

के बजाय इम्पोर्ट करने में ज्यादा खर्चा होगा और अगर यह चीजें जल्दी तय हो जाय तो उसमें कोई बेरी नहीं होगी। कम्पनी ने अभी अपना विस्तृत फाइनान्सिज प्लान भी नहीं दिया है।

जहाँ तक बाहर से इम्पोर्टेड फटिलाइजर्स का ताल्लुक है यह सही है कि हमारे यहाँ फटिलाइजर्स के उत्पादन की कीमत अधिक है और बाहर से जो आता है वह सस्ता है और इसलिये पुलिग आफ दि प्राइस किया जाता है।

डा० भाई महावीर : श्रीमन्, कितना फर्क है। किसान को जिस कीमत पर मिलता है और जिस कीमत पर हम बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं वह क्या है। यह उन्होंने नहीं बताया।

श्री सभापति : आप कुछ कह सकते हैं।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Sir, in order to be very exact, I would require notice.

*475. [The questioner (Shri K. C. Panda) was absent. For answer vide cols. 36-37 infra.]

†SETTING UP OF POLYESTER FIBRE PLANT
IN KERALA

*305. **SHRI S. KUMARAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS/

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation have requested the Central Government to issue a letter of intent for the setting up of a polyester fibre plant in that State; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by the Central Government thereon?

†Transferred from the 2nd August, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS/

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री

(SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the absence of further scope for licensing additional polyester staple fibre capacity in the context of the Fourth Plan targets and the capacity in production, licensed and covered by the letters of intent, the application has been rejected.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. the fact that few modern industries are located in Kerala, will the Government reconsider this question sympathetically (*Interruptions*).

SHRI P. C. SETHI: No, Sir, it is not discrimination. As a matter of fact the estimated demand by 1973-74 for polyester fibre including filament yarn is about 22,000 tons. Already the filament yarn is 6,000 tons. Therefore, the actual requirement of fibre is 16,000 tons. In view of the fact that the targets are only indicative and this being not in the core sector, the Government has licensed about 30,000 tons and therefore, there is hardly any possibility unless the Kerala State Government takes the responsibility of exporting 60 per cent of the product because now we will have to give the licence on the basis of imported DMT and therefore, unless they give a guarantee of export it would not be possible.

SHRI BALACHANDRA MENON: I should like to know when the application was made to the Government by the KSIDC. I should also like to know whether the Government will allow the setting up of this factory if the Kerala Government agrees to export.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have said, if they agree to export 60 per cent of the product, certainly we would consider it. As far as the question of the date of application of this licence is

concerned, it was received on 18th March, 1970 while the letters of intent to most of the parties which were given licences later on were issued in 1968.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the government proposes to organise a polyster yarn and fibre manufacturing plant as a joint venture with co-operatives and if so whether the government will encourage the Indian Co-operative Weavers and Spinners in this matter.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as polyster fibre is concerned, we have got 30,000 tonne polyster staple fibre plant to be set up not in the joint venture but in the government sector in Assam. But as far as the other question is concerned, the hon. Member is referring to the petro-chemical complex in Gujarat and we will certainly seek the co-operation of the government.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Polyster fibre licence is considered a gold mine. The government has so far licensed this gold mine only to the private sector and this is an application from the State sector. May I know why the government is making so many stipulations when a State government, particularly an industrially backward State government, has come forward with the request for a polyster fibre plant. Why does not the government give the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation the polyster fibre licence on the same terms on which it is given to four or five private sector industrial magnates?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I have explained the position as far as the four licences are concerned. They have been given to Indian Organic Chemicals, Swedeshi Polyster, Ahmedabad Manufacturing Company and Chemicals and Fibres of India. They were issued in 1966, 1968, and 1969. The Punjab Industrial Development Corporation had given the application on

the 1st December, 1967. The application of Kerala Industrial Development Corporation was received on the 18th March, 1970. The last application which was accepted was from the Punjab Industrial Development Corporation. I have explained the position that in view of the fact that capacities licensed are much more than whatever is indicated, export commitment is necessary and if the export commitment is assured, we will consider it again.... (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request Shri Pande to help me also and not only the Minister.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Sir, my question has not been answered. Why does he not give licence to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation on the same terms on which the previous licences were given?

SHRI C. D. PANDE: That was for election fund.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is very unfortunate that a senior Member like Shri Pande makes such an insinuation....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not worry about what Shri Pande has said.

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Shri Arora's question is concerned, these licences which have been issued are issued on the basis of 24,000 tonnes production of DMT from the Gujerat complex. As far as these licences are concerned, this would not be based on imported DMT. If any fresh licence is to be granted, it will be based on imported DMT and therefore commitment of export to the extent of 60 per cent is necessary so that we can meet the cost of import with export earnings.

SHRI SUNDAR MANI PATEL: Which are the other State governments whose applications have been rejected?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I do not know about other applications. But now naturally the whole capacity has been licensed and there is no scope for any more licence unless there is commitment to export.

ASSESSMENT OF BANGLA DESH
SITUATION

*476. SHRI ARJUN ARORA:†
SHRI KRISHAN KANT:
SHRI RAJENDRA PRATAP
SINHA:
DR. SALIG RAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL
AFFAIRS|

विदेश मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have informed the Chinese Government about their assessment of the Bangla Desh people's struggle for national liberation; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS|

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री

(SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: May I know why the government did not send a special emissary to China as it sent to many other countries to acquaint them with the situation in Bangla Desh? Could not the government find a Kissinger in the Ministry?

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: Mr. Arora can be sent there.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: I will gladly go.

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Arjun Arora.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH: Sir, this matter was taken up by the CDA in Peking and we also explained our position to the Chinese CDA in Delhi. We have not so far thought of sending a mission to Peking and I have noted the suggestion of Mr. Aora that he is prepared to undertake this journey. I will give serious consideration to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over, please.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Sir, the progress during Question Hour has been very satisfactory.

SHRI K. CHANDRASEKHARAN: That is because of the importance of the questions.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: It is because some of our friends are absent.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you for your co-operation. Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Development of Fishing Harbour by Soviet Union In Ceylon

*475. SHRI K. C. PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS|

विदेश मंत्री

be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Soviet Union has started developing fishing harbour at Colombo and Trincomalee in Ceylon;

(b) whether acceptance of the offer would lead to tension in the Indian Ocean;

(b) whether it amounts to violation of the Lusaka Conference;

(d) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?