

(d) whether Government proposes to lay a copy of each Report on the Table of the House;  
and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (e) The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs set up two Commissions to inquire into the 1984 anti-Sikh riots on 26.4.1985 and 08.05.2000 headed by Mr. Justice Ranganath Mishra, and Mr. Justice G.T.Nanavati, respectively. Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry and Justice Nanavati Commission of Inquiry have submitted their final reports to the Government in August, 1986 and in February, 2005, respectively, which have been laid on the Tables of both the Houses on 23.2.1987 and 10/11.8.2005 respectively.

Pursuant to the recommendations made by Justice Ranganath Mishra Commission of Inquiry, the Delhi Administration appointed the following Committees:

- (i) Mr. Justice Dalip K. Kapoor and Ms. Kusum Lata Mittal Committee.
- (ii) Mr. Justice M.L.Jain and Shri A.K.Banerji Committee (replaced later by Mr. Justice P. Subramanian Poti and Shri P.A.Rosha Committee later replaced by Mr. Justice J.D. Jain & Shri D.K. Agarwal Committee).
- (iii) Shri R.K.Ahuja Committee.

All the three Committees have submitted their reports. These reports are not available on the Delhi Government website. However, these are available on other websites and are in the public domain.

The Government of Haryana had appointed a Commission of Inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 on 5th March, 2011 to inquire into the alleged killing of Sikhs on 02.11.1984 at Chillar village, District Mahendergarh under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice T.P.Garg. As per the report received from the Government of Haryana, the Commission is yet to submit its report.

#### **Ministry's opinion on FDI in retail**

\*417. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the opinion of the Ministry had been obtained for enhancing the limit of Foreign Direct Investment in retail sector in the country;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the Ministry had suggested an intensive study before such enhancement of limit of foreign direct investment in retail sector;

(c) if so, whether the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) had conducted a study in this regard on Government's request; and

(d) if so, the details of the study?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): (a) and (b) Comments of the Ministry of Labour & Employment were obtained on a note for the CCEA for allowing Foreign Direct Investment in Multi Brand Trading and enhancing the limit in Single Brand Retail Trading by Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. Ministry of Labour & Employment supported the proposal with the following observations:-

- (i) A suitable Regulatory Mechanism to check predatory pricing by Multi Brand Retailers should be created; and
- (ii) Periodical evaluation of impact of allowing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi Brand Retail Trading on Employment should be conducted.

(c) and (d) The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion had instituted a study on "Impact of Organized Retailing on the unorganized sector" through Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations(ICRIER), which was submitted to the Government in 2008. Main findings of the report are as follows:-

**Impact on Unorganized Retailers**

- I. Unorganized retailers in the vicinity of organized retailers experienced a decline in their volume of business and profit in the initial years after the entry of large organized retailers.
- II. The adverse impact on sales and profit weakens over time.
- III. There was no evidence of a decline in overall employment in the unorganized sector as a result of the entry of organized retailers.
- IV. There is competitive response from traditional retailers through improved business practices and technology upgradation.

- V. A majority of unorganized retailers is keen to stay in the business and compete, while also wanting the next generation to continue likewise.
- VI. Small retailers have been extending more credit to attract and retain customers.
- VII. Most unorganized retailers are committed to remaining independent and barely 10 per cent preferred to become franchisees of organized retailers.

#### **Impact on Consumers**

- I. Consumers have definitely gained from organized retail on multiple counts.
- II. Overall consumer spending has increased with the entry of the organized retail.
- III. While all income groups saved through organized retail purchases, the survey revealed that lower income consumers saved more. Thus, organized retail is relatively more beneficial to the less well-off consumers.
- IV. Proximity is a major comparative advantage of unorganized outlets.
- V. Unorganized retailers have significant competitive strengths that include consumer goodwill, credit sales, amenability to bargaining, ability to sell loose items, convenient timings, and home delivery.

#### **Impact on Intermediaries**

- I. There was no evidence of adverse impact of organized retail on intermediaries.
- II. There was, however, some adverse impact on turnover and profit of intermediaries dealing in products such as, fruit, vegetables, and apparel.
- III. Over two-thirds of the intermediaries plan to expand their businesses in response to increased business opportunities opened by the expansion of retail.
- IV. Only 22 per cent do not want the next generation to enter the same business.

#### **Impact on Farmers**

- I. Farmers benefit significantly from the option of direct sales to organized retailers.
- II. Profit realization for farmers selling directly to organized retailers is about 60 per cent higher than that received from selling in the mandi.

#### **Impact on Manufacturers**

- I. Large manufacturers have started feeling the competitive impact of organized retail through price and payment pressures.
- II. Small manufacturers did not report any significant impact of organized retail.
- III. Entry of organized retail is transforming the logistics industry. This will create significant positive externalities across the economy.

#### **Convicts languishing in jails**

†\*418. SHRIMATI MAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of convicts awarded capital punishment languishing in various jails due to pending mercy petitions before the President and for other reasons; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Ministry to find out the modalities to reduce expenditure on their security and feeding these convicts and also the resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Presently, 20 mercy petition cases of 29 death convicts are pending under Article 72 of the Constitution.

(b) "Prison" being a State subject under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, expenditure on security and feeding of prisoners on death row, is borne by the respective State Governments and such data is not maintained centrally.

#### **Rectification of ILO Convention 98 and 87**

\*419. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state whether Central Government is thinking seriously to rectify the ILO Convention 98 and 87 to give trade unions Right to Assembly and collective bargaining to all workers in India?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): We are unable to ratify Convention No. 87 (Freedom of Association and the Right to Organize, 1948) and 98 (Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, 1949) purely due to technical reasons. The main

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.