

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Industrial Export by India

2747. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) the performance of India's industrial export during the year 1995-96;

(b) the comparative figures for the year 1994-95; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to increase export of the country?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) and (b) As per available data from DGCI&S, India's industrial export such as Processed Minerals, Leather & Mfrs., Games & Jewellery, Sports Goods, Chemicals & related products, Engineering Goods, Electronic Goods, Project Goods, Textiles, Handicrafts, Carpets and Petroleum Products during 1995-96 were valued at around US \$ 24443 million as compared to US \$ 21085 million during 1994-95.

(c) Measures taken to promote exports include simplification of export import policy and procedures, improving efficiency & competitiveness, focussing on quality and technology upgradation and efforts to actively involve the State Governments.

Export Promotion is a continuing activity based on an interaction with industry, trade and other export promotional institutions.

बिहार में खनिज भण्डारों का सर्वेक्षण

2748. श्री नागमणि: क्या खान मंत्री यह बताते की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूरे देश में बिहार राज्य में सर्वाधिक खनिज भण्डार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने बिहार में खनिज भण्डारों का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने राज्य एवं राष्ट्र के हित में कोई योजना बनायी है जिससे भूमि के नीचे छिपे इन खनिजों का समुचित दोहन किया जा सके; और

(घ) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) से (ग) का उत्तर हाँ में हो, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौर क्या है?

इस्पात मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद वैश्य): (क) से (घ) बिहार उन राज्यों में से एक है जहाँ खनिज भंडार, विशेषरूप से कोयला, लौह अयस्क, तांबा अयस्क, मैंगीज अयस्क, फायरक्ले, अभ्रक और चूनापत्थर की प्रचुर मात्रा में संपदा है।

सरकार बिहार में खनिज भंडारों का सतत आधार पर सर्वेक्षण कर रही है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण ने राज्य में विभिन्न खनिजों के लिए अनेक खोजे की हैं। जिसमें कोयला लौह अयस्क, मैंगीज, बोक्साइट, क्रोमाइट, चूनापत्थर, स्वर्ण, आधार-धातु, एपेटाइट, अभ्रक, आयापी पत्थर आदि के लिए की गई खोजें शामिल हैं।

बिहार में खनिज संपदा के दोहन को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 1993 घोषित की थी। यह नीति अभी तक केवल सरकारी क्षेत्र द्वारा ही विदोहन किए जाने के आरक्षित खनिजों का आरक्षण समाप्त करती है जिससे इस क्षेत्र में निजी निवेश को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। इसके अलावा, खान और खनिज (विनियमन और विकास) अधिनियम और इसके अन्तर्गत बनाए गए नियमों का संशोधन और उनका सरलीकरण किया गया है ताकि निवेश को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके।

Organisational Changes in the Import Export Trade Control Organisation

2749. SHRI JAGIR SINGH DARD:
DR. SRIKANT
RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) In view of the liberalisation policy in our country since the last five years, what changes have been made in the structure and organisation of the Import Export Trade Control Organisation

(Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports);

(b) what is the mechanism to make a periodical assessment of the efficiency of the set up of this organisation; and

(c) what steps will be taken to increase the efficiency of the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH): (a) After liberalisation in the EXIM Policy the rôle of the organisation has changed from that of control to facilitation and promotion of exports. The erstwhile Import and Export Trade Control Act, 1947 has been replaced by the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992 on the 7th of August 1992. The organisation itself has been renamed from the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports to the Directorate General Foreign Trade. The 31 field offices of the organisation have been made nodal agencies to deal with problems faced by exporters by acting as facilitators, co-ordinators and export promoters.

(b) and (c) Most of the major field offices of the organisation have been computerised and a system of on-line monitoring of certain time bound activities has been put into operation. It is also proposed to computerise all the field offices by the 31st of March 1997. Further, the functioning of the organisation is regularly monitored through monthly Management Information System (MIS) reports. Periodical inspection of the field offices is also undertaken. There is regular interaction with the trade and industry at different forums to identify and remove delay and procedural bottlenecks so as to further facilitate exports.

Working of Vigilance Officers in KVIC head Office

2750. SHRI S. AUSTIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether there is a Chief Vigilance Officer in the head office of Khadi and Village Industries Corporation in Mumbai to enquire and be alert about fraud and corruption at various offices;

(b) Is so, in what manner this officer discharges his responsibility;

(c) whether the head office is fully aware of the continuing frauds perpetrated to the tune of ten crores in the Visakhapatnam office in the last five years;

(d) the number of such criminals apprehended by the Chief Vigilance Officer of KVIC in Visakhapatnam office under its jurisdiction; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The chief Executive Officer of KVIC has been assigned the duties of Chief Vigilance Officer. The Chief Vigilance Officer in KVIC acts upon the directives prescribed in Vigilance Manual, circulars issued by KVIC, orders of the Ministry of Industry, Govt. of India as well as chief Vigilance Commissioner, New Delhi, from time to time.

(c) No, Sir. The KVIC has not received any specific complaint. However, certain complaints on procedural irregularities committed by the State Office, KVIC Visakhapatnam have been received. Action has been initiated by the KVIC to investigate the matter.

(d) and (e) In view of the answer at (c) above, the question does not arise.