम कर रहे हैं। उसके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार कर रहे हैं अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश के अंदर उद्योग आने बड़े तो गांधी जी की नीतियों को अपनाना होगा और सब को एक आंख से देखने की जरूरत है। जो सपना गांधी जी ने दिखाने का काम किया था। ...(व्यवधान) मैं कोल लिंकेज की बात कह रहा था। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the supplementary list of business.

16.16 hrs

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (BARASAT): Thank you madam. I express my gratitude to you for allowing me to stand in support of Demand for Grant of Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Right from the time, the wheel was invented by industrious people, there has been no looking back for the civilization. The Renaissance took place in the rest of the world starting from Europe and we have followed. But slowly, we found that even after our great nation, India took off in a sprint, our growth and our marketing policies slowed down mostly because some of the neighbouring countries in the Asian sub-continent, particularly, China took over and even the Benarasi Sarees that the Indian women wore particularly during the wedding season are now being made in China and our weavers and our traders in silk thread are suffering from that. In India, we have to give serious thought so that industry is not only meant for those corporate houses and the moneyed people but also it has to spread its wings and reach the poorest of the poor and the communities like the advisasis, SCs, STs and people of interior areas who are suffering from lack of it. For sustained inclusive growth of GDP and gainful employment of the newer generation, manufacturing sector must be given impetus. The estimated GDP has fallen from 8.4 in the last two fiscals to 6.9. It has been predicted that this time it might rise to 7.6. The slow down which is just mentioned here can be attributed almost entirely to the weak industrial growth. This industrial weakening depends on so many factors which include factors beyond our control all over the world. But as far as we are concerned here in the country, we must be taking serious concern of the factors that are affecting industrial growth within our country.

The Government has announced the National Manufacturing Policy on 25th October, 2011 with the objective of raising within a decade, the share of manufacturing in GDP to 25 per cent and creation of 10 crore newer jobs. We would like to know exactly where we stand as far as this is concerned today, and the policy encourages the setting up of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones across the country but as far as we are concerned, as far as the State of West Bengal is concerned, as far as our hon. Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee is concerned, we have our reservation as far as the Special Economic Zones are concerned.

Our nation, our great India is a compassionate, secular and a democratic country. We do not believe that just to reach our goal of export, just to reach our target of marketing, we can confine labourers in a room for 12 hours giving them one small plastic pot for their natural calls and exploiting them to the fullest to keep down the labour cost. In West Bengal, we have not given into this formation of Special Economic Zones over the past 11 months. In spite of this, I am proud to say that in the past 11 months, we have proposal of nearly Rs. 85,000 crore worth of investment.

I would like to draw the attention of this august House and of yourself that wherever the proposal of SEZ is coming up, I think we should give it a second thought. As far as setting up of industry or progression in industrial development is concerned, the most important points are innovation and research to take us forward, the availability of land -- it is best to have freehold land; it is best to have land from the land banks of the Government sector -- the easy availability of power, the source of power generation, availability of water, infrastructure building and the availability of labour and marketing. As far as innovation and research has been concerned, we have this formation of the National Manufacturing Policy. We would like to know how far we have gone through that. Without innovation, without research, we really do not get anywhere. India wastes 58,000 crore worth of grain every year. About 40 per cent of the vegetables and fruits produced every year are lost due to pests. We have to build up the cold storage, the cold chain. The storage capacity building has to be done so that this amount of fruits and vegetables is not lost. That is our basic industry. Even though it is agriculture, that should be our basic strength because the last man in the last village is also involved in agriculture and we should be able to provide him his requirements for production of more crops, for storage of more crops and for selling of these crops preferably organic crops to the world across the globe because we are a nation who are very well-versed in agriculture. Today, with the climate change affecting globally, with the climate change affecting the availability of water resources, if we take little care in providing this water through, maybe water recharging the ground table or the rain water harvesting and creating provision of that water for irrigation, our farmers can produce wonders. If we give little notice to their requirements of procurement, processing, packaging and marketing, that can form the base, the spine, the strength of our industry.

Power is being affected in every sector, though the World Bank has supported nearly 40 per cent of power generation

through hydro-electric power. About sixty per cent power is still produced from other sources. And coal is being looted in this country. I wish to draw the attention of this august House that there are certain States like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal where coal is being looted and coal blocks are being allotted at a very subsidised rates allotted to private houses who are using power from these coal blocks and selling them at a multi-fold profit. Allotment should be preferentially to public enterprises.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. Today we have so many speakers and the hon. Minister has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR : These coal blocks should be distributed so that the Government can use this coal for power generation and given to industry for cheap production of goods. I have just one or two more points.

Infrastructure is the other most important point affecting the growth of industry. As far as infrastructure-building is concerned, though the PPP model is being accepted, the common people, the local people are getting affected by the PPP model because the toll charge of the bridges and the roads is much higher than what the person is losing at the ground level. So, this also has to be given a lot of thought.

We also want to request the Government that since the State of West Bengal was under utter misrule for 34 years and then the Left Wing extremism has taken its toll, no development has taken place in District after District. There are eight Districts which have been declared as Backward Districts. But we want three more Districts to be declared as Backward Districts, and in those Districts we want mega hubs set up and assistance being given from this Department so that multiple number of industries may be set up and these people affected by underdevelopment and under the Left Wing extremism threat can proceed forward, and the State can again see the face of resurgence.

The farmers of our country are facing a great shortage of fertilisers. With phosphorous, potassium and urea being in short supply, imported urea is being used which is very expensive and not at all cost-supportive. So, more factories for production of urea must be set up in the country including West Bengal, and more grants must be given so that there is advancement of industry. The other industries like cement and automobiles also require greater innovation and greater care so that the Country and State begins to prosper.

*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (KOLLAM): I would like to express my views on Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

No country in today's globalised world can be separated from what happens in the global economy and India is no exception to this. Hence the slow down in the world economy has impacted our economy also.

Yesterday, the Asian Development Bank has stated that the combined national wealth of India, China and ASEAN could exceed that of US and European countries put together in the next 18 years.

India is a success story in terms of diversification of export and import markets. The share of Asia and ASEAN in total trade increased from 33.3 per cent in 2010-2011 to 57.7 per cent in the first half of 2011-12. At the same time, in Europe and America, the trade fell from 42.5 per cent to 30.8 per cent respectively. This has helped India to face the global crisis emanating from Europe and America. An interesting direction of India's trade is that USA which was in first position in 2007-08 has relegated to third position in the following years. At present, UAE is India's largest trading partner followed by China. Another interesting point to be noted is that India has trade surplus with the UAE from which it import large quantities of oil. However, India need a more focus strategy with respect to balance of trade because of import of large quantity of oil and gold.

For more than a decade, Indian growth story has been dominated by the service sector. This domination

was also evident from the trend in export of services (receipts) which grew from 23.4 per cent during 2000-01 to 38.4 per cent in 2010-11.

I request the hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry to consider the following issues:

1. The coir, handloom, cashew and fishermen community are under distress. A financial package should be announced so as to enable them to recover and develop to the path of growth. Export promotion policy should be made favourable to encourage the above sectors.
2. Kerala is the top rubber producing State in the country. Import of rubber should be stopped so that the farmers of rubber could get sufficient price for their product. At the same time, our rubber products should be encouraged to be exported to abroad. A rubber Park should be set up at Punalur, in the Kollam district of Kerala.
3. Sale of substandard Chinese products in various parts of the country should be banned immediately. Our market is flooded with poor quality electrical goods, toys and even spurious medicines produced in China.
4. Some items produced in China are sold in Indian markets with Indian stamp. The volume of this illegal trade amounts to a staggering sum of 5 billion dollars. Hence I urge upon the Govt. to take immediate necessary action to ban sale of inferior quality and cheap goods and spurious medicines coming from China.
5. The price of gold is soaring in India. At present, India is importing gold amounting to 62 billion dollars. In order to make it cheaper, a policy should be evolved to encourage import of more gold in the country.
6. More Export Promotion Councils should be established in the country to encourage export from the country. More centres of Indian Trade Promotion Council should be set up in different parts of the country.
7. No Traffic barrier agreement should be made with more countries. Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN is a successful step taken by India.
8. More Special Economic Zones should be set up in the country to encourage production and the industry. Exports from the Special Economic Zones must be specially encouraged. China's success in the field is worth nothing and should be a lesson for India.
9. The number of Freight Container Stations should be increased so as to boost trade in the country.
10. Export of spices and its products should be encouraged to attract more foreign dollars by the country. This will be great help to the farmers of Kerala who work hard for the production of spices, tea, coffee etc.

With these words, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (DHARMAPURI): Madam Chairman, I thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government for taking a good step to improve the commercial relationship with our neighbouring country Pakistan. Pakistan's decision to grant India MFN status was a game-changer. MFN status will mean India can export 6,800 items to Pakistan, up from around 2,000 at present. The two countries aim to boost bilateral

trade to six billion US dollars within three years. Commerce is an excellent way to bring the two countries together. This is really a welcome development for betterment of trade between the two countries.

India's trade deficit touched a record high at 184.9 billion dollars for 2011-12, as imports outpaced exports by a huge margin. This higher-than-expected trade deficit is about 1.06 per cent of the GDP. India's exports have not done as well as expected. However, imports grew 32.15 per cent to 488.6 billion dollars on rising oil and non-oil imports. Trade deficit, or the gap between exports and imports, during 2011-12 grew 56 per cent over previous year's 118.6 billion dollars. The high trade deficit is yet another cause of worry for the Indian economy, especially after the recent revision in outlook on long-term credit rating by Standard and Poor's. The Government should provide necessary competitiveness to exports by providing lower rate of credit through re-introduction of interest subvention and rebate on State and local taxes. The Government should also provide marketing support to micro and small enterprises through creation of an Export Development Fund.

Exports fell 5.7 per cent to 28.7 billion dollars in the same period a year earlier. The Continuing sharp slowdown in shipments in recent months combined with high imports of oil and gold, have sparked concern over the country's swelling trade deficit. The export drop is the latest bad news for India's faltering economy. Together with the declining trend of India's exports, another thing which causes us worry is the slump in our industrial growth. The industrial growth throughout the fiscal year 2011-12 has been dismal. The industrial growth contributes much to India's GDP. Because of the slowdown in industrial growth in 2011-12, our GDP remained at 6.9 per cent as against 8.4 per cent the previous year. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look into the issue concerning the slowdown in industrial growth.

As the hon. Minister is aware, the growth in the industrial sector gives rise to growth in employment for our youths. Today what we are experiencing is that even for a construction of a house all the material used are imported because those are cost-effective, they have a better finish, and the Indian products are costlier. We need to reverse this trend. We need to promote our industries by giving them all support. I would like to mention this here. Everyone in our country is very patriotic and no one is interested to go in for imported products. But the circumstances are necessitating them to go in for the imported goods, especially from China which is very cheap.

We have initiated the setting up of Special Economic Zones with much fanfare. According to various reports, most of the Special Economic Zones are not doing well. Even the land allotted for SEZs are being misused in many parts of the country. The intention of the Government in setting up the SEZ was to boost our exports, but it turned out to be a total failure.

I understand that in countries like Korea, they have similar Zones, but they are based on products, and they call them as clusters. The product-wise clusters generate competition and help share technologies amongst the manufacturers. That is the reason why the countries even smaller to our stature are doing much better than us. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to take necessary steps to see that such a system is introduced in our country also.

If we go through the record of exports, the majority of items which we are exporting is of agricultural products, iron ore, textiles, etc. If we desire to achieve a higher volume of export trade, we need to focus on items which have a good volume. This can be achieved only with the active support of the Government for the producers of such products. There is no doubt that for the growth of industry in any State, the support of that State is most important. The State of Tamil Nadu had witnessed massive industrial growth during the regime of DMK, under the dynamic leadership of our beloved leader, Dr. Kalaignar. Many new and well-known industrial establishments came up in the State which helped the State to have an all round development. The State was able to contribute much to the Exchequer of the Central Government. We were able to achieve that because of the pro-industrial policy adopted by the then DMK Government. Now, this trend is taking a reverse in the State of Tamil Nadu.

The industrial growth is taking place only in the developed areas of the country. Most of the industrialists are not willing to put up their units in most backward areas like the one, which I represent in the Lok Sabha, that is, Dharmapuri in Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to take this opportunity to make a humble request to the hon. Minister to announce concessions to set up more industrial units in the most backward areas of the country.

With this, I conclude and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you so much.

Now, Shri B. Mahtab. Shri Mahtab, I want to make a request to you. You are an excellent speaker, but today due to shortage of time, please be brief.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I will try my best, Madam.

Rising deficit, falling rupee, stubborn inflation, stagnant investment and policy paralysis have cast a dark shadow over the Indian economy.

Has the macro economy deteriorated as much as it is perceived to be? Is the situation beyond retrieval? The free fall of rupee has created a fear of adequate resources for the world's seventh largest holder of foreign exchange reserves. As the world's largest holder of gold, we do not have to go to extremes like the US, which nationalized gold in 1930s. The trade deficit is expected to cross 225 billion. We need to send strong message to narrow the gap or create a barriers which will narrow the gap.

India has many problems. The good news is that some of them are self-inflicted and can be solved with relative ease. The rising import bills and its consistent outpacing of exports is straining India's balance of trade in goods, and by extension, the current account deficit which includes other inflows like remittances, software, BPO inflows and investment income from abroad. For a fast growing economy, imports outpacing exports might not be bad *per se*. But import of four commodities – crude oil, vegetable oil, fertilizers and coal – that the country cannot do without, have ensured that import bill is rising every day.

In 2008-09 India had set a target to reach an export figure of 500 billion US dollars by 2013-14. This means an average annual export growth of about 27 per cent. As against this we have achieved 13.7 per cent growth in 2008-09, 3.6 per cent in 2009-10, 37.5 per cent in 2010-11 and 23.5 per cent during April and January 2011-12. You can add up next two months. Export import report is a matter of grave concern especially what happened in the month of March this year. In comparison to March last year import has grown by 24 per cent whereas export has declined by 6 per cent. This is the position of just one month. The trade deficit has risen to 185 billion US dollars and it may rise further. One can understand the reason for glut in export but why should the import rise?

Amidst global recession the future lies in regional trade, reduced distances making it a low carbon option. Over the years several attempts have been made to increase intra-regional trade through preferential trading arrangements. The agreements covering South Asian Free Trade Areas (SAFTA), which is in operation since January 2006, is the most important among all such attempts. Yet our trade with South Asia has not kept pace with otherwise rapidly growing external trade. What has kept intra-regional trade so low? Politics is certainly one but probably there are more important factors such as enabling policy, environment and supporting infrastructural facilities which have not let intra-SAARC trade, including between India and Pakistan the two major nations of the region, to take off.

I had the benefit of visiting Lahore and Islamabad in the month of January with some colleagues of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It was a different arrangement between people to people contact led by Shri Yashwant Sinha and Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. Shrimati Supriya Sule and some other Members had been there with us. We interacted with the Members of Parliament of Pakistan and also with the trade organisations. The Minister of Commerce and Industry was supposed to visit and they were waiting in anticipation that something better is going to happen. I need not explain what transpired during those four-five days which we spent there but they were looking forward to have trade and commerce with India, to open up more avenues. Today we have rail route through Attari and road route through Wagha border. There is a sea route from Mumbai.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (GURDASPUR): It is the same.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes, it is the same. You must have visited it a number of times. But it is said that the rail route is through Attari and the road route through Wagha border and the sea route is from Mumbai to Karachi. There are multi-level illegal routes also.

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: It is just like saying 'Bharat' and 'Hindustan'.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Yes. Our side is Attari and their side is Wagha. That much common knowledge many of us have. But what I have been saying is that it is always mentioned that rail route is Atari and road route is Wagah. There is also a sea route between Mumbai and Karachi. But there is a need to open up or to legalise more number of routes.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: I have requested you to be brief. You are a very good speaker.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: It is not that trade does not take place between these two countries. It goes via third or fourth country also. It needs to be looked into. I think that some positive steps have already been taken up by this Government and the Minister has also visited Islamabad. There is already a negative list which has been formulated and we

should all look forward to the Prime Minister's visit to Pakistan in the near future.

I would also like to mention something more here as I am laying more stress on regional cooperation, instead of looking towards Europe or to Far East. While goods from Afghanistan may come to India via Pakistan, We cannot send goods to Afghanistan via Pakistan. Pakistan cannot also send goods to Bangladesh or to Nepal via India. There are restrictions. It needs to be done away with.

I have witnessed the dynamics which are changing between India and Pakistan. This is extremely good news for all of us who resides in South Asia. We can possibly hope that South Asia trade will – in the not too distant future – be enabled to link up with Central Asia trade via Afghanistan. Trade barriers may stretch out to 2016 but it is a good augury that South Asian nations are in a mood today to do business.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, you please come to your last point.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I would mention two points. One is relating to SEZ. Once the Special Economic Zone Policy was considered to boost manufacturing sector, there was much hype. The economy was booming and investors around the world were looking at the country as a credible investment destination. SEZ was launched with the promise of lucrative tax incentive to substantially boost export. However, five years later with the change in the global economic scenario, on unstable policy the SEZ story is dying a slow death. The grand SEZ dream is now on death bed. The Ministry has floated a discussion paper. You are, perhaps, very much aware that while 583 SEZ have been formally approved as on 31st October, only 381 have been notified and out of which 143 are exporting. Today, when we go around Haryana or to some nearby places around metropolis like Delhi, we find that SEZs are actually becoming big *Zamindars*. This Zamindari system was abolished 60 years back by respective State Governments. Now, SEZs in a different way have become land owners.

I need not go into all the details but I would fail in my duty if I do not mention about export of iron ore. Export of iron ore should be discouraged and here the onus lies with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. My suggestion would be that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry should come up with policy guidelines for promotion of exports of value added products made of mineral resources in coordination with the Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Steel, Ministry of Finance and other related Ministries. It is because the Minister has to take that initiative.

The last point which I want to mention refers to the two States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand and both the States are run by two major political parties of this country. The term of Special Category Status which is accorded to these States is coming to an end in June 2012. There is a need to extend it. The House expects that the Minister should come out with a statement whether he is going to extend the Special Category Status to these two States. With the same breath, I would also say that the industrially backward States like Bihar, Jharkhand and Orissa should also be provided the Special Category Status so that they could also have the value added industries.

With these words, I thank you, Madam.

*** डॉ. किरीट पेमजीभाई सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम):** मैं इस महत्वपूर्ण मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। मेरा वाणिज्य मंत्री से निवेदन है कि बढ़ती हुई महंगाई एवं प्राइज राइज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में अपनी आयात-निर्यात नीति को लचीली एवं प्रभावशाली बनानी चाहिए। अगर चीनी का उदाहरण लिया जाये, तो उसके आयात-निर्यात के सरकार के फैसले से आम आदमी पर भारी बोझ पड़ा है। हाल ही में सरकार चीनी के निर्यात का फैसला लेने जा रही है। मैं यूपीए सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि यह फैसला चीनी के भाव बढ़ायेगा और लोगों की परेशानी में और बढ़ोतरी होगा।

दुनिया में कॉटन के उत्पादन में भारत अग्रता के क्रम में है। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि कॉटन के उत्पादन में समग्र भारत में गुजरात का योगदान 70 फीसदी है। हमारे किसान विपुल मात्रा में कॉटन का उत्पादन करते हैं, लेकिन उन्हें उनकी उपज का योग्य मुआवजा नहीं मिलता। हमारे कॉटन की विदेश में भारी मांग रही है और कपास के निर्यात से किसान को अधिक मूल्य भी मिलता है। मगर मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सरकार के कपास के निर्यात पर रोक लगाने से किसानों को बर्बाद किया है। सिर्फ गुजरात में ही इस फैसले से किसानों का दो हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा का नुकसान हुआ है। ऐसे फैसलों में सियासत नहीं लानी चाहिए।

ग्लोबल मार्केट में भारत की तुलना चीन से होती है। आजकल विपुल मात्रा में चाइनीस गुड्स भारत के बाजारों में आता है और हमारे घरेलू उत्पादों को चुनौती देता है। चाइनीस गुड्स सस्ता होने से उनकी मांग बढ़ती है, मगर क्वालिटी के लिहाज से देखा जाये तो हमारे उत्पाद अच्छे होते हैं। मेरी मंत्रालय से मांग है कि भारतीय घरेलू चीजों को समर्थन दिया जाये, ताकि ओपन मार्केट में वे चीन वस्तुओं से तुलना कर सके।

खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी निवेश के फैसले पर मैं सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि छोटे-छोटे घरेलू व्यापारियों का ख्याल रखा जाये। एफडीआई की वजह से भी महंगाई बढ़ेगी। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि खुदरा व्यापार में विदेशी निवेश को छूट नहीं देनी चाहिए।

* Speech was laid on the Table

श्री चंद्रकांत खैरे (औरंगाबाद): सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए समय दिया। मैं शिव सेना पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महाराष्ट्र में सबसे ज्यादा इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन हुआ है। मैं मराठवाड़ा से आता हूँ। नांदेड़, परभनी, जालना, लातूर, बीड़, उस्मानाबाद आदि डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में इंडस्ट्रीज बढ़ रही हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज के बढ़ावे के लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कुछ मांगना चाहता हूँ। हमारे यहां पचास साल के स्वर्ण महोत्सव कार्यक्रम औरंगाबाद में शम्भाजी नगर में हुआ। यह बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम था और माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी भी आए थे। जिन्होंने इंडस्ट्रीज को प्रारम्भ किया था, उनका सम्मान किया गया और उनके माध्यम से और इंडस्ट्री लगाने का हम प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में आठ इंडस्ट्री, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स इंडस्ट्री, फार्मास्यूटिकल्स, सीड्स, स्टील, काटन, पेपर मिल्स, लीकर इंडस्ट्री, इंजीनियरिंग, होटल इंडस्ट्री और मेरा क्षेत्र टूरिज्म प्लेस है। अजंता और एलोरा टूरिस्ट प्लेस है। हमारे यहां इंडस्ट्रीज लगाने वालों के लिए जो भी सुविधा होनी चाहिए, वह मैं मांगता हूँ। स्पोर्ट्स की भी सुविधा होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 13 हजार इंडस्ट्रीज मेरे यहां मराठवाड़ा में हैं और लगभग तीन लाख कामगार काम करते हैं। शुरुआत में मराठवाड़ा डवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन, महाराष्ट्र स्टेट फाइनेंस कारपोरेशन, सिकोम आदि ने मदद की है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक और केंद्र सरकार की सीडबी भी यहां कार्यरत हैं, इसलिए इंडस्ट्री को यहां बढ़ावा मिल रहा है। मैं बहुत अभिमान के साथ केंद्र सरकार का अभिनंदन करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मेरे यहां दिल्ली मुम्बई इंडस्ट्रीयल कोरीडोर का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर होने जा रहा है। मेरे यहां विकलधाना, सिंदरा, बिड़किल मेरे क्षेत्र के जो एरिया हैं, उनमें दिल्ली मुम्बई इंडस्ट्रीयल कोरीडोर के लिए मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूँ और आपको 10 जून से 15 जनवरी तक यहां आने के लिए आमंत्रित करता हूँ। यह कोरीडोर यूपी, हरियाणा, राजस्थान, एमपी, गुजरात के लिए भी होगा, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 17500 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि इस समय मिली है और एक हजार करोड़ रुपये का आपने प्रवधान किया है, लेकिन इसका काम ज्यादा तेज होना चाहिए। आपको पता है कि लैंड डेवलपमेंट का जो एक्ट आप ला रहे हैं, वह एक्ट इतना खतरनाक है कि कोई इंडस्ट्री केंद्र या राज्य सरकार की ओर से लगने वाली नहीं है और कोई पीएचयू भी लगने वाले नहीं है। यह बहुत खतरनाक एक्ट आप ला रहे हैं। वहां के किसान भी बोल रहे हैं कि हमें खेती के ज्यादा दाम मिले, तो हम इंडस्ट्री को देने के लिए तैयार हैं। इसके लिए केंद्र सरकार को भी हमारी मदद करनी चाहिए। जो भी इंडस्ट्रियल एरियाज हैं, मेरे क्षेत्र से 52 देशों में प्रोडक्ट जाता है। इसलिए एक्सपोर्ट हब होना चाहिए, यह मेरी मंत्री जी से मांग है।

आज के समय में एक इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रियल हब भी हमारे यहां होना चाहिए क्योंकि इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं, ऑटो इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं, जैसे बजाज हमारे यहां है। स्कोडा भी हमारे यहां है। इसके लिए अच्छी वर्कफोर्स के वर्कर्स होने चाहिए। मैं केंद्र सरकार से कहूंगा कि 10,000 वर्कर्स हैं क्योंकि मेरे यहां कम से कम 3 लाख कर्मचारी इन सारे उद्योगों में काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए केंद्र सरकार को उनके लिए एक ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए कि एक अच्छा प्रोडक्ट बने और अच्छी इंडस्ट्री बने। 10000 कर्मचारियों के लिए एक ट्रेनिंग सेंटर होना चाहिए और यह ट्रेनिंग कॉमर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री विभाग की तरफ से होनी चाहिए। जो भी सुपरवाइजर और मैनेजमेंट कैटेगरी के स्टाफ के लोग हैं, उनके लिए भी शाखा होनी चाहिए। उस शाखा के लिए मंत्री जी आप कृपया करके प्रयत्न करें क्योंकि यह शाखा होगी तो इंडस्ट्रियल बैल्ट बहुत अच्छी तरीके से डवलप हो सकती है। अगर इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में विकास होगा तो हमारे देश का विकास भी तेजी से होगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से भी कहूंगा कि एक संगठित स्पेशल इवेंट बिजनेस टू बिजनेस करना चाहिए। उसके कारण भी बहुत से लोग यहां आ सकते हैं। एक अच्छा एग्जिडिबिशन सेंटर भी होना चाहिए ताकि दिल्ली या मुम्बई में जो भी सेमीनार हो क्योंकि दिल्ली में पूर्णता मैदान में भी जगह नहीं है और मुम्बई में भी जगह नहीं है। इसलिए हमारे यहां एक अच्छा सेंटर बनाया जा सकता है।

पिछले साल 7 नये औद्योगिक शहरों की स्थापना की बात कही गयी थी लेकिन सिर्फ जमशेदपुर और नोएडा में ही हो पाया। हमारी सरकार से मांग है कि हमारा संभाजीनगर औरंगाबाद इसमें ले लीजिए। मैं विनती करूंगा कि देश में सबसे बड़ा इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया अगर हो तो वह हमारे यहां हो। जो सात शहरों में से दो शहर बन गये, हमारा भी शहर उसमें ले लीजिए।

जिस तरह से ट्रेड सेंटर है, इसके कारण ट्रांसपोर्ट वगैरह की जो भी सुविधा आप देंगे, नोएडा में जैसे आपने काफी कुछ काम किया है, उसी तरह से हमारे यहां भी करेंगे तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

मेरे यहां मराठवाड़ा में ऑटो वलस्टर के माध्यम से पीपीपी प्रोजेक्ट बन गया है। उसकी ओपनिंग जल्दी ही मंत्री जी के करकमलों से होगी ताकि हमारी ऑटो इंडस्ट्री जैसे बजाज है, स्कोडा है, उनमें भी तेजी से काम आने बढ़ सके।

किसानों के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है? महाराष्ट्र में सारे किसानों के लिए हम लोगों ने आंदोलन किया था। शिव सेना की ओर से भी किया था और सारी पार्टीज की ओर से भी किया था। कॉटन और चीनी का एक्सपोर्ट आप बंद मत करिए। प्याज के एक्सपोर्ट को भी बैन मत करिए। इंटरनेशनल ट्रेड पॉलिसी होनी चाहिए। इंडस्ट्री के लिए गैस पाइप लाइन जो कुछ एरियाज में है, वह हमारे मराठवाड़ा में आनी चाहिए। आईओसी, बीपीसीएल, एचपीसीएल का भी होना चाहिए। अगर परमिशन मिल जाती है तो इससे सारी इंडस्ट्रीज को भी लाभ होगा। स्पेशल वॉटर सप्लाई इंडस्ट्री को मिलनी चाहिए। फोर लेन और सिक्स लेन की रोड्स आसपास में होनी चाहिए।

*** SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD) :** I would like to express my views on Commerce and Industry as a part of the General Budget for the year 2012-13. Commerce and Industry are the two big pillars of our economy where we generate huge amount of income and also generate large number of employment potential.

But the Central Government has the projection of new liberal economic policy on both sectors which are really not at all helpful to the development of our own industry and agriculture and also our cash crops to a large extent. The agreement that we made with other countries to a large extent have negative results for the domestic existence. I am not against signing an agreement with other countries but in many of the agreements that we made we have to surrender our domestic interests and dominating the interest of other countries. With the instruction of IMF and World Bank, Central government has admitted these facts even without discussing in Parliament. We have made a number of bilateral agreements not taking into account the sense of Parliament. But in other countries, they have to get the sanction of Parliament before signing such agreements. Either in the case of ASEAN Treaty with the Asian countries or of other bilateral agreements with foreign countries they have not discussed in the House. This has become a point of severe critics.

Agriculture products and cash crops contribute a lot to our economy. In Kerala, both of them have equal importance. Now a days due to the wrong policies pursued by the Central Government various sectors are suffering from price fall, damage to products, etc. So, government has to take a pro agrarian outlook to give interest - free loans to the farmers and make infrastructure facilities for better irrigation, thereby to increase better production. Earlier 60-65 % of people depended on agriculture. Now it is reduced to 30-40%. If government does not take it seriously, the nation would have to face more serious problems.

Cash crop is the other contributing factor in the economy of Kerala. Kerala is the first in the production of rubber, that there is variations in the price of rubber due to the import of foreign rubber in the domestic market. Cashew, pepper, coconut, aercanut, cardamom, coffee, tea are the other valuable cash crops in the State. In Waynad district alone in Kerala there was loss of 500 crores of rupees in a year due to fall in the prices of ginger. Last year, it was 25 to 30 per kilo. Now it is reduced to 5 to 6. It is same in the case of banana. Last year 20-25 rupees per kilo this year it is 6 to 8 rupees. Though pepper has better price in the market, their production has reduced to fifty percent of last year. Kerala is the land of coconut but the importing of coconut and palm oil drastically reduced the prices of coconut in Kerala. Coffee and tea are the other major products in Waynad and Idukki district. Many of the plantations are closed down. Thousands of workers are unemployed. Central Govt. has to take immediate steps for giving assistance for replantation and also financial assistance to working capital. Cardamom is the other major product which also face the same fate in the market.

Why the important cash sector as well as the agricultural sector face severe problems? It also affects the economy in the state of Kerala and also to other concerned states. Govt. should make assessment and intensive study and action to promote domestic products by protecting the market and also giving all sorts of assistance to farmers and workers. If agricultural and cash crops sectors ruined in Kerala and in other states, it would have a very disastrous affect on our national economy.

In the economic survey placed before the House, it is obviously stated that there is a setback for the industrial growth. There may be some effects of the global recession in India. But the new liberal policy accepted by the Government is the main reason for the setback of the industrial sector. The selling of share of major PSUs has no justification at all. For the last year Govt. has gained Rs. 22,500 crore from the last year. This year Govt. intend to get Rs. 30,000 crores. But these PSUs are giving crores and crores as excise customs and sales tax duties. This decision is to assist the big traders and companies and not assist the

public sectors. Govt. has already declared to sanction for the entry of FDI in the small trading sector. This would throw out from employment at least 20 crores small traders and their families.

Traditional industries are facing serious crisis in textile, khadi, beedi, etc. Lakhs and lakhs of workers are engaged in these sectors due to very high competition from the multi national. They could not survive without substantial assistance from the Government. Many of the mills are sick and closed down but the Government has not taken any decision to reopen and give employment to the workers. In textile alone, at least one crores employees are out of the factories. Beedi sector face very serious crisis; instead of giving assistance to them Govt. has levied new tax on the hand made beedi. Though we are proud of khadi as a symbol of freedom struggle, khadi sector is also in the severe crisis. Khadi workers are getting the lowest wage in India.

So, in recent times, the policy change has made severe drastic adverse effects on various sectors of industry as well as the agricultural and cash crops sectors. I agree that the Govt. has to increase the export for better foreign exchange earning but it should not be at the cost of domestic sector and domestic industry. It should not be at the cost of domestic sector, either agriculture cash crops or small scale industries or of other traditional industries in our country. So, Govt. should evolve balanced approach in order to save our farmers, workers and also the toiling people of our country. India being the second largest country in population and size after China, we have great potential to be exploited. Our human resources should be utilized in a creative way to produce more and more and also for more jobs. With these words I conclude.

तेल-गैस खोज-उत्पादन एवं अन्य खनिज पदार्थों की प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्धता को देखते हुए औद्योगिक विकास आरम्भ हुआ है।

इस क्षेत्र में मिनरल्स प्रचुर मात्रा को देखते हुए, आवश्यकता है सरकार इस क्षेत्र को "रिजर्व मिनरल जोन" के रूप में विकसित करे तो इस क्षेत्र का विकास होने के साथ ही आर्थिक आत्म निर्भरता बढ़ सकेगी। यहां लिग्नाइट के प्रचुर भंडार हैं, बेन्टोनाइट के भंडार हैं। इस क्षेत्र के बड़ी संख्या में लोग लकड़ी नवकाशी कार्य, हीरा कार्य, एवं बड़ी संख्या में मजदूर कर्मा देश के अन्य हिस्सों एवं विदेशों में कार्य कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक संस्थान प्रत्येक सेक्टर में लगाये जाने चाहिए। यहां के मानव संसाधन का क्षमता विकास कर विभिन्न उद्योग कारखानों में काम दिये जाने की आवश्यकता है।

भारत और पाकिस्तान दक्षिण एशिया की दो अहम ताकते हैं जिनके पास कई हज़ारों वर्ष पुरानी साझा सभ्यता की विरासत है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के बाड़मेर, जैसलमेर जिले भारत पाक सीमा पर स्थित हैं।

थार एक्सप्रेस के रास्ते यानी खेखरापार से मुनाबाव होकर जोधपुर जाने वाले रास्ते को गुड्स ट्रेन के लिए ओपन किये जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि पाकिस्तान के हथकरघा कारीगरों का हुनर हिन्दुस्तान में अपना बाजार बना सके और ऐसा ही हिन्दुस्तानी कारीगरों के साथ हो सके। दोनों मुल्कों के बीच क्रॉस-कन्ट्री कॉर्पोरेट पार्टनरशिप की शुरुआत होनी चाहिए। पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जोधपुर हेंडीक्राफ्ट एसोसियेशन के इस वर्ष के आंकड़े देखें तो 1600 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक का हेंडीक्राफ्ट एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है। बाड़मेर जैसलमेर जिलों में हस्तशिल्प, फ़िट्ट उद्योग, बालोतरा का कपड़ा उद्योग, लकड़ी नवकाशी कार्य, मारबल उद्योग आदि का करोड़ों का एक्सपोर्ट हर वर्ष हो रहा है लेकिन यहां के उत्पादकों को, कारीगरों को सरकारी संरक्षण व प्रोत्साहन की आवश्यकता है। वाणिज्य मंत्रालय एवं वस्तु मंत्रालय द्वारा इस क्षेत्र में हस्तशिल्प, हेंडलूम, फर्नीचर आदि वलस्टर्स के माध्यम से वृद्ध स्तर पर कार्य किया जाना चाहिए।

SHRI P. SUGUMAR (POLLACHI): Madam, I am thankful to you for allowing me to make my submissions with regard to the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the subject more concerned with the growth of the country.

Madam, I have come across many Press reports that, in each passing quarter, the industrial growth has shown downward trend which is very disturbing. During the last few years, export of farm produce has been reduced. As a result, the farming community is not able to get the much expected price for their produce.

I would like to place here that India is facing stiff competition from its neighbouring countries in products of all our traditional items, whether it is tea, textile or any other products of that kind. We are forced to accept even these products dumped over here under the WTO Agreements.

Madam, we have many times set a goal for achieving textile export targets but they are never achieved. The units which are opened with many aspirations specially the purpose of textile exports remain closed. The domestic manufacturers of textiles are not even getting the raw material for their production. So, how will they be able to make exports?

Today, the country is flooded with products from China, etc. forcing the domestic units to close down. I am very sorry to say that many units in small and medium and larger sectors have been closed down and the employees of these units have become jobless affecting the economy of the people of this country. The most affected segments of the society are the people from remote areas. Therefore, the Government should intervene in the matter and help them with all sorts of assistance so that they can remain in the business to provide employment.

Today, the State of Tamil Nadu is moving fast towards vast industrial development under the leadership of our dynamic leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. The policies and guidelines of the Government of Tamil Nadu under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma paved way for more and more units coming up in the State and many more industrialists have shown keen interest to set up units in the State of Tamil Nadu which was not the case when the DMK Government was there.

Similarly, due to non-support from the Central Government, the export has decreased and the volume import has increased. We need to change this if we want to protect our domestic industry which is already facing a slump. The industrial growth has been witnessing downward trend for the last few years.

16.58 hrs (Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan *in the Chair*)

I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has undertaken any study to find out how and why industrial growth is showing a negative trend and set it right.

Another point which I would like to mention here is that the industry needs skilled personnel. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has any plan to provide training, etc. through various trade chambers in the country so that the demand for skilled personnel of the industry can be met with.

As you are aware, industrial growth is the backbone of our economy and if the industry is not doing well, it will have a bad impact on the economy of the nation. This is what our present GDP shows. India was once the most favoured nation for the investment by foreign companies considering the fact that India being the largest middle class market in the world and highly talented workforce with an ability to read and write English. But today, it is not the case. The hon. Minister is aware that, for the last few years, we are not able to attract much FDI in any of the sectors. What is the reason? Have we made any attempt to know the reason for declining trend in FDI? We should encourage FDI in sectors which our people accept and should be popularized.

I am from the farming community. Indian farmers can contribute much towards attaining bigger exports value provided the Government comes forward with right policies to support and encourage the farmers to produce products for the world community and earn precious foreign exchange. Look at the case of agricultural products kept in open space in many parts of the country. Is that policy helping our farmers to go in for higher production with an aim to make exports?

17.00 hrs

Therefore, what I would like to stress here is that you may make a policy which will bring cheer in the face of the farmers, to go for bigger production of agricultural products for the purpose of exports as the farmers in the developed countries are doing.

In the end, I urge upon the Government to frame policies which will usher the domestic industry and curtail imports.

***श्री महेन्द्रसिंह पी. चौहान (साबरकांठा) :** 65 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी देश में महंगाई से हाहाकार 40 करोड़ से ज्यादा जनता का गरीबी रेखा से नीचे होना, जनकल्याण की योजनाओं के लिए सरकारी खजाने से जा रहे धन में भ्रष्टाचार का घुन, कालेधन की निरंतर बढ़ती समाजांतर अर्थव्यवस्था, गांव-कृषि और किसानों की निरंतर चिंताजनक हो रही स्थिति, गंगा सहित हमारी अनेक पवित्र नदियों की निरंतर प्रदूषित हो रही जलराशि और विकास की भौतिक संकल्पनाओं से नष्ट हो रहा प्राकृतिक परिवेश जैसी बातें देशवासियों के मन को निरंतर उद्धेलित कर रही हैं। ये बिन्दु सरकार के आर्थिक प्रगति और विश्व में भारत की एक उभरती आर्थिक शक्ति के दावों पर प्रश्नचिन्ह खड़े करते हैं। देश की खुशहाली का सपना आज भी अमीरी-गरीबी के इसी दुष्चक्र में फंसा हुआ है। स्वाधीनता के बाद ग्रामाधारित आर्थिक विकास की संरचना को नकार कर शहर केन्द्रित व उद्योग प्रधान विकास का जो मॉडल स्वीकार किया गया उसने भारत की अर्थ नीति को लोक कल्याणभक्षी स्वरूप प्रदान किया है। इस अर्थ रचना ने केवल अमीर को अमीर व गरीब को और गरीब बनाया। देश की 80 प्रतिशत आबादी के आश्रय स्थल गांवों को उजाड़ दिया, खेती को चौपट किया और अन्नदाता लाखों किसानों को आत्महत्या के लिए विवश कर दिया।

आज एक ऐसे समय में जब पूरी दुनिया में नव-उदारवादी आर्थिक नीतियों और बाजारवादी सुधारों पर गंभीर सवाल उठाए जा रहे हैं और खासकर यूरोप और अमेरिका में आर्थिक संकट और गतिरूढ़ता से निपटने में उसकी विफलता स्पष्ट होती जा रही है, उस समय यूपीए सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था में आई गिरावट से निपटने के लिए नए बजट में एक बार फिर उसी अर्थनीति और पिटे हुए आर्थिक सुधारों पर भरोसा जताया है। सरकार से यह उम्मीद थी कि वे महंगाई को काबू में रखते हुए न सिर्फ अर्थव्यवस्था की रफ्तार को तेज करने के उपाय करेंगे, बल्कि इस विकास का लाभ आम लोगों खासकर गरीबों तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश करेंगे। इस समय जब देश औद्योगिक मंदी के खतरे से रूबरू है और निजी क्षेत्र निवेश के लिए आने नहीं आ रहा है तो उस समय निवेश के बजाय विनिवेश की कोशिश अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बहुत घातक साबित हो सकती है।

कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था का महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र है जिसमें देश की कुल कार्यशील जनसंख्या के 60 प्रतिशत और कुल ग्रामीण कार्यशील जनसंख्या के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त होता है, लेकिन भारत की कृषि और किसान अनेक समस्याओं से ग्रस्त और त्रस्त हैं। कृषि उत्पादों की उचित कीमत के अभाव में किसानों को अपनी उपज के लाभकारी मूल्य न मिल पाने के कारण खेती के भरोसे किसान परिवार के लिए गुजारा चलाना मुश्किल हो गया है। इस दबाव के चलते हजारों किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो रहे हैं।

देश में वैश्वीकरण के नाम पर भारत की कृषि को विदेशी कृषि उत्पादों के मुकाबले खुला छोड़कर खेती को बड़ी कंपनियों व विदेशी कंपनियों के हवाले करने की साजिश रची जा रही है। उच्च उत्पादकता वाले बीजों, रासायनिक उर्वरकों और कीटनाशक दवाओं पर आधारित नई कृषि तकनीकी बिना सोचे-समझे अपना लेने के दुष्परिणाम भुगतने को हम मजबूर हो गए हैं। इसके परिणामस्वरूप देसी बीज समाप्त हो रहे हैं, भूजल स्तर नीचे चला गया है, कृषि उपज में खतरनाक रासायनिक तत्वों के प्रवेश पा जाने के कारण प्रदूषण और स्वास्थ्य संबंधी समस्याएं बढ़ गई हैं और बहुत बड़े क्षेत्रफल में भूमि बंजर हो गई है। आज भारत में जिस तरीके से वाणिज्य और उद्योग की गतिविधियां आर्थिक समरसता पैदा कर पाने में असफल रही हैं यह एक गहन चिंता का विषय है। एक तरफ देश में अरबपतियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है तो दूसरी तरफ भारत में गरीबी दर्शन खाली एवं चिपके हुए पेटों, अधनंगे शरीरों, नंगे पांवों, भूख से बिलखते बच्चों, रोजी रोटी की तलाश में दर-दर की ठोकरें खाते बेरोजगार नौजवानों को देखकर किया जा सकता है। देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का यह विनाशकारी रूप आज जन-मन को झकझोर रहा है। भारत की स्वाधीनता के असंख्य बलिदानियों ने अपने प्राणों की आहुति देकर जिस खुशहाल और संपन्न राष्ट्र की नींव रखी थी, वह आज राजनैतिक प्रपंचों के बीच में फंसी हुई है। अंत में मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि यदि केवल नगरो की चकाचौंध में ही हम बहकते रहे तो भारत के पुनर्निर्माण का संकल्प अधूरा ही बना रहेगा।

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (JAYNAGAR): I would like to express my views on the discussion on Demands for Grants in the Ministry of Industry and Commerce for the year 2012-13.

Sir, I have a few observations to make for the attention and consideration of the honourable Commerce Minister .

Though India is claimed to be one of the most dynamic and emerging economies of the world, our performance in the industrial sector and its contribution towards GDP growth is not commendable. Despite the fact, under the effect of global recession in economy, our big industrialists and corporates were given sizeable 'economic stimulus' during the last 2/3 years. Indian trade and commerce performed pathetically giving rise to trade deficit and contributing sizeable to fiscal deficit. So, I would request our Finance Minister to withdraw nearly Rupees 2 lac crores economic stimulus to save the failing industry and to divert the fund to social sectors for necessary subsidies in food, fuel and fertilizers from which segments subsidies had been reduced substantially.

In any industrialized and capitalist democracy, to create employment of eligible unemployed people stands as a social obligation and responsibility for a nation's prosperity. In this respect our capital intensive industries are failures and unemployment is raising to a huge level across the length and breadth of our country. We need labour intensive industries instead of highly technical low man-power industries which can tame unemployment as well as create market for consumer products. Closed down industries and factories

*Speech was laid on the Table

be opened urgently with reinstatement of the earlier employees and to compensate them with money for survival till those are reopened.

Jute, tea, bamboo, potato, mango etc. which are main products in Bengal should be taken as agricultural but highly valuable products which may draw enough trade and commerce, if utilised and taken care of properly. Condition of jute and tea, industries and potato growers in West Bengal are miserable and workers are perishing with large number of deaths due to apathetic altitude of the proprietors and of the earlier State Government in West Bengal. I would request the Union Government and Industry Ministry to take care of the half fed, half dead employees of the jute and tea industries of Bengal.

. 'SEZ' projects are made for maximum and inhuman exploitation of our people in favour of the corporates and multinationals. They are as 'independent countries' within our country where no laws of the land could be enacted. Inhuman practices not allowing to trade union formation, long duty hours, no EPF and other social securities can not be accepted by any sort of civilized trade union practices. 'SEZ' have also acquired prime and cultivable lands in many states causing tremendous pressure on food production giving rise to further hunger and prostration of our people. Commerce and industry and production were there all

over the world, before this WTO formulae of privatization, globalization and liberalization (LPG) which have actually globalised impoverishment in contradiction to the promises of enrichment, employment and prosperity of our people. It has also denuded employees from their hard won rights since the significant May Day movement of history.

. I am totally against disinvestment of Government entrepreneurs and PSUs including Navratnas. These are gifts to industrialists and corporates and our national assets are given in throw away prices. Government has no right to disinvest public properties for the profit of a moneyed group. Industrialists are no fool that they will take up sick or such industries which have no scope of real survival. And if at all, they can, why our Government can not do that?

Equally PPP model and inviting private players in Government institutes can not be a policy in favour of our people. These policy must be rejected and Government should perform its promised responsibility and constitutional obligation.

So called 'sick industries' having real potential of production and employment be reviewed and Government should come forward to rejuvenate them like Hindustan Cables, IDPL, HAL, Bengal Chemicals etc. No industrial land should be allotted for real estate business.

My last point is that forgery in 'balance sheets' and 'bribery' for gaining licenses and tax evasion and loan default by big industrialists be stopped and looked into seriously which are looting nation's property as have been evidenced from the facts of Satyam Online, Neira Radia episode etc.

***श्री नारनभाई कछाड़िया (अमरेली):** आज अगर हमारे देश में अन्य देशों के सामने देखा जाए तो हमारा यह देश बहुत ही कमजोर और नकाशतमक है। आज हम बड़ी फैक्टरियों या बड़ी कंपनियों को बढ़ावा देते हैं, बड़े उद्योगों को बढ़ावा देते हैं लेकिन छोटी-मोटी कंपनियों को, छोटे घरेलू उद्योगों को हम नजरअंदाज करते हैं। बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियों को, बड़े उद्योगों को हम सब्सिडी देते हैं, बैंक लोन देते हैं, भूमि टोकन के भाव से देते हैं। अगर यह जमीन हम छोटे उद्योगों को दें तो देश में रोजगार भी मिलेगा और बेरोजगार युवा है उसको रोजगार भी मिलेगा। मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ऐसा हो जाए तो हर घरेलू छोटे-छोटे उद्योग गांव में और छोटे-छोटे शहरों में अच्छा-खासा उद्योग बैठेगा। मैं मान्य मंत्री जी यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे देश में 5 लाख से ज्यादा गांव की आबादी में लोग बसे हुए हैं। 90औं लोग गांव में अपनी जिंदगी बसर कर रहे हैं तो आज जो आर्थिक नीति निर्माण कार्य करने जो रहे हैं तो हमारे देश की आर्थिक नीति तभी तेज होगी जब हर हाथ को काम और हर खेत में पानी हो। वही आर्थिक नीति बन जाएगी, तब सब सही होगा। आज मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ। डिमांड और कमर्शियल ग्रांट का सही तरीके से उसका उपयोग हो और देश के विकास में भी एक अहम कार्य को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। आज देश में उद्योगों का होना जितना जरूरी है, उतना ही सही रूप से इस को भी देखना चाहिए और दूसरा एजुकेशन के बारे में भी देखना चाहिए।

आज बड़े-बड़े शहरों में गांव का शहरीकरण होने जा रहा है, तो ये भी बहुत चिंता का विषय है। गांव के युवा-युवती को रोजगार नहीं मिलता, उसी हिसाब से शहरीकरण हो रहा है और आज देश में शिक्षा, पानी, बिजली, रोड़-रास्ता, आरोग्य और लोगों को रोजगार देना यही सरकार का दायित्व है और वो उसको निभाना ही पड़ेगा, चाहे कोई भी सरकार हो।

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (KHAMMAM): Madam Chairman, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in

the discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Due to the bad policies of this Government, commerce and industry is declining day by day. ...(*Interruptions*) It has happened due to the wrong and bad policies of this Government. I will prove it with the figures. The Indian industrialists are going out from India and are investing elsewhere, outside our country. Since the last five years, this is increasing like anything. Figures are there to prove this. They are very alarming.

You see the trade balance in UPA I and UPA II. In the last eight years, it is in deficit. In 2003-04, the trade balance was minus 14 billion US dollars. Now, it is alarmingly high. In 2009-10, it was minus 108 billion US dollars. It is continuously increasing. Since last eight years, the Government is unable to control this trend of increasing trade deficit. The Government has completely failed on this issue. This is very alarming. The Government should take it up very seriously. Every time they tell something, but they are unable to produce effective results. This is the fact.

They are now telling that by 2013-14 the exports will increase to 500 billion US dollars. How is it possible? Till the last year, it is only 245 billion US dollars. How can you jump 100 per cent? Then, why have you not done that since the last five years? Like this, they are giving all wrong figures. This is how they are passing the time.

They are signing agreements, like the FTA and the PTA. Why is the trade not going up? Why are the exports not going up? This is an alarming situation as far as commerce is concerned.

As regards the industrial growth, see the position in the last twenty years. In the Eighth Plan the industrial growth rate vis-à-vis the GDP was 25.90. Now, it is only 27.90. So, there is an increase of only two per cent. After this Government took over, there is no industrial growth. They are totally responsible for this. They should take up this very seriously instead of telling something and going back. Every time they say something, but they are not doing anything.

Coming to the FDI, since the last three years the FDI on equity is declining like anything. During 2008-09, it was 27.33 billion US dollars; during 2009-10 it was 25.83 billion US dollars; during 2010-11, it was 19.43 billion US dollars. It is decreasing like anything. They are talking about the FDI. They are unable to attract the FDI. They are unable to stop Indian industrialists from leaving this country and investing abroad. It all shows the total failure of this Government.

They are talking about the employment. On the employment front, they have totally failed. ...(*Interruptions*) Employment opportunities are also declining. This is very alarming.

Coming to my State, they have allotted 113 SEZs and they have taken two lakh acres of farmers' land. At the time of allotting SEZs, they promised almost Rs. 1,00,000 crore of investment. Till now they have not invested even Rs. 10,000 crore. At that time they promised 10 lakh jobs. Till now they have not given 80,000 jobs.

The Congress Party is in power both at the Centre as well as in the State of Andhra Pradesh. They have allotted Obulapuram Iron Ore mine to the Brahmani Steel Plant. However, they have not constructed the steel plant. Now, the Iron Ore mine is under the investigation of the CBI. Since they have not constructed the steel plant and land allotted to them is 10,766 acres, iron ore mine should be taken back and given to the Vizag Steel Plant. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, I am concluding within one minute. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam, in my constituency Bayyaram Iron Ore mine was allotted to the private company. This should be taken back and another steel plant is to be constructed in my constituency at Khammam district. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Madam, before I conclude, I would like to say that the policies of the Government especially of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry are not encouraging for the industry. Due to this reason, Indian industrialists are going outside the country and are investing outside India. So, the Government should frame proper policies in this regard.

Madam, with these few words, I conclude my speech.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Respected Chairman, at the outset I thank you for this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of Commerce and Industry. Our country can develop economically, politically and socially if we are

sound enough in trade, commerce and industry. In order to improve this status, we need a suitable tax policy and trade policy. Both our able Finance Minister and our learned Commerce and Industries Ministers tried to establish a conducive atmosphere in India. With the aim of keeping a tab on the high current account deficit, our experienced Finance Minister honourable Shri Pranabji has proposed to raise the import duty on gold and platinum. Rising gold imports and high crude oil prices are thought to be the key reason for the high current account deficit. GDP growth estimated at 6.9% in real terms in 2011-12. There is a slow down when we compared it to previous year. The Plan outlay for Department of Agriculture and Cooperation increased by 18%. In order to give initiative of bringing Green Revolution to eastern India, we need increased production and productivity of paddy.

Since most of our Indian people are depending upon agriculture and it is giving more employment opportunity, we have to put a more concentration in developing this industry. The Minimum Support Price must be provided to the products which are produced in the agrarian field. The products must be processed and it must be exported to other countries. The food processing industries should be established in high standard. It should produce the products, which can be marketed easily in foreign market. Coir industries:- Coir industries were once earning a lot of foreign exchange. These industries are cottage industries predominantly occupied in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra and Karnataka. Now these industries are facing difficulties due to non-availability of cheap labour, non-introduction of new technologies and reduction in availability of raw materials.

China produce good coir materials by purchasing the raw materials from India. I request honourable Minister to encourage this industry for producing high standard materials from our industries. Manufacturing Sector:- Small scale and cottage industries are facing a lot of problem in our country. Infrastructure facilities like power, railway line, sea-ways are inadequate to improve the small scale industries. Each and every State adhere different policies to give the license. The industries are suffering due to various restricted policies of Government. Subsidies are provided by our Central Government in various ways to larger number of industries. But the subsidies are not reaching in time the small scale industrialists in the rural level.

The full amount of bank loans is not sanctioned that is required for the total infrastructure of an industry. Since half of the loan amount is sanctioned by Banks, the trader and small scale industrialists depend on money-lenders for fulfilling the remaining half amount of loan. It is hampering the production and repayment of loan.

World Trade Market:- We have to increase the trade with other nation. Finding out new avenues of world market is an important task of our Ministry in order to enhance the trade export. Our Ministry of Commerce and Industry takes various steps and formulate numerous policies to attract the global market. Recent meeting of Commerce Ministers of India and Pakistan is a historical development of trade relationship between two countries. Both sides have agreed to jointly work to more than double the bilateral trade within three years from current level of 2.7 billion US dollars per annum to about 6 billion US dollars.

Tax Policy:- Our tax policies are framed to reduce the import of some goods which is favouring to save the foreign exchange.

Oil Import:- The oil price in the world market is a great concern. Due to the rise in price of crude oil in the world market, our economy is affected. We can see the impact of oil price in industry, agriculture, trade and commerce. We have to lose a larger amount of exchange for the importation of oil. Our R&D Department should find new alternative product, close substitute for oil.

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (KHADOOR SAHIB) : I thank you Hon. Chairperson ma'm for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Demand for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13.

Punjab is a border-state. At the time of India's independence, Punjab was bifurcated into Indian Punjab and Pakistani Punjab. The condition in the Indian State of Punjab was dismal. There was shortage of food-grains. The hard-working people of Punjab ushered in the Green Revolution by the dint of their sweat and blood. Punjab became the granary and the food-basket of India.

Madam, the people of Punjab have suffered and found themselves at the receiving end during the 1965 and 1971 wars against Pakistan. Being a border-state has its own perils.

Ma'm, Punjab was plagued by terrorist violence for 20 long years from 1978 to 1997. It led to the flight of industries from Punjab. For 10 years, there was Governor's Rule in Punjab. As a result, Punjab started reeling under the debt of Rs.7800 crores. However, the Central Government did not do anything to bail out Punjab. In fact, step-motherly treatment was always meted out to Punjab by the centre.

Ma'm, in our neighbouring states like Haryana, Himachal and Jammu & Kashmir, industries have been given tax-free status for 10 years by the centre. But, the centre has turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the pleas of Punjab.

Ma'm, we welcome the facilities given to our neighbouring states to facilitate commerce and industry there. However, our just and genuine demands should also be met. Our industries have shifted to the neighbouring states to avail the tax-free facility. Why not provide Punjab the same facility? In the absence of

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

these incentives, our trade, commerce and industries have been destroyed. Progress and development of Punjab has become a casualty.

Madam, we are happy that of late, efforts to improve trade relations with Pakistan have yielded positive results. Hon. Minister Anand Sharma was present when an integrated check post between the two countries was established. We in Punjab have heaved a sigh of relief as the ice has been broken with Pakistan. However, trade between the two countries will be limited to 136 items. The need of the hour is to conduct trade with Pakistan in all 5600 items. So, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to kindly increase the number of items being traded between the two countries.

Madam, we in Punjab were concerned when the integrated check-post was closed down recently. Luckily, an understanding between the two countries has been reached and the integrated check-post has started functioning.

Madam, we had demanded two more such integrated check-posts one at the Hussainiwala border and another one elsewhere. It will give a fillip to trade & commerce in Punjab.

Madam, we should have close trade & commerce ties with our neighbouring countries. We have had inimical relations with Pakistan in the past. But, our ties are improving now.

Good economic ties with our neighbours will boost our economic growth. It will also help in improving our relations with these countries and establishing peace and security in South Asia.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Shri Ajnala, please wind up.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Madam, people are dying of hunger in our state. Please don't curtail my time.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: We have limited time. Please cooperate.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Ma'm, Hon. Lalu ji had also voiced his concern regarding the 'Dedicated Freight Corridor' work at Ludhiana that is still incomplete. 8 long years have passed by. We have been demanding the extension of this 'Corridor' upto Amritsar. However, it has yet to see the light of the day.

In 1988, when late Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister, a project had been started with much fanfare at Goindwal Sahib. An assurance had been given by the centre that it would help in the establishment of 8 ancillary units at Goindwal Sahib. A public sector unit was to come up here. The State Government provided 1000 acres of land in 1988 for this purpose. However, only one unit has been established there till date. Hardly two factories have been set up there.

Ma'm, Amethi gets a royal treatment. New plants are set up over there. Its development is assured as it is the constituency of Shri Rahul Gandhi. But, why discriminate against Punjab? What is the fault of Goindwal Sahib project? Why no money has been earmarked for this purpose?

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Wind up in half-a-minute.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Ma'm, Ludhiana in Punjab was the hub of the cycle industry. But, the cheap Chinese cycles have wreaked havoc and badly harmed our cycle-industry in Ludhiana. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to immediately stop the import of Chinese cycles. Even the quality of items being imported from China is not up to the mark. It leaves much to be desired. If Chinese imports are not banned, our indigenous industries will be destroyed.

Madam, our dynamic Chief Minister Sardar Parkash Singh Badal and our ex-Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had started an HPCL refinery work, courtesy Shri Mittal, in Punjab. However, when the Congress came to power, it stopped all work at the site. Our Government has got the work completed recently. Whenever Congress has come to power in Punjab or at the centre, it has never worked for the welfare of Punjab.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Anjala ji. Please sit down.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA : Madam, Punjab is a border-state. The state should be helped by the centre. This is the need of the hour. Punjabis have always been at the vanguard in fighting the enemy at the border. We protect the country against foreign invasions and Pakistan's nefarious designs.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Raghuvansh Babu, it is your turn now. Please start.

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: India can make progress and remain safe only when Punjab and Punjabis develop and thrive. Hence, we must save the commerce and industry of Punjab.

***श्रीमती दर्शना जरदोश (सूरत) :** गुजरात कॉटन प्रोडक्शन में देश में अक्वल नंबर का राज्य है। अगर गुजरात में कॉटन इंडस्ट्री में किसान का विकास हो सके एवं लेटेस्ट टेकनीक का उपयोग हो, ऐसा माहौल किया गया, तो अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कॉटन के व्यापार में देश को बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है। गुजरात में कॉटन सेंटर फोर एक्सीलेंस कॉटन की स्थापना की जाये, ऐसी मेरी मांग है। कॉटन की खेती में जो भी डेवलपमेंट हो रहा है, उसकी किसान को जानकारी दें। अगर गुजरात के किसान को अच्छी तरह से शिक्षित किया गया, तो कॉटन की खेती में अभी जितनी जमीन उपलब्ध है उतनी जमीन में जो उपज हो रही है उससे ज्यादा उपज हमें प्राप्त हो सकती है, जो विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने में भी अपना योगदान दे सकती है।

मैं सूरत के हीरा उद्योग के बारे में भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। कई बार हीरा उद्योग में भी मंदी का माहौल छा जाता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार अपने निगम के माध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कच्चे माल की खरीद करें एवं देश में फिनिश करवाकर अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर बेचे, तो सूरत के उद्योग को भी फायदा होगा और देश को भी फायदा होगा।

जेम एंड ज्वेलरी के व्यापारियों ने हफ्तों तक आंदोलन किया। सरकार के द्वारा बातचीत के बाद आंदोलन को स्थगित किया गया है। मेरी मांग है कि जेम एंड ज्वेलरी की मांगों पर विचार करते हुए मेरे जैसे कई सांसद उनके समर्थन में खड़े हैं। सरकार भी उद्योग के हित में निर्णय करे एवं उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार करे।

ओशीमती जयश्रीबेन पटेल (महेसाणा) : मैं अपने कुछ विचार वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ।

राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में 5 प्रमुख चुनौतियों का जिक्र किया गया है, जिन पर सरकार काम करेगी ऐसा वादा किया गया है। इसमें त्वरित एवं व्यापक विकास तथा जनता के लिए आजीविका आधारित कार्यों का सृजन करते हुए आर्थिक सुरक्षा प्राप्त करना, पारिस्थितिकीय और पर्यावरण सुरक्षा को जोखिम में डाले बिना विकास लक्ष्य प्राप्त करना है।

मैं गुजरात की तरफ से प्रतिनिधित्व करती हूँ। मेरी मांग है कि गुजरात में भावनगर में सेंटर साल्ट और मरीन कैमिकल रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के तहत कच्छ के अन्य इलाकों में छोटे-छोटे नमक बनाने वाले मजदूर को 50 प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता से अध्ययन टेक्नोलॉजी वाले साल्ट फार्म विकसित किए जाएं।

अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले नमक का उत्पादन एवं नमक की मूल्य वृद्धि प्रोडक्ट प्राप्त करने के लिए C.S.MC.R.I की अध्ययन टेक्नोलॉजी के लिए होने वाले खर्च का 70 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा और 30 प्रतिशत खर्चा जो भी साल्ट वर्क द्वारा किया, ऐसी दरखास्त गुजरात सरकार ने 16.1.2012 को की है। इस पर सोचा जाए।

नमक उद्योग के विकास और नमक उद्योग से जुड़े हुए नमक बनाने वाले मजदूर कल्याण के लिए कल्याणकारी योजना के लिए देश में उत्पादित होने वाले सामान्य नमक में से 70 (सतर) प्रतिशत, आयोडीन नमक का 57 (सत्तावन) प्रतिशत से ज्यादा उत्पादन गुजरात में होता है।

देश में नमक का जो निर्यात होता है इसमें गुजरात का महत्व (अच्छा खासा) हिस्सा है। नमक के उत्पादन की प्रवृत्तियों का विकास हो और इसके उत्पादन में प्रवृत्त नमक बनाने वाले मजदूर के बारे में प्रति वर्ष कल्याणकारी योजनाओं में राज्य सरकार 40 करोड़ रूपए खर्च करती है। इस प्रकार के प्रोजेक्ट में 50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा केन्द्र सरकार का होना चाहिए जिसके लिए साल्ट उत्पादन के बारे में गुजरात सरकार द्वारा 16.1.2012 को केन्द्र सरकार को पत्राचार किया गया है।

नमक बनाने वाले मजदूर के लिए आवास योजना में केन्द्रीय सहायता में बढ़ावा: भारत सरकार द्वारा जुलाई 2011 से मंजूर किया मोडिफाइड (Modified) नमक मजदूर आवास योजना के तहत 2011-12 में (880) आठ सौ अरसी आवास निर्माण करने का निर्णय किया गया था। इस योजना में केन्द्र सरकार का हिस्सा पहले की योजनाओं में जो (45,000) पैंतालीस हजार का था इसमें घटा करके (40,000) चालीस हजार किया है और यूनिट का विस्तार भी 22.5 चौरस मीटर (Square Meter) के विस्तार के साथ 1 यूनिट का खर्चा 1.40 लाख खर्च में केन्द्र सरकार के 50 प्रतिशत हिस्से के लिए दरखास्त की थी जो केन्द्र सरकार ने स्वीकार नहीं किया।

मेरी मांग है कि यूनिट वाइज केन्द्र सरकार का हिस्सा मिनिमम (Minimum) 60,000 होना चाहिए। इन सभी के लिए फरवरी 2012 में पत्राचार किया गया है।

मेरी मांग है कि गुजरात सरकार द्वारा स्पेशल महिला साहसिक उद्योग जोन बनाने की योजना बनाई है, ऐसी योजना भारत सरकार स्वीकार करे और ऐसी योजना अन्य राज्यों में भी बनाई जाए।

महिला हैंडिकैप्ड (Handicapped) उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। इसके लिए कच्छ में अच्छा काम हो रहा है इस पर केन्द्र सरकार गौर करे।

स्वामी विवेकानन्द की 150वीं जन्म जयंती समारोह के तहत युवा उद्यम साहसी विकास योजना बनाई जाए।

नक्सल से ग्रस्त और जाति संगठित (Tribal) इलाकों में इंडस्ट्रीयों का निर्माण किया जाए तथा शहरी विकास और अगम्य (Inaccessible), देशान्तरगमन (Migration) इलाकों में इंडस्ट्रीयों का विकास हो।

*SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): MSME sector can play a significant role provided the sector is given marketing support. There is a need for establishing an Expert Marketing Fund. It is a well known fact that export of handicrafts and carpets need to be taken care of in view of the labour intensive potentialities. Imposition of excise duty on hand made products may have adverse impact upon it.

Export credit has risen from 7% to about 12%. With the withdrawal of interest subvention of 2% from 01.04.2012 the exporting community for handicrafts handlooms and hand made carpets and the same will feel the punch.

I must appreciate the department for proposing an allocation of Rs. 30,876 crore to the Planning Commission for the 12th Plan including DMIC, IIUS, ILDP. National Manufacturing Policy will also be implemented during 12th Plan. The growth of Indian economy is sucked by imports energy as well as whole range of manufactured goods, capital and manufactured intermediaries/component. To balance the trade India need further growth of manufactured goods in exports. We should not indulge in exporting raw materials and importing finished one. We need to have two pronged strategy to increase exports as well as provide internal market with domestically produced manufactured goods which can compete the imported goods. We should reduce the dependency on China for intermediary goods which will also help to narrow down the trade deficit between the two countries.

Government is going to set up national investment and manufacturing zone to give a boost to fructify the policy. The objective is to enhance the share of manufacturing to 25% of GDP and thus creating 100 million jobs.

In the 11th plan, manufacturing was targeted a 10-11% but actual performance will be only 7.7% as a result the share of manufacturing sector in GDP is only 15% compared with 34% in China, 40% in Thailand.

In the next 15 years additional 250 million additional income seekers will join the work force. Unless manufacturing becomes an engine of growth, which at least provide 100 million additional jobs, decent jobs, it will be difficult for India's growth to be inclusive. What is the present status of Indo EU free trade agreement and bilateral investment treaties? Concern of Civil society regarding the intellectual property provision should take into cognizance. Whether it has been ascertained that India will gain from market access to 27 European countries from its agri-products. Any problem in regard to geographical indication has been arisen out?

What is the status of present nuclear trade of India with other nuclear supplier groups?

Relation between India and Bangladesh has been steadily improving. Number of items are being exchanged between the people of both the countries. Informally which even culminated into the firing and killing of citizens of both countries. I may request you to ponder over the establishment of border trade which may further consolidate our relation and thus informal trade could be turned into formal. It will help a lot to the traders of Border district including the districts Murshidabad.

Significant uptrend in outward FDI has also been observed in the case of India in recent years.

Since globalization is a two way process, integration of the Indian economy with the rest of the world is evident not only in terms of higher level of FDI inflows but also in terms of increasing level of FDI outflows.

According to UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2011 based on the magnitude of FDI outflows, in terms of value of net purchases by Indian companies in 2010, India was placed 5th in the world after US, Canada, Japan and China. In these

sectors Indian outward F.D.I has been evident. It is observed that oil, gas and other natural resource based industries are relatively less prominent in Indian outward FDI compared to that by Brazil and China.

Role of Export Credit Guarantee of India Limited

What is your thinking about adequate risk mitigants in the process of investment abroad? Some overseas acquisitions are found hugely successful, some are written off in a short span. In 1980 ECGC introduced the overseas investments insurance scheme. How many insurance covers were there along its aggregate value? Why it is not so popular? What are measures taken by the Government for promoting overseas investment? India is a Current Account deficit economy and need to monitor capital outflows. We need surplus on capital account to finance India's growing current account deficit and also have to keep the level of forex reserve at comfortable level. Therefore, unlimited capital outflows for outward FDI could jeopardize the sustainability of India's CAD and external debt profile.

Demand No.11 of the detailed demands for Grants –

Annual outlay for 2011-2012 was Rs.6511.58 crore. The outlay for 2012-13 is Rs.5023.00 crore declined by nearly 23%, even after 16 new schemes are supposed to be included in the year 2012-13.

In the Export sector remarkable resilience and dynamism are observed.

Merchandise exports reached a level of US – 251 billion dollars during 2010-2011 registering a growth of 40.49% as compared to negative growth of 3.53% during the previous year.

Export of top 5 commodities, petroleum, gems and jewelry, transport equipment, machinery and instruments, drugs, pharma and fine chemicals contribute 53%. For the last 3 years export targets have been achieved.

Global trade after growing to about 14% in 2010 declined to 6.3% in 2011. This year it is projected to grow by a mere 3.7%.

Long Term objective – as stated by the Ministry is -

To double India's share of exim trade by 2020 means 4% of world trade.

Infrastructure requirements for meeting export targets suggest 537 billion dollars by a Committee to make export competitive as well as capacity building.

Stability in exchange rate is imperative to sustain the export sector.

Foreign trade policy objectives

1. Achieving an export growth of about 25% annually from 2009
2. Doubling of India's export of goods and services. --
3. Doubling of India's share in global trade - Transaction cost is still high.

The question is in the present scenario, these objectives are achievable?

MFN status to India by Pakistan

India and Pakistan are strengthening business links in 2012, with the stage set to start trading in electricity and petro products. What is the present status of it?

I would further plead in developing economy MSME plays a vital role and if India were to have a growth rate of 8-10% for the next couple of decades, it needs a strong micro, small and medium sectors. This sector employs an estimated 59.7 million people spread over 26.1 m enterprise.

In terms of value MSM accounts for 45% of the manufacturing output and around 40% of the total export of the country.

There are virtually no restrictions on FDI except for units on specific sectors and portfolio investment in equities. I do support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (JAGATSINGHPUR): Thank you, Madam, after the colonial rule was over, for transforming India into a modern and industrially developed nation, Public Sector Enterprises(PSEs) played a great role for our country. It was conceived and put into operation.

While our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru hailed the PSEs as the commanding heights of the economy and accordingly PSEs played a key role for the development of our country and the rejuvenation of our economy, for the employment generation, wealth and made an environment for the industrial development. But since 1991, in the name of economic reforms, and globalization and liberalization of economy, importance was given for the private companies, multi national companies and corporate sector and PSEs were not given much more importance for which reason, now, we are facing a lot of problems. Although after Independence in the First Five Year Plan , when only five PSEs were there, and now, in the 12th Five Year Plan, we have 250 PSEs but the PSEs were deprived of getting much more importance by the Government of India, for which reason, it has become a threat for the generation of employment as well as regeneration of our economy. That is why, it has become a threat to our agricultural economy also because due to rampant and random Land Acquisition and due to lack of implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy. On the other hand, private companies and multinational companies, along with PSEs have not been contributing for periphery development defying the corporate social responsibility.

In this context, I prefer to cite an example. In my State, Odisha, there is a PSE - Rourkela Steel Plant. It has a capacity to produce only 2 MT of steel and it has absorbed 17,000 employees but it has undisputed acquired land and 12 million capacity steel plant can be established there where the Government of India is not giving emphasis on PSEs. The Government of India is running after POSCO, a company of South Korea, whose intention is to take the land of farmers, to deprive the farmers from their livelihood, and wants to make a captive port, where a major port like Paradip is very nearer to the proposed project. When our port is there, why does POSCO company make a captive port? That is why, I stress that the Government of India should give emphasis on PSEs and a consistent pattern relating to industrial growth be adopted to augur overall growth of our economy.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. You have made suggestions.

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: I would make only two more points.

As Odisha is an underdeveloped State, as well as less industrially developed State, which have the rich mineral resources but special allocation for my Odisha have not been given. So, special allocation for Odisha should be announced, along with other States like Bihar and Jharkhand. On the other land, Special Category Statuses should be provided to my State, Odisha along with poor States. The Department of Commerce and Industry should give emphasis on MSME sectors and the maximum investment limit in plant and machinery for MSMEs unit should be increased from Rs.10 crore to Rs. 25 crore.

With these words, I conclude.

सभापति महोदया: श्री रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह,

मुझे उम्मीद है कि आप सहयोग करेंगे और तीन-चार मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करेंगे।

श्री. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह (वैशाली): सभापति महोदया, वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान की मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है। पहले उद्योग होगा तब वाणिज्य होगा या पहले वाणिज्य होगा तब उद्योग होगा। विभाग का नाम ही हमें उलटा लगता है। पहले उद्योग होगा तभी वाणिज्य होगा। इसका नाम वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय है। कैसे इसका नाम रखा गया? क्या कोई चूक हो गई? क्यों इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया? इसका नाम बदलिए, क्योंकि उद्योग बढ़ेगा तभी वाणिज्य बढ़ेगा। आपने पहले वाणिज्य रखा हुआ है। यदि उद्योग ही नहीं रहेगा तो वाणिज्य का आप क्या करेंगे?

दूसरा, जैसा कि आपका आदेश है कि जल्दी समाप्त करना है। इसलिए उद्योग बढ़े, विदेश व्यापार बढ़े, निर्यात बढ़े, आयात घटे और किसान और गरीब का हित हो। इन बातों से ही इनको पास मार्क मिलना है। हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी दुनिया की 17 फीसदी है, जमीन 2.4 फीसदी है, लेकिन विदेश व्यापार में हिस्सा एक फीसदी है और इसके बढ़ने का कोई लक्षण नहीं है। निर्यात घट रहा है और आयात बढ़ रहा है। देश भर में चीन का सामान आच्छादित हो गया है। वह सस्ता है या उसकी गुणवत्ता कैसी है, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मोटा-मोटी गांवों में बिजली का सामान और अन्य सामान चाइनीज़ है। इनका विदेश विभाग और व्यापार विभाग कहां है और क्या कर रहा है? चीन का सामान सब तरफ छा गया है और हमारे सामान का क्या हुआ? इन्होंने उस बारे में क्या काम किया है? इसमें यह फेल नजर आते हैं। इनका निर्यात घट गया है और आयात बढ़ गया है तो कहां से इनको पास मार्क मिलेगा? रोजगार बढ़े, बेरोज़गारी घटे। इनका क्या लक्ष्य है? इन्होंने

पॉलिसी बनायी थी कि दस करोड़ लोगों को वर्ष 2022 तक रोजगार दिया जाएगा। यह रिपोर्ट वर्ष 2008 में आयी थी और आपने वर्ष 2011 में यह पॉलिसी बनायी। आपने तीन वर्ष यह विचार करने में ही लगा दिया। प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा गठित कमेटी ने वर्ष 2008 में रिपोर्ट दी थी और इन्होंने वर्ष 2011 में पॉलिसी का ऐलान कर दिया था। वर्ष 2012 में इन्होंने कौन से ऐसे कदम उठाए हैं, जिनसे हम उम्मीद करें कि बेरोजगारी घटेगी और लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा?

महोदया, मैं किसान की बात करना चाहता हूँ। इनके कृषि मंत्री कहते हैं कि चीनी बहुत हो गई है, इसलिए इसे एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए। प्याज और कपास का एक्सपोर्ट किया जाए ताकि किसान को फायदा हो। लेकिन जब महंगाई बढ़ने लगती है तो कहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट को रोकें। अगर यहां किसान के पास कुछ ज्यादा हो गया, उसे कुछ फायदा होने वाला है तो कृषि मंत्री, श्री शरद पवार जैसे ताकतवर मंत्री झटपट कर रहे हैं, विलाप कर रहे हैं, चिढ़ी लिख रहे हैं, पैरवी कर रहे हैं। इसमें क्या पेंच है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसान के हित में सरकार क्यों उदासीन है? किसान को कुछ लाभ एवं फायदा हो।

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में सेज के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। सेज हो गया। किसान से धड़ाधड़ औने-पौने दाम में ले लिया। क्या वह सेज इनका सफल हुआ है, फेल हुआ या नहीं। उसमें कितना उद्योग हुआ?...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं संक्षेप में बोल रहा हूँ, आपके आदेश का मैं पालन कर रहा हूँ। इस परपत्र के लिए जो सेज हुआ था, वह काम नहीं हुआ तो किसान की जमीन क्यों नहीं वापस हुई? श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव एवं सभी माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं। क्यों किसान विरोधी आचरण है, क्यों गरीब विरोधी व्यवहार है, सरकार से मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ? मूल बात ज्यादा नहीं, ज्यादा थ्योरी, सिद्धांत विद्वान जनों पर है।...(व्यवधान) निश्चिंत दुबे जी कह रहे थे कि कौन से कम्प्यूटर में गलती हो गई, आंकड़े गड़बड़ हो गए, वे क्या आंकड़े बोले। ठीक आंकड़े बोले, कम्प्यूटर वाला उलट-पुलट वाला बोले।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का क्यों अहित हो रहा है? देश में विषमता बढ़ रही है। सेज हुआ तो क्या उद्योग बढ़ेगा, हर जगह उद्योगों में पूंजी निवेश हो रहा है। खुदरा व्यापार में भी एफडीआई, क्यों ऐसा किया? हमारा जो 33 मिलियन आदमी रोजगार में लगा हुआ है, उसके रोजगार में एफडीआई लात मारने वाली है। खुदरा व्यापार में एफडीआई, हालांकि इस पर फैसला लेने के लिए लोगों ने रोक।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : रघुवंश बाबू, आपने सहयोग का आभवासन दिया था।

डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह : सभापति महोदया, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार का क्या होगा? वहां एक पैसे का भी पूंजी निवेश नहीं हुआ।...(व्यवधान) वहां चीनी मिलें बंद हो गईं, वहां चीनी मिलें चालू नहीं हैं।...(व्यवधान) वहां हैवी इंडस्ट्री कोई है ही नहीं।...(व्यवधान) राज्य सरकार मोतीपुर में जमीन दे और वहां भेल का कारखाना खोले। वहां कम से कम कुछ उद्योग हो।...(व्यवधान) कुछ लोग बोल रहे थे कि उड़ीसा, झारखंड, बिहार और हिमाचल को मिले, जम्मू-कश्मीर को मिले, उत्तरखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज मिले। बिहार को क्यों नहीं पैकेज मिलना चाहिए, यह मैं सवाल उठाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान) आप बताएं कि बिहार को क्यों नहीं पैकेज दे रहे हो।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया: रघुवंश बाबू, अगर आप ऐसे बोलेंगे तो फिर आपका रिकार्ड में कुछ नहीं जाएगा।

ॐ! (व्यवधान)

डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह : इसलिए मैं सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में औद्योगिक मामले में भी संतुलन रहे, इसीलिए संतुलित पॉलिसी अखिलार करनी चाहिए। यह बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज): सभापति महोदया, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों के समर्थन में बोलने का आपने मुझे अवसर दिया है। मैं बहुत गंभीरता से अपने सम्मानित सदस्यों और प्रतिपक्ष दल के सम्मानित नेता की बातों को सुन रहा था। हमारे माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी ने भी कहा कि आज वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय के विषय में जिस तरह से अनुदान मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही थी, उससे ऐसा लगता है कि महंगाई, लघु कुटीर उद्योग पर या इस तरह के विभिन्न किसी अन्य मंत्रालयों पर चर्चा हो रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने देख रही है और यह नौबत आ रही है कि शायद जो सोना है, वह भी बेचना पड़े या गिरवी रखना पड़े। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार मुंगेरी लाल के सपने नहीं देख रही है, लेकिन निश्चित तौर से ये कहीं न कहीं मुंगेरी लाल के सपने देख रहे हैं, इसलिए ये बात कह रहे हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जो फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व है, हमारी सरकार के पास आज भी देश में 15,296 बिलियन रुपीज़ फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व है, जिसमें गोल्ड 13,521 बिलियन रुपीज़ है, इसी तरह से एस.डी.आर. में 231 और आई.एम.एफ. में रिजर्व पोजीशन 151 है। भारत का यह दुर्भाग्य रहा है कि जब गैरकांग्रेसी सरकारें रही हैं, तब-तब सोना गिरवी रखना पड़ा है। अगर कांग्रेस-यू.पी.ए. की सरकार होगी तो कभी सोना गिरवी नहीं रखना पड़ेगा। यह देन किसकी है, जो हमने आर्थिक और वाणिज्यिक उदासीकरण की नीति लागू की है। आज इस बजट पर हमारी सरकार की क्या जिम्मेदारी है। अगर वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का अनुदान प्रस्तुत है तो इसमें देश के किसानों का जो एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्ट है और जो इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्ट है, साथ ही सर्विस सेक्टर में हम दुनिया के अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय देशों में अपनी पैठ बना सके, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित कर सके, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर सके, इसका उद्देश्य यही है।

आज मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारा, भारत का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय क्षेत्र में भी जो इन्वैस्टमेंट है, उसमें भी हमारा इन्वैस्टमेंट कुल 434.7 यू.एस. बिलियन डॉलर है, जो अपने आपमें एक रिकार्ड है। भारत में जहां पहले विदेशी निवेश होता था, आज भारत ने दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में 434.7 यू.एस. बिलियन डॉलर का निवेश किया है, जिसमें डायरेक्ट इन्वैस्टमेंट 109.1 का है। इसी तरह से मुझे याद है कि जब दुनिया में पिछले कुछ वर्षों में रिसेशन हुआ तो यू.एस. का जो सिटी बैंक कहलाता है, उसमें भी 50 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों की छंटनी हो गई, लेकिन उस रिसेशन में भारत एक ऐसा देश था, कांग्रेस की सरकार में हमने किसी बैंक में या किसी सर्विसेज़ में एक भी व्यक्ति की छंटनी नहीं की, न किसी को बेरोजगार होने दिया।

हमारा पिछले दो वर्षों में जो एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ा है, वह 62 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। पता नहीं, कैसे लोगों को दिख रहा था कि एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ा। यह मैं रिकार्ड पर कह रहा हूँ कि इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट 17 परसेंट पिछले दो वर्षों में बढ़ा है, पेट्रोलियम ऑयल प्रोडक्ट्स में 38.5 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है, जैम्स एण्ड ज्वैलरी में 13.3 परसेंट बढ़ा है, ड्रग्स

एण्ड फार्मास्यूटिकल्स में 22 परसेंट बढ़ा है, लैटर में 22.5 परसेंट बढ़ा है और टैक्सटाइल सैक्टर में 20 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। मैरीन प्रोडक्ट्स में 31.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। आज जहां पूरी दुनिया में रिसेशन था, पूरी दुनिया में मंदीकरण में जहां जी.डी.पी. तीन परसेंट, दो परसेंट बढ़ रही थी, उस समय भी दुनिया में केवल दो देश चाइना और भारत थे, जिन्होंने आज के मंदीकरण में भी सात परसेंट अपनी जी.डी.पी. को बनाये रखा है। आज केवल हमने अपनी जी.डी.पी. को ही नहीं बनाये रखा है, बल्कि यह 62 परसेंट हमने एक्सपोर्ट भी बढ़ाया है। यह एक्सपोर्ट कैसे बढ़ा, यह हमारी नीतियों से बढ़ा है, जो हमने स्ट्रेटेजी बनाई... (व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदया : अब समापन करें।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। हमारी पार्टी का 20 मिनट का समय बाकी है, इसलिए सुन लीजिए।

यह यूँ ही नहीं बढ़ा है, यह हमारी सरकार की देन है। 11 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हमने तमाम प्लांटेशन के सैक्टर में इन्वैस्टमेंट किया। 30 सैक्टरों में हमारी सरकार ने 752.90 करोड़ का विभिन्न योजनाओं में इन्वैस्टमेंट किया, जिसमें प्लांटेशन में, रीप्लांटेशन में या हमारे उन प्लांटेशंस को ग्री करने में, काफी सैक्टर में हमने 376.77 करोड़ किया, स्पाइसेज़ सैक्टर में हमने 356.50 करोड़ किया, रबड़ सैक्टर में हमने 641.57 करोड़ इन्वैस्टमेंट किया, इससे प्रोडक्शन इफ़ूट हुआ है। आज जब हमने अपने एक्सपोर्ट को 62 परसेंट बढ़ाया है तो यह कांग्रेस-यू.पी.ए. की सरकार ने समय-समय पर किया है। आज लगातार एस.ई.जेड. की चर्चा हो रही है कि एस.ई.जेड. के आने से यह नुकसान हुआ, यह नुकसान हुआ। आज जो 153 एस.ई.जेड. फंक्शनल हो रहे हैं, उसमें कितना एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। जहां 2005-06 में हमारा फिजीकल एक्सपोर्ट 22.8 हजार करोड़ था, वह 2011-12 में 16 फोल्ड बढ़ा है और वह 364.5 हजार करोड़ हुआ है, जो अपने आपमें देश में एक रिकार्ड है कि हमने इस तरह से एक्सपोर्ट किया है। आज हमने 16 गुना अपना एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाया है। आज एस.ई.जेड. में देश का जो कुल एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, उसमें 27 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट हमने एस.ई.जेड. के माध्यम से किया है। यही नहीं, एसईजेड में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में हमारा व्यापार 15.39 परसेंट बढ़ा है। एसईजेड से हमने कितना जॉब दिया है? आज 8 लाख 44 हजार 916 लोगों को नौकरी एसईजेड से मिली है। आज एसईजेड के बारे में बहुत से राज्यों में विरोध है। वह इसे फंक्शनल नहीं होने दे रहे हैं। यह बात सही है कि 589 एसईजेड बनने थे, 389 नोटीफाई हो गए, लेकिन फंक्शनल अगर आज 103 हैं, तो उससे कम से कम देश के लोगों को रोजगार भी मिलता है, देश की इकॉनॉमी में भी बढ़ोतरी हुयी है।

17.36 hrs. (Madam Speaker in the Chair)

जो आसियान की बात चल रही है, आज हमने जापान मलेशिया के साथ भी कांफ़िडेंसिबल इकॉनॉमिक पार्टनरशिप की है, हमने आसियान देशों के साथ भी की है। इसका नतीजा है, चाहे आधारभूत ढांचा मजबूत करने की बात हो, इंडो-बांग्लादेश के बार्डर पर तीन लैंड करस्टम्स बना रहे हैं, डालू में, बोडवारी में और धांसूपाड़ा में। हम माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहेंगे कि इंडो-नेपाल बार्डर 1,800 किलोमीटर का है। सेकेंड फेज में आप कुछ बनाने जा रहे हैं, इंडो-नेपाल बार्डर में जोगबनी या खसौल में इंटीग्रेटेड, आपने अटारी में डेढ़ सौ करोड़ का खोला है, लेकिन आज सेकेंड फेज में जब खसौल, जोगबनी या पेट्रापोल में बनाने जा रहे हैं, इससे यह बढ़ेगा। वर्मा से पहली बार हमारा व्यापार उस रास्ते माध्यम से होगा। आप मॉल में जा रहे हैं। अभी तक कहते थे कि हम वेस्ट लुक देखते हैं, लेकिन हमारी ईस्ट लुक पॉलिसी कि हम अपने ईस्टर्न देशों से, मलेशिया से, आसियान देशों से हमारा व्यापार बढ़े, वर्मा से भी व्यापार बढ़ेगा। पाकिस्तान की भी चर्चा हुयी। समय की कमी है, इसलिए मैं बहुत विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन आज हम अपनी सीमाओं पर लगातार अपने पड़ोसी मुल्कों के साथ व्यापार करने जा रहे हैं। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि कार्पोट यहां परंपरागत बनते रहे हैं। कहीं न कहीं हैंडीक्राफ्ट और कार्पोट के उत्पाद में और उसके एक्सपोर्ट में गिरावट आ रही है। आपके लेबर इनीशिएटिव प्रोग्राम्स हैं, इसमें टैक्स की कमी करिए। दुनिया में प्रचार हो रहा है कि हमारे चाइल्ड लेबर वहां काम कर रहे हैं। भदोही, मिर्जापुर या उत्तर प्रदेश से कार्पोट का इतना बड़ा काम परंपरागत ढंग से हो रहा था, तो उसमें निश्चित तौर से आपको कुछ ऐसा करना पड़ेगा कि चाहे उसके लिए स्पेशल इन्शिएटिव देने पड़ें, कुछ मार्केट करना पड़े या कुछ और करना पड़े, आप उसे करें।

अध्यक्ष महोदया : अपनी बात समाप्त करिए।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : महोदया, मैं एक दो बातें कहकर समाप्त करूंगा, क्योंकि इन्होंने इसके बारे में बहुत कहा है। मैं इंडस्ट्री की बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल मैनुफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी की भी आलोचना की। जो मैनुफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी है, इसमें हम 16 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट अपनी विकास दर में योगदान देने जा रहे हैं और इसमें दस साल में हम दस करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देंगे। अगर निश्चिंत जी को अगर हमारी नेशनल मैनुफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी नहीं दिखायी पड़ रही है, तो लगता है कि जैसे अंधे को हमेशा हरियाली नजर आती है, वैसे इनको हमेशा सूखा ही नजर आ रहा है। शायद अगर ये नेशनल मैनुफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी पढ़ लेते, तो इनको समझ में आ जाता।

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आपने सब बिंदु रख दिए हैं, अब अपनी बात समाप्त करिए।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल : अंत में, स्पेशल परपज के लिए जो टी फंड बनाया है, उसके तहत आपने कुछ फंड क्विंट किया है, जिसमें आप आर्थिक सहायता भी दे रहे हैं, व्वालिटी अपग्रेडेशन के लिए भी दे रहे हैं, प्रोडक्ट डाइवर्सिफिकेशन के लिए दे रहे हैं, स्पाइस पार्क के लिए भी आप कर रहे हैं, हम चाहते हैं कि आप इसे करिए। जो नॉन बैरियर स्कीम्स लगी हुयी हैं, उसको भी कुछ मुल्क के साथ खत्म करने की कोशिश करिए।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ उद्योग मंत्रालय के द्वारा प्रस्तुत अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदया : जो सदस्य अपनी बात नहीं कह पाए हैं, वे अपने भाषण सभा पटल पर रख दें।

***SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM):** I support the Demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Today the real macro economic issue is the low economic growth. However Compounding this is the widening trade deficit which is now almost 10% of our GDP.

This naturally has a huge pressure on the prices and the inducement of destabilizing the value of the rupee against international currencies. Hence imports become dearer. Other than oil, we are importing a huge amount of electronic items which now are very important. Take for example, our telephone/mobile handsets or our television, plasma and the list can go on endlessly. Tablet computers are the latest. Why are we importing all this is because we do not have a manufacturing base. We never had any policy to ensure that this would be done. How the changes in the technology are too fast for us to jump in midstream. Within ten years, the import bill on this account promises to exceed our fuel import bill.

Hence, the Ministry may have to accelerate the thrust in trying to raise our manufacturing from a meager 15% of GDP to 25% of GDP within a very short time. It can be done. It will also be opportune with the kind of economic scenario that scenario that the world is facing. China is waning in this and it is India that can takeover. However bold steps are needed and impediments have to be removed.

I now come to the issue of Land Port Authority. Even though, it does not directly come under the Ministry, it has a direct impact on the North East Region. A slew of integrated check posts are to be constructed at Moreh, Dawki, Ahhana in Tripura. Suprakhadi in Assam and Karvapuchial in Mizoram. Trade relations through the land borders will have to be improved. A super thrust needs to be given to spur economic growth and trade along these traditional land ports. Yesterday the Home Minister spoke of the very good and sustained improvement in the laws and order situation in the North Eastern Region. This economic thrust will be very important to further improve the viability of the various States. Many young people can be employed through this policy. I urge the Ministry to take this issue seriously in the nation's interest.

In view of this, the Nathula Border trade with the Tibetan Autonomous Region can also be upgraded. It will certainly help Sikkim to fast track its progress on this front as well.

Hence, the time is opportune for our Nation to take such bold measures especially when we as a nation is in ascendency. It will require us to ensure that we give due fillip to our entrepreneurs and manufacturer to bring back the glory of innovation and manufacturing.

With these words, I end my speech and support the Government's Demands for Grants.

*DR. RATNA DE (HOOGHLY): I would like to express my views on this important Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I think, this is one of the rare debates when we are taking up the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Generally, this Ministry never takes place in the debate and discussion. I welcome it wholeheartedly.

In fact, this is a long overdue because this debates helps the hon. Members to highlight the issues and concerns relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This would definitely go a long way in finding solutions to the long pending concerns of the exporters, importers, matters relating to SEZs, exports of sugar, Free Trade Agreement with various countries, improving growth, trade with other countries etc.

In the garb of giving much needed fillip in setting up of SEZs across the country, concessions, rebates and exemptions were given to corporate houses. But in the case of West Bengal, Singur and Nandigram, we had a bitter experience. In West Bengal, land of farmers were forcibly taken away; protests continued for a long time. On the one hand, benefits of SEZs were highlighted but on the other hand, the overall impact of SEZs on rural and agro industries in different parts of the country is not palatable.

There cannot be two opinions about SEZs providing direct or indirect employment. Even new developments have taken place- be it in the realm of consumption pattern, social life, education, Healthcare, etc. Hence, I would like to urge the Central Government to review the policy of SEZs in the light of developments that have taken place since the policy of SEZs came into existence.

Then, I come to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail trade. Here too, petty retailers faced closure of shops in many places. We, the Trinamool Congress strongly object to the FDI in retail trade. The Central Government should not shy away from looking into the whole aspect of FDI in retail trade afresh. Our Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamata Banerjee is of the firm opinion that FDI in retail trade would immensely affect the petty shopkeepers in the vicinity.

Hence, we vehemently oppose this. At no cost. FDI in retail trade should be entertained and a relook on the part of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is a dire need. I strongly urge the Government to look into this aspect in a humane manner considering the pitiable plight of petty shopkeepers.

About setting up of Trade Centres by the State Government, it is evident that Ministry extends financial assistance only partially. I would strongly urge the hon. Minister to extend more financial help to the West Bengal as it is already in a financial crisis. 34 years of CPI(M) led Government has dragged West Bengal in a financial mess. We, the Trinamool Congress Government is facing the brunt. It is high time, Central Government extends financial help to come out of the financial crisis.

About the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with countries, the Government should keep the interests of the Indian traders in mind before entering into any Free Trade Agreements. At any cost and under any circumstances, FTAs should not endanger the business of Indian traders.

About the generic drugs, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Ministry and the Government that a diabolic design is drawn by the Multi National Companies against the Indian pharma industry which has made a lot of headway in the global pharma scene when it came to the generic segment.

It is a welcome step and a step in the right direction. Indian pharma companies should be given protection by the Government and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as Indian pharma companies are focusing attention in producing quality drugs and drugs at reasonable cost. Instead of competing in a healthy manner, MNCs are trying to jeopardize the Indian pharma companies internationally. This trend should be nipped in the bud.

The Ministry extends incentives to exporters with a view to boost exports. Incentives are a must. Here, I would like to urge the Government to review the performance of the export sector and this review should take place from time to time. There should be a cell in the Ministry to take up the issues concerning the exporters, as to what problems they are facing, what incentives are required to boost their exports further and what hurdles are being faced by them in exporting their products.

Economic slowdown and meltdown has impacted the labour in a great way. Labourers are retrenched from the export sector. They are left in the lurch. They are forced out of the job and asked to mend for themselves suddenly. It is learnt that Labour Bureau conducts employment assessment quarterly. I would like to know as to what is the impact of economic slowdown on employment in the export sector. What measures have been taken by the Ministry to ensure that retrenchment is not implemented in the export sector?

What is the status of giving Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status to India by Pakistan? What are the efforts that are being initiated by the Ministry to improve trade relations with Pakistan and to get MFN status from Pakistan? What would be future trade scenario with the grant of MFN status by Pakistan to India? What are the areas where India and Pakistan are extending cooperation?

About Central Public Sector Undertakings, I would like to state that majority of the Central PSUs are running in losses. I would not hesitate to request the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma to undertake a review on the functioning of Central PSUs.

I conclude by saying that the hon. Minister while replying to the debate would respond to the important queries raised by me.

***श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर (चन्द्रपुर) :** देश में पिछले तीन वर्षों से कपास उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। वर्ष 2011 में विश्वस्तर पर कपास के दामों में भारी तेजी आई थी, लेकिन सरकार ने संभावना होते हुए भी कपास पर संख्यात्मक निर्यात पाबंदी लगाकर केवल 55 लाख गांठों, बाद में किसानों के असंतोष के कारण 10 लाख गांठों का निर्यात किया। सरकार द्वारा कपास निर्यात संबंधी निर्णय में विलंब के कारण किसानों को भारी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा। किसानों को 7 हजार विंटल के करीब दाम निर्यात के कारण मिले।

इस वर्ष सरकार ने कपास पर कपड़ा मिलों के दबाव में निर्यात बंदी लगाई। इस साल कृषि मंत्रालय के द्वारा 340 लाख कपास गांठों के उत्पादन का अनुमान लगाया गया, लेकिन वास्तविक 352 लाख गांठों का उत्पादन हुआ। देश में कपास की आवश्यकता 200 से 225 लाख गांठें ही हैं। पिछले वर्ष की अतिरिक्त 40 से 50 लाख गांठों के अलावा इस वर्ष की 100 से 125 लाख गांठों का निर्यात संभव है। सरकार कपास को बोनास के साथ केवल 3300 रुपये विंटल दाम देती है। यह कपास के लागत मूल्य के बराबर है। कपास उत्पादक किसानों को अधिक दाम देने के लिए कपास पर सभी प्रकार की निर्यात पाबंदी हटाने की आवश्यकता है। 5 मार्च, 2012 को सरकार ने निर्यात पाबंदी हटाई, लेकिन इस पर अनेक निर्बंध डालने के कारण निर्यात संभव नहीं हो पाया। देश के कपास उत्पादकों को इससे भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी। सरकार देने का केवल नाटक कर रही है, इससे यह साबित होता है। कपास गांठों की जगह धागों का निमाण कर इसका निर्यात बढ़े तो रोजगार के साथ अधिक दाम मिलेंगे।

सरकार केवल कृषि उत्पादों के दाम नियंत्रित करती है। पिछले कई दिनों से सीमेंट, लोहे के दाम में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि देखी गई। औषधियों के दाम भी बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार इसका संज्ञान लेकर दाम नियंत्रण के लिए आगे नहीं आती। कपास, प्याज, टमाटर जैसे उत्पादों के दाम बढ़े, तो विदेशों से आयात करके कृषि उत्पादों के दाम गिराये जाते हैं। कृषि उत्पाद अधिक होने के बाद उसके निर्यात के लिए सरकार अभी ध्यान नहीं देती। किसानों को अपने उत्पाद सड़क पर फेंकने पड़ते हैं। इससे किसानों का कैसे भला हो सकता है। विश्व स्तर पर बाजारों में किसानों के कृषि उत्पादों के विपणन के लिए सरकार ऐसी नीति बनाये कि इसका किसानों को फायदा हो। कृषि उत्पादों का उचित दाम मिलने के लिए कृषि आयात-निर्यात नीति बनानी चाहिए। इस नीति में किसान केन्द्र-
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देश के खनिज संसाधनों, विशेषकर आयरन और जैसे महंगे खनिजों का बड़े पैमाने पर निर्यात किया जा रहा है। भविष्य में अपनी आवश्यकता के लिए आयरन और की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसलिए इसके निर्यात पर निर्बंध लगाना चाहिए। अगर इसका निर्यात करना पड़े तो, इसे प्रसंस्कृत कर निर्यात करें। खनिजों के आधार पर प्रकृति और प्रसंस्करण उद्योग के निर्माण से देश में रोजगार भी सृजित हो सकते हैं। इसलिए खनिजों के निर्यात नीति में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है।

सरकार ने निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए निर्यातक्षम उद्योगों के लिए विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र बनाये हैं। उन्हें आयात, उत्पाद शुल्क, निर्यात शुल्क जैसे रियायत दी जा रही है। पहले तो क्षेत्र के लिए किये जा रहे भूमि अधिग्रहण उसकी उपयोग धारणा से अधिक ना हो, इसके लिए कृषि योग्य भूमि के अधिग्रहण पर पाबंदी लगाये। "सेज" के

द्वारा रोजगार सृजन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। सेज की स्थापना के बाद देश के निर्यात में इसकी कितनी हिस्सेदारी है, इससे कितना रोजगार सृजित हुआ और इसे कितनी रियायतें दी गईं, इसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय को देना चाहिए।

देश में आज भी लघु उद्योग आर्थिक विकास का आधार बना हुआ है। निर्यात में इसकी बड़ी भूमिका है। फिर भी सरकार लघु उद्योगों की उपेक्षा कर रही है। इसके लिए स्वतंत्र मंत्रालय बनाया, लेकिन उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए विशेष उपाय नहीं किये जा रहे हैं। देश के हस्तशिल्प, गार्मेंट तथा अन्य उद्योगों में निर्यात की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इससे पारंपरिक कलाओं को प्रोत्साहन के साथ हम निर्यातक्षम उद्योग का जाल बुन सकते हैं। ऐसे निर्यातक्षम उद्योगों को विविध कर उन्हें निर्यात के लिए आवश्यक आधुनिक तकनीक, प्रशिक्षण और आर्थिक सहायता, कम ब्याज के ऋण उपलब्ध कराने की आवश्यकता है।

देश के योगा और आयुर्वेद की विदेश में मांग बढ़ रही है। चीन ने इसका फायदा उठाकर अपने आयुर्वेद उत्पादों को निर्यात करने में सफलता पाई है। इसके लिए भारतीय उत्पादों की नकल का वो सहारा ले रहा है। ऐसे कई मामले सामने आये हैं। हम आयुर्वेद की औषधियों को निर्यातक्षम बनाने में पिछड़ गये हैं। इसमें हम एकाधिकार प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। सरकार इस पर ध्यान केन्द्रित करे और आयुर्वेद औषधियों के निर्यात के लिए उचित कदम उठाये। इसकी निर्माण इकाइयों को प्रोत्साहित करे और निर्यात में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए आयुर्वेद निर्यात संवर्धन नीति बनाये।

देश की जनसंख्या 125 करोड़ के करीब पहुंची है। हमारे यहां विश्व की 2.5 फीसदी भूमि और विश्व की 17.5 फीसदी आबादी हिस्से में आई है। हम आज विश्व के सबसे बड़ी युवा आबादी वाले देश बने हैं। इसलिए इस बड़ी युवा आबादी को रोजगार देने का बड़ा दायित्व भी हम पर है। आधुनिकता की हमें आवश्यकता है, लेकिन जनसंख्या को हमारे विकास का आधार बनाकर अब नई औद्योगिक नीति बनानी पड़ेगी। चीन के विकास को देखें तो उसने छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के द्वारा उपभोक्ता उत्पादन क्षेत्र में विश्व के बाजारों को पाट दिया। क्या हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते? हमें कुशल मजदूर बनाने पड़ेंगे, अब शहरों में नहीं तो गांवों में उद्योग लगे। वहां पर बुनियादी सुविधाएं, अवसंरचनात्मक ढांचा खड़ा किया गया तो हम अपनी आवश्यकता के अनुरूप औद्योगिक विकास और रोजगार सृजन कर सकते हैं।

चावल का निर्यात सतत होना चाहिए और बासमती चावल के निर्यात पर बार-बार पाबंदी लगाने से देश में मांग के अनुपात में चावल का उत्पाद अधिक हो रहा है। जहां 50 मिलियन मेट्रिक टन की देश की जरूरत है उसकी तुलना में 902 मिलियन से अधिक चावल की उपज हुयी। निर्यात पाबंदी क्यों लगाई गयी? मैं हैरान हूं। किसान निराश हुए। चावल निर्यात से उपज बढ़ेगी। सरकार निर्यात पर पाबंदी न लगाये।

ओशी अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर) : मैं वर्ष 2012-13 की वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपने सुझाव निम्नानुसार ले करना चाहता हूं -

एस ई जेड (स्पेशियल इकोनॉमिक जॉन) इस देश में 583 हैं, लेकिन एस ई जेड बनाते समय किसान, जिनकी जमीन ली गई थी, उनसे जो वादा किया गया था कि आपके परिवार से एक आदमी को जॉब देंगे, लेकिन इस नीति की पालना नहीं हो रही है और किसान जिनकी जमीन गई थी वो पेशान हो रहे हैं। यही कारण है कि एस ई जेड के विरुद्ध में जगह-जगह आन्दोलन हुए, कानून व्यवस्था की स्थिति बिगड़ी और वर्तमान में बहुत से एस ई जेड जिसके लिए इनकी स्थापना की गई थी, उन उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। एस ई जेड में उत्पादन भी कम हुआ है, निर्यात भी घटा है, और रोजगार के अवसर भी कम हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में भारतीय परिपेक्ष्य के अनुसार एस ई जेड स्कीम की पुनः समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए और भारतीय आवश्यकतानुसार सुधार किया जाना चाहिए।

निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने के लिए "ए एस आई डी ई" (असाईड) स्कीम संचालित है, लेकिन बहुत से राज्यों ने भारत सरकार को प्रस्ताव भेज रखे। लेकिन उन प्रस्तावों की स्वीकृति शीघ्रता से नहीं हो रही है इससे निर्यात के लिए आधारभूत सुविधाएं विकसित करने में राज्यों को कठिनाई महसूस हो रही है। मंत्रालय इस कमी को दूर करे और लंबित सभी प्रस्तावों को शीघ्रता से मंजूर करे। आयात-निर्यात नीति एवं वाणिज्य के लिए भारत सरकार ने डायरेक्ट जनरल फॉरेन ट्रेड नामक विभाग की रचना कर रखी है, लेकिन इस विभाग में बहुत से पद खाली पड़े हैं और केडर मेनेजमेंट नहीं हो पा रहा है। जिससे यह विभाग मात्र रेग्युलेटर की भूमिका निभाता है। उद्यमियों को मार्गदर्शन के लिए यह विभाग कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता है। भारतीय औद्योगिक निवेश की आवश्यकता अनुसार डीजीएफटी को स्ट्रेन्थन करने की आवश्यकता है।

"नेशनल सैमपल सर्वे ऑर्गेनाइजेशन" के अनुसार मेन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में रोजगार के अवसर निरंतर कम हो रहे हैं। रोजगार उपलब्ध करवाने के लिए मेन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। भारत सरकार को इस सेक्टर में गिरते हुए रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाने के लिए किसी अध्ययन दल का गठन करना चाहिए और उनसे प्राप्त सुझावों को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में शीघ्रता से लागू करने के निर्देश जारी किये जाने चाहिए।

रिटेल सेक्टर में एफडीआई को लागू करने से पहले भारतीय बाजार का अध्ययन आवश्यक है। तथा रिटेल सेक्टर में एफडीआई आने से मार्केटिंग के लिए जो गांवों में और कस्बों में एक व्यापारिक बैंक बनी हुई है, कहीं उसको संकट उत्पन्न न हो इसका विशेष ध्यान रखने की आवश्यकता है।

मंत्रालय का यह प्रयास होना चाहिए कि भारत में उपलब्ध कच्चा माल सीधे ही निर्यात नहीं हो, हर कच्चे माल में कोई न कोई वैल्यू एडिशन होना चाहिए और उसके बाद ही निर्यात स्वीकृत किया जाना चाहिए।

भारत में औद्योगिक विकास दर निरंतर गिर रही है और औद्योगिक निवेश कम हो रहा है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन भारत की रेटिंग को कम कर रहे हैं ऐसी स्थिति में भारत के बुनकर व हस्तशिल्प और असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कारीगरों द्वारा निर्मित माल को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मंत्रालय द्वारा विभिन्न देशों में प्रदर्शनियां आयोजित की जानी चाहिए और कारीगरों द्वारा निर्मित माल की विपणन की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इससे औद्योगिक विकास दर को सुधारा जा सकता है।

* SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (GURDASPUR): I support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and industry for the year 2012-13. In evaluating the performance of this ministry, one must take cognizance of the global economic slowdown and its impact on the Indian economy. The fact that the nation has maintained a healthy growth rate and exports have not suffered to the extent that they have in other countries goes to the credit of our beloved and dynamic Commerce and Industries Minister. I applaud the Hon'ble Minister for the efforts he has put in to keep the Indian ship sailing in these choppy waters.

Internal economic revival in the Euro zone and the Americas, being the primary export destinations for India have indeed had an adverse effect on the balance of Trade. Increasing International commodity prices, unending demand for import of costly oil and technological imports of the country far outweigh our agricultural, manufacturing and services export. A long term focus in reviving the manufacturing industry is required to get us on a stronger footing and ensure continued growth and prosperity.

We enter the twelfth year of the negotiations of the Doha Round. With the stalemate unrelenting, experts have questioned the long term role of the World Trade Organization in improving systems for international trade. In fact there is a general shift from a multilateral system to regional and bilateral understandings considering the immediate results that they can deliver. I have had an opportunity to be present when major bilateral inroads were made with Pakistan recently through the efforts of the Hon'ble Commerce Minister.

One must be pragmatic by accepting the fact that there has been a definite slow down in the manufacturing sector. With dampening demand and rising cost of capital across the board and the debate of growth versus inflation continuing in the background, major policy intervention is required to ensure a swift revival of domestic production. Taking a cue from China and other emerging economies, National Manufacturing Investment Zones and other Cluster Manufacturing Units as envisaged in the National Manufacturing Policy is a great initiative towards this revival. I hope that there is proper implementation of this policy as there are several challenges such as land acquisition, labour industrial relations, and environmental concerns and so on in ensuring this revival.

Additionally, fiscal incentives such as duty reduction on raw material, inputs, components, capital goods and machinery for modernizing and expanding existing units in the sectors of iron ore, textiles, and domestic electronics industry are welcome measures. India has immense potential in the domestic electronics industry; steps need to be taken to boost this sector. The Ministry must consider a dedicated fund for nurturing this sector. Additional focus should be given to setting up dedicated manufacturing units, particularly in rural areas for these goods.

China's global dominance in the manufacturing sector has its effects on the Indian market as well. With our trade deficit with China being in excess of USD 20 billion last year and projected deficit quadrupling (to be increased fourfold) to USD 80 billion within the next five years, domestic production needs a boost. The minister's proposal to revive and revamp production of PSU's to forestall the imports is a novel means of addressing the issue. Similar focus must be made in the private sector for providing adequate financial resources to support this initiative.

The Pharmaceutical sector is severely lacking in Research and Development. Even with regards to production to generic drugs, there is a strong dependence on Chinese input materials. Citing high risks of failure in the sector adequate capital resources are not made available to R and D establishments. Even state run

undertakings such as the Indian Drug and Pharmaceutical Ltd. and Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. have not been spared from non performance due to paucity of funds. Additionally, concerns with the current IPR regime makes multi national companies think twice about coming to India. A very delicate balance needs to be maintained keeping in mind the interest of pharmaceutical companies and furtherance of Research and Development as well as ensuring availability of low cost life saving drugs.

India has ambitious aims for generation of power during the 12th five year plan. Demand for the heavy equipment required for power generation cannot be met by state run Bharat Heavy Electrical Ltd. Lucrative contracts in this growing industry are being lost to Chinese manufacturers. Even the telecom sector has not been spared, infrastructure for new technology such as equipment for 3 G services is sourced from China. I recall that there was a demand to make state-run IT and telecom products manufacturer ITI a PSU. Surely with additional resources PSUs supplemented by private industry can meet many of our demands internally.

Even with the 30 percent sourcing requirement for FDI in Single Branch Retail, Small scale industry in India is stagnating. One must review the actual implementation of sourcing guidelines by foreign players and additional fiscal incentives should be given to boost this industry which helps provide employment to many persons particularly in rural areas.

It is disheartening for me to state that the agricultural sector is in the doldrums. Despite the highest proportion of persons engaged in the field, its contribution to India's growth story has been dismal. Changing export policies have had a drastic effect on India's image as a reliable supplier of agricultural produce as well as having an effect on the returns to farmers. In the case of cotton, in addition to delays in clearing of export contracts, the restriction on export has hurt domestic prices and led to legal actions being taken against exporters. Wheat export too has not seen much enthusiasm with reports that in spite of a fall in global prices, even half of this year export quota has not been met.

There have been reports that quality concerns have been raised by many countries to which India exports agricultural produce. In the case of maize, Vietnam rejected some consignments on the grounds of higher level of moisture and broken grains. Similarly, last year, the American authorities did not allow shipments of premium basmati rice because their labs found higher levels of pesticides and chemicals than permissible. The Hon'ble minister will appreciate the sovereign right of these countries to govern imports however; steps must be taken to educate the farmer, middlemen and exporters of the requirements of these nations so that adequate care can be taken in advance for the produce to meet their standards or requirement.

The State of Punjab has sacrificed a lot for the nation. In addition to enduring the bloodshed of partition, the men of Punjab have bravely and with valour fought wars for the protection of the greater realm since well before the time of the British. There was a time when every Punjabi household could boast of one child serving in the army. Punjab has taken the onus of serving the demand for food grain of the nation with the farmer breaking his back to ensure that adequate produce is supplied. In return, the state has been largely neglected.

There was a time when Punjab occupied a lead position in industrialization and manufacturing in the country; however today the ground reality is in contrast, very different. The annual survey of industries while highlighting a slowdown in net value added per factory across the country has shown that in the year 2009-10, Punjab stood well below the half of the national average just fairing better than Delhi. Being close to the

bottom of the table, one can introspect and see that there are crucial problems that need to be addressed.

Few can deny the link between industry and infrastructure. Unfortunately Punjab which is primarily a rural state does not boast of fine rural infrastructure. With many poor quality roads and power shortage, industry left Punjab a while ago.

In the start of the new millennium the then Prime Minister of India granted several packages to Hill states that lead to substantial development of industry there, this did lead to industries in Punjab moving out to neighbouring hilly states. In spite of irreparable damage to the sensitive ecological balance of those areas, this has benefited these hilly states. Border areas and backward areas of the country are in need of similar stimulus packages. I would, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to consider extending such packages to backward and border areas of the country.

Punjab has great potential in the Food Processing Industry. With an estimated 40% of fruit and vegetable products going waste due to lack of cold chain infrastructure, even as a small scale industry, which is in grave need for a boost, food processing can allow for good returns. The government should look at encouraging the private sector in this field particularly in setting up establishments in rural and border areas such as my parliamentary constituency of Gurdaspur.

Despite many fiscal measures being in place, private investments in Cold Chain infrastructure has not been able to match the demand. FDI in cold chain infrastructure has not yielded great results. As most of the existing infrastructure is used for storage of potatoes, enhanced cold chain and warehousing facilities would immensely benefit the fruit and vegetable industry, enhance government coffers and reduce waste.

When farmers don't get adequate remuneration for their toil; consumers are crying hoarse due to high prices and poor quality foods and there is excessive waste of agricultural produce, there is an urgent need for look for new and efficient means of supply chain management. Large scale capital and technical know how is needed to improve retail, warehousing and back end infrastructure. I hope that the government can take forward the ambitious move to introduce FDI in Multi Brand Retail as I believe that it will be of great help to both farmers and the consumers. Having said that, I welcome the enhanced allocation to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and the amount earmarked exclusively for creating warehousing facilities in this regard.

The manufacturing industry is suffering from lack of skilled persons. Institutions such as the ITI's provide a means to bridge this gap with their impetus on industry oriented and industry specific courses. In Punjab, particularly in border areas with the youth being unemployed and resorting to drugs abuse. There is a need to create centers of excellence where a spirit of entrepreneurship can be developed. Internship in industry should be encouraged for giving hands on industrial and skill training. The ministry must take up this matter with industry and impress upon them the merits of such internships.

Finally, I would like to dwell for a moment on inroads made this year by the ministry in Pakistan. The recently concluded visit to Pakistan by the delegation lead by the Hon'ble Minister has had a very positive impact on road based trade.

In the first part of this session, I raised a question regarding allowing FDI from Pakistan. The reply furnished back then was that no FDI was allowed. Today, I am pleased to read news reports suggesting that an in-

principle approval has been given by the Government to allow FDI from Pakistan. This move will enhance the commercial engagement and bilateral trade between India and Pakistan.

Back in 2009, the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) estimated that potential trade with our neighbor was USD 14 billion. With the advent of a negative list and talks of grant of Most Favoured Nation status, there is great opportunity to increase the trade between the two countries from the current paltry sum of USD 2.6 billion.

However, these high aims can only be attained after addressing problems that businessmen are facing, most importantly the difficulty in obtaining business visas. Even the SAARC sticker which is the most convenient choice for businessmen is steeply priced. The ministry may consider proposing a reduction in this fee or extending the period of this sticker to five years.

The land route at Wagah Border in Punjab is not efficiently exploited. Restrictions are there on goods that can be sent by roads and by rail. ICRIER noted that Cotton could only be transported via sea to Pakistan costing around USD 1000 per container instead of USD 325 that would have been the cost if it was transported by land across Wagah. Additionally, the Dedicated Freight Corridor is proposed up -till Jalandhar. I see no reason as to why it is not being extended till Atari station on Wagah Border, besides being a conduit for movement of bulk goods across the border.

Concerns are still raised on the infrastructure on the Pakistani side of the border for processing and unloading of cargo that comes through the ICP. Even the infrastructure at Karachi Port needs improving. The ministry in continuation of the spirit with which it has engaged with the Pakistani authorities must raise this issue as well with them.

The ICP gives one hope of revival of the old land routes through Pakistan and Afghanistan to Central Asia and even the Persian Gulf. Distortion in the regional physical infrastructure has been held back the Asian region. Having been tagged as the least integrated region, intra regional trade has been virtually non existent. India being a large player in the Asian map has a responsibility to be a catalyst in this integration. Presently, transit of goods is not allowed between India and Pakistan, affecting land based trade from Bangladesh to

Afghanistan. There is a need to reach specific transit trade agreements between Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh to promote regional connectivity.

History demonstrates that whenever a region remains culturally and commercially connected, trade flourishes and the region prospers in peace. Let us use trade and commerce as a means to supplement the peace process that India is engaged in . I extend my wholehearted support for these demands for grants.

*SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I would like to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2012-13. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry.

First of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Chairperson, UPA, Smt. Sonia Gandhi and the Hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh ji under whose leadership our hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Anand Sharma ji has done an excellent job under difficult situations.

Our economy is passing through a difficult phase. Our industrial growth has seen fluctuation after the economic slowdown which affected almost all countries of the world. Hence, there is an urgent need to have a relook at our industrial policy in order to sustain global pressures.

The UPA Government has embarked upon industrial and freight corridors in the country aimed at developing industrial zones. These are mega infrastructure projects. The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor and the Bengaluru Chennai Industrial Corridor will not only spur industrial growth in the country but also faster movement of goods and services to ports. The cities which will come up along these corridors will have world class infrastructure. I suggest that Bengaluru Chennai Industrial Corridor should be extended up to Mumbai for faster movement of goods and services. I request the Government to start the process of land acquisition in consultation with the concerned States because due to delay in land acquisition many crucial projects have been badly delayed.

To achieve desired industrial growth, it is essential that the Government should have a mechanism where the entrepreneurs should get all licenses or clearances through a single window. We are living in the age of automation. I, therefore, request the Government to implement the e-Biz Mission Mode Project on priority basis.

It is a matter of satisfaction that our country has been able to achieve the export targets fixed by the Government. The Government propose to increase our export from the present figure of 300 billion dollars to approximately 2500 billion dollars by the year 2020. To achieve an eight fold increase in our export target is a herculean task and needs a sizeable investment to build the needed infrastructure. The Government must make efforts towards lowering the trade by the year 2020. The Government needs to give encouragement to our micro, small and medium enterprises by extending marketing support. This is being done by China and other countries who have a dominant position in world trade. For this, the Government can set up a special fund to develop market for our micro, small and medium enterprises.

Kerala is called the spice garden of India. Kerala grows cardamom, pepper, turmeric, nutmeg, clove, etc which are famous throughout the world. Because of production of spices in Kerala, India had a dominant role in the export of spices. But the growth of spices production in the country has slowed down and we have ceded our dominant position as grower of pepper and cardamom. In October, 2009, the Government had approved a special scheme for replantation and rejuvenation programme for pepper and cardamom. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that due to extremely hot climate conditions and scanty rainfall, the pepper and cardamom plantations have been damaged and it is estimated that the output may fall by 15-20 per cent. The Government should announce a relief package for the growers of pepper, cardamom and other spices whose production is likely to fall due to hot climate.

The Government of India has accepted in principle, setting up of a Cashew Board for the welfare of the cashew industry in India. As in the case of Rubber Board, Coir Board etc, a Cashew Board is highly essential for the overall growth of cashew industry.

There are about 3 lakh cashew workers engaged in various factories owned by Government controlled CAPEX society as well as in private sector in Kollam District in Kerala. It is a very long pending issue which is frequently taken up through this august House. If the Cashew board is set up in Kollam District, the export of cashew could be flourished and a sizeable amount, by way of foreign exchange, will be available to the

Government. Moreover, the welfare of the employees engaged in cashew industry will also improve to a great extent. Let me bring it to the notice of the Government that as per the Strategy Paper prepared by the Government for doubling the exports in next three years, India is the biggest producer, consumer and exporter of cashew and has an installed capacity of cashew processing units of approximately 15 lakh MT. But the production of cashew stands at only 6.13 metric tonne. The paper further suggests increment in acreage to improve production and provision for subsidies for replanting senile trees with new high yield varieties, utilizing wasteland for cashew cultivation, modernization of the cashew processing units in the country by financial support on sustainable basis the modernization of the units. But it is silent on setting up of a Cashew Board. Without the Cashew Board, targets for production of cashew cannot be achieved.

I, therefore, request the Government of India to take suitable steps in the direction of setting up of the Cashew Board at Kollam District at the earliest, since it is the main centre of cashew producing place in India.

Pattanam Taluk in Kollam district is a prominent area in rubber production. The marginal and large scale farmers produce rubber in this area. The farming cooperation which is under the Kerala Government also produces rubber. The Rehabilitation Plantation Limited, which is a joint venture of the Government of India and the Kerala Government, is also producing large scale rubber in this area. Every year, huge quantity of rubber is produced in Pattanam Taluk.

There is one Rubber Park functioning at Irappuram Taluk in Ernakulam district in Kerala, which is doing excellent job. Lot of rubber products are being produced in this Rubber Park. Thousands of workers are getting employment through this Rubber Park.

At present, there is no rubber based industry in Pattanam Taluk. There is a long pending demand of the people of this area to set up a Rubber Park in Pattanam Taluk. The rubber producers will be immensely benefited if a Rubber Park is set up in Pattanam. The Union Government has a flagship scheme called the Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE) which focus on active involvement of States and UTs for creation of critical infrastructure for boosting exports in the State and UT. The Rubber Park in Pattanam Taluk of Kollam District can be set up under this Scheme. Hence, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to set up a Rubber Park in Pattanam Taluk, Kollam district under ASIDE scheme. Setting up of a Rubber Park in Pattanam Taluk will encourage entrepreneurs to set up rubber based industry in this taluk which will generate employment.

After the coming into force of the Special Economic Zones Act and Rules in February, 2006, the Government has granted formal approvals for setting up of 589 SEZs. 389 SEZs have already been notified. 153 SEZ's are already exporting. These SEZs has created huge employment opportunities. It would be highly appreciated if the Government favourably consider giving employment opportunities to people belonging to SCs and STs. If necessary a provision could be added in the SEZs Act. The Government should also hold consultations with the various stakeholders.

*श्री राजू शेटी (हातकंगले):

- दुनिया में सबसे ज्यादा दूध उत्पादन करने वाला उभरता देश।
- अमरीका के साथ हमारी स्पर्धा शुरू।
- स्कीम मिल्क पाउडर, केसिन बटर, निर्यात करने के लिए बढ़ावा देने के बजाए हमने 18 फरवरी 2011 को बैंक कर दिया।
- उत्तर प्रदेश, गुजरात, हरियाणा, पंजाब, महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, तमिलनाडु में दूध का उत्पादन 5 से 10 औ प्रतिशत बढ़ा है।
- 17000 करोड़ रुपये का मिल्क फूड निगमानी, तीसरा फेज शुरू।
- दूध की घरेलू मांग पूरी करने के बाद अतिरिक्त दूध स्कीम मिल्क पाउडर केसिन और बटर में कनवर्जन होता है।
- पिछले एक साल से निर्यात पाबंदी लगाने से ये कनवर्जन थम गया। मिल्क पाउडर और केसीन उत्पादन करने वाली कंपनियों ने अपना प्रोडक्शन बंद कर दिया है, क्योंकि पाउडर रखने के लिए स्टोरेज नहीं है।
- मार्केट में दूध ज्यादा होने के कारण दूध अतिरिक्त हो चुका है।
- इसी का फायदा उठाकर दूध का सेल प्राइज बढ़ाया जा रहा है और परचेजिंग प्राइज कम हो रही है। जबकि दिन ब दिन दूध का लागत मूल्य बढ़ रहा है।
- प्रतिदिन 2 लाख लिटर दूध महाराष्ट्र में अतिरिक्त हो रहा है। 20 हजार टन मिल्क पाउडर महाराष्ट्र में आया 150 हजार टन देश में मिल्क पाउडर पड़ा है।
- या तो एक्सपोर्ट शुरू करो या बफर स्टॉक करो।
- मांस निर्यात करने के लिए सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, स्लॉटर को सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, ज्यादातर भैंस और संकरी गाय का मांस निर्यात हो रहा है। दूध देने वाली अच्छी नस्लें खत्म हो रही हैं।
- गंभीरता से विचार करके दूध पाउडर और केसिन निर्यात के लिए अनुमति देनी चाहिए।
- प्याज के बारे में यही हो रहा है। हमारी घरेलू मांग पूरी करने के बाद 30 लाख टन अतिरिक्त प्याज बचा है। उसे तुरंत निर्यात सब्सिडी देकर निर्यात करने की आवश्यकता है।
- प्याज के लिए हम 225 डॉलर निर्यात शुल्क लगाते हैं। पाकिस्तान और चीन निर्यात सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, तो हम कैसे स्पर्धा करेंगे।
- अक्तूबर महीने से देश के किसान संगठन और श्रूर इंडस्ट्री 40 लाख टन चीनी निर्यात करने की माँग कर रही थी।
- अक्टूबर में 790 डॉलर चीनी के दाम थे लेकिन हमने अभी परमिशन दे दिया। ब्राजील की चीनी मार्केट में आने के बाद अंतरराष्ट्रीय दाम 590 डॉलर हो जाए। इससे नुकसान किसान और चीनी इंडस्ट्री का हो गया।
- कृषि निर्यात-आयात नीति निर्धारण करने के लिए एक स्वायत्त संस्था बनाने की आवश्यकता है।
- देश में कृषि उत्पादन, घरेलू बाजार की मांग, अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाजार में हो रहे बदलाव, इसका अध्ययन करने के बाद कम से कम 5 से 10 साल की नीति निर्धारण होनी चाहिए तभी इस देश के कृषि क्षेत्र को कुछ बढ़ावा मिल सकता है।
- अगर ये करने में हम नाकामयाब रहेंगे, तो जनता और किसान सरकार को माफ नहीं करेंगी।

मेरे पास उम्र 45 साल के गजानन शंभाजी घोटेकर, पांडरकवड़ा जिला खतमाल- महाराष्ट्र की बेटी प्रियंका की शादी के कार्ड के पीछे चिट्ठी लिखी पड़ी है। उसमें लिखा है किसान भाइयों, कांग्रेस और राष्ट्रवादी कांग्रेस को वोट मत दो, नहीं तो आपकी हालत मेरे जैसी।

* SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (RATNAGIRI-SINDHUDURG): I would like to express my views on the

Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. This is a very important Ministry both in its size and scope and therefore, it is but natural that it is led by Shri Anand Sharmaji, one of the dynamic Ministers of the Government. And his talented deputy, Shri Jyotiraditya Scindhia. Needless to say that, their leadership had provided a much-needed momentum to the economy at a time when the global economic recover is rather slow.

Today, 'policy paralysis' is the buzzword. Every one is talking about it, without, perhaps, having any idea as to what it means. I believe, there is nothing as such called policy paralysis. It is also not true. The Government has been in the upfront to initiate the requisite policy initiatives to sustain the growth momentum in our economy. Recently, a new manufacturing policy was put in place; Infrastructure Debt Fund was created; easy access to commercial borrowings was ensured. Diesel decontrol, FDI in retail, GAST are some of the issues that the Government is keen to implement after securing a broad political consensus. Government categorizes its priorities as per its own assessment and compulsions and plans out accordingly. That does not also mean that all is well with the Government in the area of policy making. Concerns have been expressed by varied stakeholders about governance-deficit. India Inc. has impressed upon the need to expedite policy reforms to boost economic growth. The Government is cognizant of the challenges and the Hon'ble Prime Minister has assured the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to accelerate the process of reforms. The Opposition parties are also being actively consulted to help pass key reform legislations. Parliament disruption during the past year, I believe, has severely impeded the reform momentum as a number of important legislation are pending in the Parliament.

Indian economy continues to be on the path of economic resurgence compared to the other economies such as US and Europe. Our global trade has registered steady progress. India's exports showed spectacular performance in financial year 2011-12, topping \$ 300 billion, but a 5.7 per cent fall in March, for the first time since 2009, raised fresh concerns about an already slowing economy facing high current account deficit due to zooming oil, gold and coal imports. Imports surged to \$ 485 billion in the fiscal gone by leading to a widened trade deficit of close to \$185 billion that put pressure on current account balance. Apart from oil import, gold imports too were at a record high of close to \$59 billion in 2011-12, leading to a swelling trade deficit.

Government data reveal that India's exports fell by 5.71 per cent to \$ 28.68 billion in March while imports surged 24.28 per cent to \$ 42.58 billion, leaving a monthly trade deficit of \$ 13.9 billion. Oil imports rose to \$ 5.83 billion in March due to soaring crude prices in the global market. The oil imports bill in 2010-11 was of \$ 105.96 billion. This has been the main reason for widening deficit. As all of us know that oil has been the main reason for rise in fiscal as well as the current account deficit at the moment. It is a collective challenge for all of us in this House to help the Government overcome the constraints posed by oil imports, rising above our narrow concerns.

I am not going into reasons for the decline of exports. There are a number of reasons, including the continued slow recovery of world economy especially the EU and USA, our two major trading partners. But one thing I would certainly mention, that is lack of inter-ministerial coordination for export augmentation. It was widely reported that due to lack of concerted efforts by the Ministries of Commerce, Agriculture, Textile and Food, our exports in sugar and cotton were badly hit. I think, time has come for our learned Ministers in charge of these Ministries to put up a unified front with the sole intention of benefiting the economy in

general and the farmers and artisans in particular.

I always believe that we can manage our performance; but perception management is always difficult. Fall in the global perception about our macro-economic fundamentals is a cause for worry. Recently, the global rating agency Standards & Poor (S&P) scaled down India's credit rating outlook from 'stable (BBB+)' to 'negative' (BBB-) with a warning of a downgrade if there is no improvement in the fiscal situation and political climate. At this juncture, S&P's move is only a warning. But if we do not improve and the growth prospects of the economy continue to be dim, the downgrade can be scary for the foreign and domestic investors. The Government of India has to act fast on foreign direct investment in retail, GDP growth, fiscal deficit and current account deficit to avoid the downgrade.

The Government is aware of the potential pitfalls of perception deficit. It has undertaken a series of efforts, both at the domestic front as also at the international level. Our Commerce Minister is actively engaging the countries in the Middle-east to meet our oil requirement. We have entered into an agreement with Qatar for LNG supply. We recently convened BRICS summit in New Delhi to carve a major role through this forum. BRICS Bank is being set up to boost trade among the member countries. After almost 47 years, our banking operations will resume between India and Pakistan. A lot of good things are also happening. Let us not criticize the Government only for the sake of criticism. Let us strengthen the hands of the Government to overcome the macro-economic challenges through a strong political resolve, across the parties.

***डॉ. विनय कुमार पाण्डेय (श्रावस्ती):** वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर आपके माध्यम में अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र श्रावस्ती (उत्तर प्रदेश) की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा।

बौद्ध तीर्थ स्थली, संरक्षित वन क्षेत्र, थारू जनजाति, सेरीकल्चर (कोकून) उत्पादन, थारू जनजाति के कुटीर उद्योग, दुग्ध उत्पादन, गन्ना एवं चीनी उत्पादन तथा ऐरोमैटिक एवं औषधीय पादपों के उत्पादन में महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखता है तथा प्रोत्साहन मिलने पर विदेशी मुद्रा का और अधिक विनिवेश की पर्याप्त संभावना रखता है।

मैं चाहूंगा कि निर्यात प्रोत्साहन योजनान्तर्गत एवं कलस्टर योजना तथा अन्य भारत सरकार की योजनाओं के अंतर्गत श्रावस्ती को अछादित कर रोजगार सृजन, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलेपमेंट एवं विदेशी मुद्रा के आयात को बढ़ाया जा सकता है। कृपया समुचित ध्यान दिए जाने का निर्देश प्रदान करना चाहें।

श्री पन्ना लाल पुनिया (बागबंकी): मैं उद्योग तथा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था मंदी से गुजर रही है। फिर भी भारत का अपने उद्योगों के माध्यम से मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर में बहुत अच्छा परफॉर्मेंस रहा है। भारत की जीडीपी में वृद्धि लगभग आठ प्रतिशत है जो विश्व में चीन के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर है। हमारा निर्यात बहुत अच्छा है। हमारे फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिज़र्व बहुत अच्छे हैं। यूपीए-टू की सरकार ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था का बहुत अच्छा प्रबंधन किया है जिसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी के साथ उद्योग तथा वाणिज्य मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ।

मैं उद्योग तथा वाणिज्य मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

***श्री सतपाल महाराज (गढ़वाल):** मैं वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ। आज आप जब भी समाचार पत्र को उठाएंगे तो प्रतिदिन उसमें ज्यादातर समाचार वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग से संबंधित होता है। आज पूरा विश्व वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग के बल पर लगातार आगे बढ़ता जा रहा है।

आज चीन ने विकास की जो रफतार पकड़ रखी है और जितनी तेजी से उसका उद्योग बढ़ रहा है, इस पर संपूर्ण रूप से अध्ययन की आवश्यकता है। जनसंख्या के मामले में भारत चीन के बाद है, परन्तु यदि उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य विकास की चीन और भारत के बीच तुलना की जाये, तो चीन हमसे कई गुणा आगे है। हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए तथा यह देखना चाहिए कि वह कौन से तरीके हैं, वो क्या माध्यम हैं जिनके द्वारा चीन निरंतर विकास की नई इबारत लिखता जा रहा है। ताईवान में जो चीनी नागरिक रहते हैं उन्होंने जो निवेश चीन में कर रखा है, हमें उसका भी अध्ययन करना चाहिए। एक Comprehensive Study की जानी चाहिए।

आप सभी को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि चाईना का तैयार सामान कितना सस्ता होता है। हमें भी यह देखना चाहिए कि ऐसी क्या तकनीक है जो चीन इतना

सरता समान बनाकर निर्यात करने के बाद भी बेचता है और हम यदि उस समान को तैयार करते हैं तो हमारी लागत बहुत आती है। इस विषय पर हमें शोध और अनुसंधान करना होगा। मिसाल के तौर पर यदि चीन 20 रुपये में जूता बेचने लगा तो सब लोग उसी का जूता पहनेंगे, ऐसे में हमारे कारीगर बेकार हो जायेंगे और उनके परिवार के भरण-पोषण की समस्या भी विकट रूप धारण कर लेगी।

हमें अपने उद्योगों को इतना विकसित करना चाहिए कि हम अपने देश में निर्मित तैयार माल को बाहर निर्यात करें न कि देश से कच्चे माल का निर्यात कर बाहर से तैयार माल का आयात लें। तौह अयस्क को ही लीजिए। चीन हमसे कच्चा तौहा लेता है और अपने यहां तैयार कर माल हमें बेचता है। जिस प्रकार हमने कारों को assemble अपने देश में करना शुरू किया उसी प्रकार हमें कच्चे तौहे से तैयार माल को स्वदेश में ही निर्मित करके बाजार में उतारना चाहिए। इससे हमारे राजस्व में तो वृद्धि होगी ही, साथ ही हमारे देश में रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ेंगे और हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का भी उन्नयन होगा।

मेश अपना विचार है कि हमें SEZ (Special Economic Zone) की स्थापना तो करनी चाहिए, परन्तु उपजाऊ पर SEZ नहीं बनानी चाहिए। दिनोदिन बढ़ती जनसंख्या के लिए दो वक्त का भोजन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए हमें कृषि की भी आवश्यकता है। प्रति हैक्टेयर उत्पादन बढ़ाने की दरकार है। तो ऐसे में हमें SEZ का निर्माण ऐसी भूमि पर करना चाहिए जो कि उपजाऊ नहीं है।

मैं यहां यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारत में Nano Technology से बिजली बनाने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इसकी Tag Line है जितनी बड़ी City उतना ज्यादा Electricity। इस तकनीक के द्वारा हम Sewage Water से बिजली तो बनायेंगे ही, साथ ही पीने के लिए भी बिलकुल R.O. Fresh पेयजल उपलब्ध होगा। हमारे उद्योगपतियों को इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। यह एक Eco Friendly प्रोजेक्ट है जिससे पर्यावरण को भी किसी प्रकार का खतरा नहीं है। साथ ही इसका प्लांट लगाने के लिए जगह भी बहुत कम चाहिए। तो इस ओर ध्यान देकर आगे बढ़ने की आवश्यकता है।

वो क्या कमियां व खामियां हैं जिनसे महंगाई बढ़ रही है। यह बहुत सोचने का एवं शोध का विषय है। जब तक इन कारणों का विस्तार से अध्ययन नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक आप महंगाई के मूल तक नहीं पहुंच सकते हैं। इस ओर भी वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय को ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसके साथ ही मैं वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ANAND SHARMA): Madam Speaker, I rise to reply to the debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, as the hon. Members know, has a mandate to enhance India's economic engagement in the entire world, a world which is today interconnected and interdependent to increase our trade with the rest of the world including exports to ensure what India needs for its economic growth is made available to their industry including the sources of energy as well as raw materials, minerals, precious metals and other products which are required.

At the same time, we also have a mandate to focus on industrial productivity; to enhance industrial production; to ensure that the manufacturing sector grows in the country and jobs are created. When the UPA-II Government assumed Office, it

was a challenging global backdrop.

I would like to remind the hon. Members – many of whom had made very valuable contribution, including Shri Nishi Kant Dubey, Shri Shailendra ji, Shri Ramashankar ji, Shri Shashi Tharoor ji, Shri Ajnala ji and other colleagues – that the backdrop was very dismal. The global economy had faced the worst crisis of the last seven decades. It was the only crisis after the great depression which came riding on top of the financial crisis, which preceded it. It imploded from the heart of the capitalist world or the richest economy of the country and the contagion spread embracing all continents, all regions adversely impacting them. Also it tested the leadership, the capacities of countries and their economies. The small and vulnerable economies were under pressure. When we talk of the adverse impact, it was universal only when it came to crisis but it differed from region to region. Our country and other economies were fortunate. We remained in positive growth territory but the fact remains that after having grown consistently at over nine per cent for five years, we were also dragged down by this crisis to less than seven per cent. It was primarily because capital flows of the world were affected. Investments were not coming. Productivity stopped. There was a major contraction in the global trade to the extent of 12 per cent. Many of the countries which slipped into negative growth territory have not come out. It was referred to by one of our colleagues about the enormous job losses in the developed countries; close to 45 million jobs had been lost. Job recovery has not started. Jobs have not returned. Last year again was a dismal year for the global economy. The projections of this year, I would like to share with the House, are not very encouraging or heartening.

The entire global economy is projected to grow barely at three per cent plus. The developed countries will grow only at 1.2 per cent. Euro Zone has slipped into negative growth. Emerging economies also will come down from 6.6 per cent to 5.4 per cent. These are the stark realities which cannot be denied.

Our Government took conscious policy initiatives. As was said here, in May, 2009, our exports were minus 39.6. We decided to intervene through policy measures and through incentives, adding to the three stimulus packages which the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister had given amounting to three per cent of India's GDP to stabilize the economy and to rejuvenate the growth.

We, therefore, had clarity in our mind that we need to look at those regions of the world where growth was taking place, not wait for demand to return in the traditional destination of India's trade that was in America, Europe, Japan and other places. Therefore, we consciously diversified into other markets which were referred to by most of the hon. Members. In August, 2009, we had identified 39 markets under two schemes – Focus Market Scheme and Market-Linked Focus Product Scheme – 26 under one and 13 big markets under the second scheme. That is the decision which helped us to enhance our trade with these regions of the world. These are the countries in Africa, in South America, in Central Asia, the ASEAN region and the Far East. Thereafter, we added two more – China and Japan – taking the number to 41. Last year, in a supplement to our Foreign Trade Policy, we launched a special Scheme, a different one, Special Focus Product Scheme covering 44 markets including 22 markets in Africa.

Now, these are the initiatives, which helped us to ensure a growth between then and now of 63 per cent in our exports. We had set a very modest target because of the global backdrop of 300 billion dollars for the year 2011. And, I can share with this House that we had repeated reviews. Until the last numbers came in, I was a worried man because we never knew, because of the Euro Zone Crisis, whether we will be able to reach that number or not. But fortunately we have and I congratulate our industry, our Exports Councils, our officials who worked as a team and achieved this.

We can imagine, given the concerns rightly expressed by the hon. Members about the increasing trade account deficit, if we had not done, what would be the case? I acknowledge that the imports have increased; and the trade account deficits of 180 billion US dollars plus is a matter of grave concern for all of us. But whether the Government has been wanting in the effort as was said by Shri Nishikant Dubey. With all respect, I would say, that is not true at all.

It is the rising prices of the commodities, we are a net importer of petroleum products, that India had to pay more than 160 billion US dollars only for petroleum product imports. And, it is true, whatever be the reasons, industry also uses and individuals too are consumers, gold imports were also closed to 60 billion US dollars. That definitely had an adverse impact. We are making all possible efforts; and we shall continue to make these endeavours to enhance our share in global trade as we have set a target of doubling our trade by 2014 through the Foreign Trade Policy of 2009 up to 2014 and doubling in percentage terms, India's share in global trade by 2020. The strategy that we have put in practice under implementation has four pillars, which include product, which include value added manufacturing, diversification into new markets as well as promoting India brand.

The question is: whether the steps that we have taken, did we succeed or not? At a time when the global economy has been in recession and the country is putting around protective barriers around themselves, we stepped out, we engaged

with the world. In August, 2009, we signed a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with South Korea. We signed the Free Trade Agreement with the ASEAN group of countries, which was unfairly criticised by my friends in the Opposition.

I would tell you what the results have been. Our trade with the ASEAN countries has grown since then including India's exports in excess of 37 per cent. Today, India's two way trade with the ASEAN group of countries, is close to 75 billion US dollars. We diversified into Africa; and our trade with Africa has increased now to close to 63 billion US dollars. Our trade with Latin America and Brazil, both put together, is 39 billion US dollars. These are the positive results. Before a criticism is mounted on the Government on our policies, the circumstances in which the Government works, addresses the challenges and takes these initiatives and achieves these results, should also be acknowledged in all fairness.

Madam, Shri Nishikant Dubey while referring to ASEAN and the Extended Region, also had referred to the pressures of our trade account deficit from China. We share that. And, this is one issue that we have taken up at the highest level in our bilateral meetings including the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and I myself, seeking more market access for Indian products, Indian services including pharmaceuticals as well as IT contracts for the Indian IT industry. And, I assure this House that we shall continue to work for enhanced market access in these countries. I may refer also to the other agreements that we had reached. Last year we signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with Japan, a country which has been a trusting trading partner or economic partner of India. Our trade increased by 40 per cent. We signed a Comprehensive Agreement with Malaysia. We are negotiating one with Indonesia, with Canada, with Australia, with New Zealand and with Thailand. Now, you have to see the larger picture. Regional economic integration has been a reality in the world. It started with North America's NAFTA to Mercosur group of countries in South America and to the Andean community.

In our extended neighbourhood, the ASEAN vibrant economic community is there. As Asia is becoming one of the hubs of the economic growth of the world, in less than two years time the economies of Asia, Europe and America will be equally sized. ASEAN economic integration is gathering momentum. Initially, it was ASEAN plus three. Now, it is the other process which includes India. This is our considered view that India, a country of 1.2 billion people, a country which has, only 10 days ago or two weeks ago, become the third largest economy of the world in PPP terms, moving up from the fourth position. We are not declining. I can assure you. Therefore, it is important for us to be integral to the process of ASEAN economic integration.

We are conscious of the neighbourhood. References have been made to Pakistan and to our engagement with other countries, including Bangladesh. Yes, we are keen to take forward the SAFTA process. The SAFTA Ministers had met in Islamabad on the 16th of February. We have undertaken many positive steps which will ensure that South Asia also moves with the rest of Asia when it comes to trade and economic engagement.

I fail to understand the opposition and the criticism of what we are seeking to do with Pakistan. I am grateful to Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and Ajnala Saheb for appreciating the dynamics. The fact is that we live in this neighbourhood. Both Pakistan and India are two big countries in SAARC. We need to engage. It is not a question of whether we should or not. Economic engagement is the only way forward to ensure that our industry, our Chambers of Business engage with each other.

We have travelled to Pakistan. It was the largest business delegation which accompanied me, that ever left the shores of India, and we were received with enthusiasm and respect. We went to Lahore. We went to Karachi. We went to Islamabad. Three agreements were signed. When Pakistan's Minister, Makhdoom Fahim had come here on my invitation in September last year, he had assured that they would also take steps to move towards granting MFN status to India. Now, I must say that here in India when people say why Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan, I heard the same question in Pakistan. This is not what we have coined. This is a terminology of the World Trade Organisation. All countries, who are part of a regulated international trade regime give, grant each other MFN status.

Now, when it comes to the other issues that have been raised, before I respond quickly to that, I would like to mention two important initiatives, if not more. One is on manufacturing. The share of manufacturing in our GDP is only 16 per cent. Through the National Manufacturing Policy, we propose to take it to 25 per cent and create 100 million skilled jobs in the process. One of the objectives is to set up Integrated Greenfield Industrial Townships. On 24th October, the Cabinet took the decision. On 25th of October, we notified seven National Investment and Manufacturing Zones in six States along the Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor. The question was asked why along that corridor? It is because, there, the land banks were created by the States. Feasibility study was conducted. But, we are also now negotiating and working very sincerely and seriously on the Chennai-Bengaluru corridor. By the end of the year, we would present to the country a blue print of

this corridor also. Yes, we are also working for the corridor. That work has already started. But, I am talking in addition. So, we have a Delhi-Mumbai corridor; we have the corridor in the East, particularly in West Bengal. We are also looking for a corridor in the South. Once these industrial townships are established, this will transform India. If we do not take these initiatives, we will have problem.

Madam Speaker, we recognise the enormity of the task; we recognise the social dimension; we recognise the cost which this country could have to pay, if we do not create skilled jobs, if we do not ensure that India continue to grow at a pace where our position in the global economic hierarchy is always moving up. But, through these decisions, we are effectively going to put in place a single window clearance mechanism, where the investors will not have to face years of delays. Delays in approvals shall not happen. We are doing so in the partnership with the States. We are a federal polity; we are a Union of States. Land is the responsibility of the States that we share with equity of the State Governments. It is not what was said by our friends from UP and Bihar that we are not looking in that direction. I have written personally to Shri Nitish Kumar ji; I had gone to Bhubneshwar and I had a very productive meeting with the Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik. We want those States to come forward who are willing to do so. But, you will appreciate that the Government of India cannot declare it for those States, who do not have the land banks or who are not in a position to do so. At the same time, there is no question of overlooking States or discriminating against States.

Madam, much was said on the SEZ. To put it briefly, 139 and odd are functional, though more than 580 approvals were there. There has been an investment of over Rs.2,00,000 crore. Nine lakh jobs have been created. The exports in excess of Rs.3,60,000 crore have taken place. There is no question of allowing any real estate activity which is forbidden, except for housing.

As far as the land acquisition is concerned, it is left to the States. Our policy is same for these National Investment and Manufacturing Zones. No agricultural land, only waste land and shrub land is used. The emphasis would be for the green technologies. Therefore, I can say Do I have time or shall I conclude?

MADAM SPEAKER: You can go ahead.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yes, Madam. Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him complete. Please do not make a noise. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing shall go in record.

(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you please address the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: As far as we are concerned, we are very clear in our policy and approach. We recognize the challenges; we recognize the pressures. At the same time, this Government is taking decisions. There is no question of policy paralysis as was referred to or lack of decision making or governance. I have stated in this House that some of the biggest policy decisions or initiatives have been taken and the results are there. At the same time, this Government is mindful of the challenges. As I said, today we live in a world where we have to engage with each other. We cannot insulate ourselves with what is happening in the rest of the world.

I do not also agree with some of our hon. colleagues who feel that India should not be exporting some of the primary produce. Yes, value addition must take place.

18.00 hrs

That is taking place, but a country exports what it has and a country imports what it needs. If the same attitude is adopted by other countries, then we shall, surely, have more difficulties to face. With these words, Madam, assuring the House that the Government shall continue to work in partnership with the Indian industry, in partnership with the States and in partnership with all the stakeholders who will be contributing in the growth of our economy and building this country for the future.

(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, till we pass all the Demands for Grants, we are extending the House.

Six cut motions by Sk. Saidul Haque and one cut motion by Shri Raju Shetti have been moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Shall I put all the cut motions to the vote of the House together or does any hon. Member want any particular cut motion to be put separately?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes, together.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put all the cut motions together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the Second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11 and 12 relating to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry."

The motion was adopted.

18.03 hrs (GUILLOTINE)

SUBMISSION OF OUTSTANDING DEMANDS TO THE VOTE OF THE HOUSE

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we go to Item No. 16.

I would like to inform the House that Sk. Saidul Haque, Smt. Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure have indicated their intention to move cut motions to the Outstanding Demands.

Sk. Saidul Haque has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1. Cut Motion Nos. 8, 9, 55 to 72, 98, 99, 118 and 119 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2. Cut Motion Nos. 8 and 9 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
3. Cut Motion Nos. 4, 5 and 11 to 16 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
4. Cut Motion Nos. 8 to 11 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
5. Cut Motion Nos. 4 to 6, 11, 12 and 21 to 23 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance.
6. Cut Motion Nos. 31 to 42 and 66 to 74 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
7. Cut Motion No. 17 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
8. Cut Motion Nos. 18 to 23 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Mines.

9. Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 10 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
10. Cut Motion No. 1 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
11. Cut Motion Nos. 5 to 9 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
12. Cut Motion No. 12 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Water Resources.
13. Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 7 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1.	Cut Motion Nos. 78, 79 and 100 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.
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Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure has indicated to move the following cut motions:-

1.	Cut Motion Nos. 11 to 17, 80 to 84 and 101 to 104 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Agriculture.
2.	Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
3.	Cut Motion Nos. 4 and 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Coal.
4.	Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 6, 18 to 32, 55 and 56 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
5.	Cut Motion No. 8 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
6.	Cut Motion Nos. 3, 4 and 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Culture.
7.	Cut Motion No. 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
8.	Cut Motion Nos. 1 and 2 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
9.	Cut Motion Nos. 24 to 30 and 52 to 58 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
10.	Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
11.	Cut Motion Nos. 10 to 12, 14 and 15 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.
12.	Cut Motion Nos. 5 and 6 relating to the Demand for Grant of the

	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
13.	Cut Motion No. 2 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
14.	Cut Motion No. 2 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Planning.
15.	Cut Motion Nos. 5 and 7 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Power.
16.	Cut Motion Nos. 1 to 3, 5 to 10 and 51 to 55 relating to the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Rural Development.
17.	Cut Motion Nos. 2 to 5 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.
18.	Cut Motion No. 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Textiles.
19.	Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to 8 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Tourism.
20	Cut Motion No. 4 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Water Resources.
21.	Cut Motion Nos. 1, 2 and 3 relating to the Demand for Grant of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

I would now call Prof. Saidul Haque, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel and Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure to move their cut motions.

Now, Prof. Haque, are you moving your cut motions?

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Yes, Madam. I am moving my cut motions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, are you moving your cut motions?

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Yes, Madam. I am moving my cut motions.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Wakchaure, are you also moving your cut motions? Okay, he is not present in the House.

...(Interruptions)

CUT MOTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members would appreciate that we have a very limited time at our disposal. Therefore, I shall put all the cut motions, which have been moved together, to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Madam, I have to say something. I would like to ask for Division for my Cut Motions, particularly, Demand No.72 – Serial No.1 where I say that : "Need to provide at least 15 per cent reservation in jobs and educational institutions for socially, economically and educationally backward minorities as recommended by Justice R. N. Mishra Commission." I want Division. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, you are a little late.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Outstanding Demands for Grants relating to the Ministries/Departments to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof, against:-

- (1) Demand Nos. 1 to 3 relating to Ministry of Agriculture;
- (2) Demand Nos. 4 and 5 relating to Department of Atomic energy;
- (3) Demand Nos. 6 to 8 relating to Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers;
- (4) Demand No. 9 relating to Ministry of Civil Aviation;
- (5) Demand No. 10 relating to Ministry of Coal;
- (6) Demand Nos. 13 to 15 relating to Ministry of Communications and Information Technology;
- (7) Demand Nos. 16 and 17 relating to Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;
- (8) Demand No. 18 relating to Ministry of Corporate Affairs;
- (9) Demand No. 19 relating to Ministry of Culture;
- (10) Demand Nos. 20 to 27 relating to Ministry of Defence;
- (11) Demand No. 28 relating to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region;
- (12) Demand No. 29 relating to Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (13) Demand No. 30 relating to Ministry of Environment and Forests;
- (14) Demand No. 31 relating to Ministry of External Affairs;
- (15) Demand Nos. 32, 33, 35, 36 and 38 to 44 relating to Ministry of Finance;
- (16) Demand No. 45 relating to Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (17) Demand Nos. 50 and 51 relating to Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises;
- (18) Demand No. 57 relating to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;
- (19) Demand Nos. 58 and 59 relating to Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (20) Demand No. 60 relating to Ministry of Information and Broadcasting;
- (21) Demand No. 61 relating to Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- (22) Demand Nos. 62 and 63 relating to Ministry of Law and Justice;
- (23) Demand No. 65 relating to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises;
- (24) Demand No. 66 relating to Ministry of Mines;
- (25) Demand No. 67 relating to Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (26) Demand No. 68 relating to Ministry of New and Renewable Energy;
- (27) Demand No. 69 relating to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs;
- (28) Demand No. 70 relating to Ministry of Panchayati Raj;
- (29) Demand No. 71 relating to Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs;
- (30) Demand No. 72 relating to Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
- (31) Demand No. 73 relating to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (32) Demand No. 74 relating to Ministry of Planning;
- (33) Demand No. 75 relating to Ministry of Power;
- (34) Demand No. 77 relating to Lok Sabha;
- (35) Demand No. 78 relating to Rajya Sabha;
- (36) Demand No. 80 relating to Secretariat of the Vice-President;
- (37) Demand No. 81 relating to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways;

- (38) Demand Nos. 82 and 83 relating to Ministry of Rural Development;
- (39) Demand No. 84 relating to Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- (40) Demand Nos. 85 to 87 relating to Ministry of Science and Technology;
- (41) Demand No. 88 relating to Ministry of Shipping;
- (42) Demand No. 89 relating to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment;
- (43) Demand No. 90 relating to Department of Space;
- (44) Demand No. 91 relating to Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (45) Demand No. 92 relating to Ministry of Steel;
- (46) Demand No. 93 relating to Ministry of Textiles;
- (47) Demand No. 94 relating to Ministry of Tourism;
- (48) Demand No. 95 relating to Ministry of Tribal Affairs;
- (49) Demand No. 104 relating to Ministry of Water Resources;
- (50) Demand No. 105 relating to Ministry of Women and Child Development; and
- (51) Demand No. 106 relating to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports."

The motion was adopted.
