

General of Anti-Dumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) conducts anti-dumping investigations on the basis of duly substantiated petitions filed by domestic industries with *prima-facie* evidence of dumping of goods in the country and causal link evidencing injury caused to the domestic industry by dumping. Such petitions filed by the domestic industries are processed by the DGAD as per the rules and procedure laid down. During the period from 1992 till 31.10.2014, 169 numbers of anti-dumping investigations have been initiated in respect of imports of various goods from China PR to determine the existence, degree and effect of the alleged dumping and to recommend the amount of anti-dumping duty, which, if levied, would be adequate to remove the injury to the domestic industry. Based on the recommendations made by the DGAD, the Department of Revenue has imposed anti-dumping duties on China PR in respect of imports of 136 numbers of products during the above period. The basic intent of the anti-dumping measures is to eliminate injury caused to the domestic industry by the unfair trade practices of dumping and to create a level playing field for the domestic industries *vis-a-vis* dumping by re-establishing a situation of open and fair competition in the Indian market.

(c) Dumping of goods adversely affects the competitiveness of the domestic industry and causes fall in production, productivity, employment opportunity, profit and investments. The adverse impact of dumping on the manufacturing sector causes economic loss to India.

Push to manufacturing sector

331. SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to give a big push to the manufacturing sector in the country;

(b) whether it is proposed to grant certain tax sops to Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the country and others to achieve the objective;

(c) the role of National Investment and Manufacturing Zone (NIMZ) to the proposed industrial parks;

(d) whether it is proposed to be developed in collaboration with other nations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government

intends to achieve the objectives identified in the National Manufacturing Policy by giving a major thrust on manufacturing.

(b) The fiscal concessions and duty benefits allowed to SEZs are in built into the SEZs Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules 2006 thereunder and amended from time to time by notification in the Gazette of India.

(c) One of the key instruments to catalyse the growth of manufacturing is through the establishment of National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) which are to be developed in the nature of greenfield industrial townships, benchmarked with the best manufacturing hubs in the world. Wherever an industrial park comes within an NIMZ, it would get all benefits applicable to NIMZ as enunciated in the National Manufacturing Policy.

(d) and (e) Eight nodes have been declared as NIMZs under Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC). The Government of Japan has announced their financial support for the project in the first phase for projects with Japanese participation through a mix of Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) and Japan Bank for International Cooperation(JBIC) lending.

Boosting industrial production

332. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the current industrial output and the details of the sectors showing slowdown in their output; and

(b) how Government proposes to make them boost their production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): (a) The industrial performance measured in terms of Index of Industrial Production (IIP) reflects movements in production of manufacturing, mining and electricity over base of 2004-05. The IIP in 2013-14 was 172.0 and stands at 171.7 during April-September, 2014-15 over the base of 2004-05. The growth of Manufacturing and Mining sectors of IPP was negative during 2013-14, which has turned positive at 2.0% and 2.1% respectively during April-September, 2014-15. The sector-wise details of index and growth rates are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Government is continuously making efforts to boost industrial production in the country. For the creation of conducive business environment, the Government is constantly simplifying and rationalizing the processes and the procedures relating to