

RESOLUTION

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Resolution regarding Railway Convention Committee.

First report of the Railway Convention Committee (1999) on rate of the dividend payable by Railway undertaking.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I move : That this House approves the recommendations made in Paragraphs 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123 and 124 contained in the First Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1999) appointed to review the Rate of Dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, etc., which was laid in the Rajya Sabha on 22.08.2000.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - Contd.

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 5 BILL, 2000

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 2000.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2000-2001 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I move :

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Dumping of Chinese Goods in Indian market and its adverse effect on Indian economy

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up the Calling Attention.

श्री संजय निरुपम (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, भारतीय बाजार में चीन के माल को पाटे जाने और भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की ओर मैं वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI OMAR ABDULLAH): Sir, as per principles of GATT, trade among member countries is conducted on the basis of Most Favoured Nation treatment principle. This means that any advantage, favour, privilege or immunity granted by any contracting party to any product originating in or destined for any other country shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally to the like product originating in or destined for the territories of all other contracting parties. Though China is not a member of WTO, India and China have accorded MFN status to each other as part of Bilateral Agreement. Thus, after removal of Quantitative Restrictions, imports from China are also free.

A perusal of import data reveals that there has not been any surge of imports on an overall basis as a consequence of removal of QRs. In fact, the rate of growth of imports which stood at 36.40% in 1995-96 has come down progressively over the years to 13.2% in 1996-97, 11% in 1997-98 and 14.2% in 1998-99 and 13.6% in 1999-2000. The total imports from China constitute, on an average, less than 3% of the total Indian imports. The growth rate of imports from China has been (-) 3% in 1996-97, 62% in 1997-98, 3.5% in 1998-99, 25.6% in 1999-2000, and 30% during April-September, 2000-2001. Out of total imports of Rs.3224 crore from China during April-September, 2000, the value of electronic goods was Rs.515 crore. The domestic production of electronic goods is of the order of Rs.30,000 crore.