

MR. CHAIRMAN. Secretary-General will convey "to the Members of the bereaved families our deep sense of sorrow and profound sympathy.

Q. No. 21.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABINANDAN JAIN (Maharashtra): Sir, you should adjourn the House as a mark of respect-----

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने एक दरखास्त आपकी खिदमत में रखी थी इसके मुतालिक कल जिस तरीके से आधा-पीना...

† [Shri Sikandar Bakhsh] : میں نے ایک درخواست آپکی خدمت میں رکھی تھی - اسکے متعلق کال جس صبح سے آدھا دینا

MB. CHAIRMAN: Everybody has got respect. Yesterday all the parties decided.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : कुलकर्णी साहब के गुजर जाने के मुतालिक नहीं है साहब ।
† [Shri Sikandar Bakhsh] : کل کرنی صاحب کے گزر جانے کے متعلق نہیں ہے صاحب

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us stick to what we decided together.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dumping- of goods by foreign firms in India

*21. SHRI B. L. PANWAR: †

SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA.

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to prevent the dumping of goods in India by the foreign firms since the new import policy has made the imports easy;

† [] Templated in this regard?

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri B.L. Panwar.

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

(c) whether Government propose to eventually throw open to foreign competition even the domestic consumer goods; and

(d) if so, what safeguards are contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Indian Customs Tariff Act, 1975 was amended in October, 1982 to enable Government to take measures against dumped imports by levying anti-dumping duties. The Act empowers the Government to impose anti-dumping duties in those cases in which dumped imports are found to be causing material injury to the domestic industry. Before such a duty can be imposed, an authority designated by Government has to make a finding on the existence of dumping and injury.

Government has notified the Designated authority before whom the application has to be filed and has put in place detailed procedures to enable the domestic industry to lodge complaints against dumped imports.

Two petitions alleging dumping of PVC resins by suppliers from Argentina, Brazil, South Korea, Mexico and USA and of styrene butadiene rubber by suppliers from Japan and South Korea have been filed before the Designated authority during January and February 1992 respectively.

Import of consumer goods and durables continue to be under restraint under the new Export and Import Policy which came into force on 1st April 1992 for a five year duration and no change is contemplated.

SHRI B. L. PAN WAR: I wanted to know from the Government the steps that the Government is taking to prevent dumping of the goods. In reply to this question, the hon. Minister has only given the procedure as to how dumping is to be checked. This procedure is already there in the Act itself and was not asked. What I wanted to know is the steps which the Government is going to take for checking it. So, I would like to ask the hon. Minister if there is any provision in the rules or regulations or bye-laws by which such dumping, if it is done, can be prevented within sixty days.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I have explained the provisions of the Act and the rules. The Customs Tariffs Act was amended and rules have been made. Dumping is a legal and technical issue. An investigation into dumping can be made only if the Indian manufacturers lodge a complaint on dumping. Once a complaint is lodged, an investigation has to be made and a finding has to be rendered. It is a quasi-judicial proceeding. You cannot take anticipatory action against dumping. Tariffs to same extent are a barrier against dumping, but despite tariffs if there is dumping of goods, we have to follow a quasi-judicial procedure, before we come to any conclusion on dumping and then impose anti-dumping duties.

SHRI B. U P ANWAR: In view of the hon. Prime Minister's new policy allowing the NRIs and foreign countries to deal with India regarding all these articles, I would like to know whether the Government will see that the dumping, if it is made, can be sold through domestic industries by the intervention of the Government immediately in order not to allow the foreign countries to just earn the benefits.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Frankly, Sir, I could not understand the question. Sir, consumer goods are prohibited. Therefore, there is no dan-

ger of any consumer goods coming into the country. As regards other goods, we have two complaints against dumping. We are investigating the two complaints. They were received only in January and February this year and investigation has started.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अधिकतम मांग के समय विद्युत की कमी

* 22. सरदार जगज : सह अरोड़ा :
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा
क्षेत्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान देश में राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्युत की कमी अधिकतम मांग के समय के दौरान 17.7 प्रतिशत आंकी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या अब तक प्राप्त संकेतों के आधार पर वर्ष 1996-97 की समाप्ति अर्थात् आठवें पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति पर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विद्युत की अधिकतम मांग के समय के दौरान उस कमी 23.1 प्रतिशत हो जाने का आकलन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में तथ्यात्मक स्थिति क्या है और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के बावजूद विद्युत की कमी में वृद्धि होने पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विद्युत और गैर पारम्परिक ऊर्जा क्षेत्र
मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्याण राव) :
(क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण के अनुसार वर्ष 1991-92 के आन्तरिक में तथा परिकल्पित देश में व्यस्ततमकालीन घंटों से