

श्री विमलकुमार मन्नालालजी चौरङ्गिया : चूँकि वह स्थायी समस्या है और उसका अभी तक हल हो पाया नहीं, इसलिये यात्रियों की शिकायत नहीं आई इससे वह समस्या भी नहीं है, यह मानकर चलें, तो उचित नहीं होगा। वहाँ का पानी ठीक नहीं है, खारा है, और चाहे गर्मी हो, चाहे बरसात हो, चाहे सर्दी हो, वह हमेशा सारा खारा रहता है। तो ऐसी स्थिति में जब तक आपको पाँच हजार गैलन पानी नहीं मिल जाता, तब तक भवानी मंडी से या आस पास के किसी और स्टेशन से टैंकर द्वारा पानी मंगवा कर यात्रियों को देने में क्या कठिनाई पड़ती है ?

श्री राम सुभग सिंह : कठिनाई तो कोई नहीं है। अगर पानी वहाँ का लोग पसन्द नहीं करेंगे, तो कोई प्रबन्ध जरूर किया जायेगा।

SHRI M. M. MEHTA: Is it a fact that on many of the stations from Palanpur to Gandhidham water is not available so that the Railway is thinking of having a waterman in each train?

SHRI RAM SUBHAG SINGH: There are quite a number of stations and areas where we have to carry water by train and the Western Railways particularly to see that they carry water tanks on trains. So the difficulty is quite understandable and we are trying to meet that as best as possible.

*375. [The questioner (Shri P. K. Kumaran) was absent. For answer, vide col. 2416 infra.]

STEEL PLANT IN VISHAKHAPATNAM

*376. **SHRI A. D. MANI:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) what were the dates on which the Anglo-American Consortium which has recommended a steel plant

in Vishakhapatnam visited Vishakhapatnam and other proposed sites for the plant; and

(b) whether the Consortium had talks with the concerned officials of the State Governments on the subject before they finalised their recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Members of the study group on sites constituted by the British American Steelworks for India Consortium visited the different sites in February—March 1965.

(b) For collection of pertinent data relating to construction and operation of the plant, the members of the consortium, amongst other things, held discussions with the local administrative authorities.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am afraid that the statement read out by the Minister is very vague. He does not give the dates on which they visited the various sites. There is an acute sense of grievance in Madhya Pradesh that the members of this team visited! Bastar on a day when they were not expected—they were expected there the next day—and they stayed only for a few hours and they did not have any talks with the concerned persons in the Government. The hon. Minister said that they had talks with the local administrative authorities. What does it mean and what is the kind of talks that they had with the representatives of the Madhya Pradesh Government?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: The team went to Bailadilla but they could not reach there on the day they were expected to reach because of the disturbances in South India on the language issue and therefore some inconvenience was caused. Wherever they went they had discussions and they tried

to collect whatever data was necessary for them to be collected.

SHRI A. D. MANI: Again it is not at all a satisfactory answer. The allegation is that they stayed only for a few hours in Bailadilla and an impression was left in the minds of persons in Bastar that the Anglo-American consortium had come with minds made up about the site for the plant. Is it a fact that they stayed there only for a few hours and within a few hours, I would like to ask the Minister, what kind of study could they make of the possibilities of Bailadilla as a site for the steel plant?

SHRI N. SANJIVA REDDY: The aspersion that they came with a predetermined mind is wrong. They did go to all the sites to make a study. After all they are friends from outside the country and there is no question of coming with a pre-determined mind. About the question of how many hours they spent there, I can tell you they had a comprehensive programme to visit all the places, Goa, Hospet, Salem, Hyderabad, Vishakhapatnam and Bailadilla. If they did not stay much longer perhaps they felt there was no need, there was no point in staying there. And it is such an out of the way place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am afraid the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

THREE-TIER SYSTEM TO BOOST EXPORTS

•367. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee of the Board of Trade has

recently suggested three-tier system to boost exports; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the three-tier system and how it is to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The three-tier system recommended by the Selectivity Committee set up by the Board of Trade is as follows:—

- (1) At the lowest level would be registered exporters grouped into suitable panels;
- (2) The second level would be occupied by Export Houses recognised by the Government on the basis of certain well defined criteria; and
- (3) The third level—which would necessarily have some what limited application—would consist of Consortia of Exporters in a product or group of products.

The Selectivity Committee's Report has been generally accepted by the Government. To some extent, the three-tier pattern recommended by the Committee is already reflected in the existing set up of export organisations. For instance, the exporters who satisfy certain prescribed criteria are registered with the Export Promotion Councils/Commodity Boards concerned, and in some cases Panels of such exporters have also been framed. Further, Export Houses have also been organised and given recognition by the Government and in some lines of export, consortia of exporters also exist.

In order to implement the comprehensive recommendations of the Selectivity Committee for setting up