

have now advised the Ministry of Food and Agriculture not to import diammonium phosphate. They are not importing it now and therefore this can be disposed of.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** I may recall that the predecessor of the present Minister was warned in this House that he was importing fertilizers which was excessive to the requirements of the country. I would like to know from the Minister what is the total quantity of diammonium phosphate which has been imported; secondly, if any responsibility has been fixed for the person responsible for miscalculation; thirdly, what is the total accumulation of superphosphate in the country, and, fourthly, why superphosphate should not be used as fertiliser mixtures to reduce accumulation ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** The Food and Agriculture Ministry gives the indent for various types of fertilizers that are required during a year. Superphosphate is used twice a year at the time of sowing and has a seasonal demand. Diammonium phosphate was imported in 1967-68. Because of the closure of the Suez Canal, the superphosphate could not reach the country in that year. It arrived in India early in 1968 when there was already a glut. This was not anticipated by either the Food Ministry or the Ministry which imported it. Now, according to a decision taken, diammonium phosphate is not being imported so that superphosphate may be used.

**SHRI LOBO PRABHU :** 14,000 tonnes is the accumulation of superphosphate in Rajasthan. What is the total accumulation in the country ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** Only 14,000 tonnes.

**SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :** This stock has been lying there for some months. Now, what has been the disposal of superphosphates during the last six months since this accumulation of 14,000 tonnes ? Secondly, is any attempt made to see that there is further treatment of superphosphate so that it can be made more popular with the farmers ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** The total quantity of superphosphate manufactured in this unit from January 1968 to February 1969 is about 70,000 tonnes and all that has been disposed of. There is an order for 6,000

tonnes. The balance is only 14,000 tonnes. I had a meeting only a week ago with the Fertilizer Corporation of India, the representatives of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Department of Petroleum & Chemicals. They have agreed to lift the stock. So, there would not be any difficulty in future.

Regarding the second part of the question about the disposal of superphosphate, as I have said earlier, single superphosphate is not popular with the farmers. Therefore, a Committee has been appointed in the Planning Commission to examine the question how a complex fertilizer can be manufactured so that by mixing it with other nitrogenous fertilizers it could be used by farmers.

**श्रीमती मिनीमाता अगम बास गुड :**  
मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि सिंधरी रासायनिक खाद कारखाने की उत्पादन क्षमता क्या है और क्या वह कारखाना भारत की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की क्षमता रखता है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहती हूँ कि वहाँ उत्पादित खाद का किस प्रकार से वितरण किया जायगा ? क्या कोओप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के द्वारा होगा या व्यक्तिगत एजेंसीज के द्वारा होगा ?

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** This question does not relate to Hindustan Zinc Ltd. It relates to Sindri.

#### Polyester Fibre Plants

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\*1353. **SHRI SITARAM KESRI :**  
**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to give more licences for setting up of polyester fibre plants;

(b) the names of parties who are to be given those licences and whether any foreign collaboration is being allowed;

(c) the total requirement of polyester fibre in the country at present and at the end of 1973-74;

(d) how much fibre is at present produced in India and the names of producers;

(e) how much fibre has been imported during the last three years, year-wise; and

(f) when the production at the three units is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

#### Statement

(a) The Government have decided to license three more polyester fibre plants.

(b) It is yet to be decided who should be given licences for the three plants. Foreign technical collaboration is envisaged. But it is not possible to say at this stage whether these plants would involve foreign investment.

(c) The present consumption is estimated to be of the order of 5,000 tonnes and the demand in 1973-74 has been placed at approximately 22,000 tonnes.

(d) At present, the only producer of this fibre are M/S. Chemicals & Fibres (India) Ltd., Bombay. Their production in 1968 was 4,697 tonnes.

(e) Year-wise import in quantity and value are as follows:

Year	Quantity tonnes	Value (in lakhs) Rs.
1965-66	1074	119.9
1966-67	321.5	34.6
1967-68	364	37.8
1968-69	210.9	18.20

(April-Sept. only)

Import of Polyester and other non-cellulosic synthetic fibre is canalised through STC since April 1968.

(f) Production from the three units proposed to be licensed is expected to begin by about 1972.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य से यह जानकर खुशी हुई है कि आयात घटा है पोलीस्टर फाइबर का। इन्होंने कहा है कि हम तीन प्लांट और बिठाना चाहते हैं और इनके लिये लाइसेंस

भी देना चाहते हैं: पेट्रो केमिकल जो गुजरात में है उसके अलावा मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो तीन लाइसेंस आप देना चाहते हैं ये पब्लिक सेक्टर के लिये देना चाहते हैं या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लिये ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उस में कितना इनवैस्टमेंट करना चाहती है ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The entire scheme of this petro-chemical complex in Gujarat envisages the establishment of two public sector units, one for aromatics and another for naphtha-cracker along with the associated units for benzene and butadiene extraction. The aromatic plant will have a capital outlay of Rs. 18 crores, the naphtha-cracker plant a capital outlay of Rs. 19 crores and the associated units, to which I have made a reference earlier, will involve a capital outlay of Rs. 12 crores. Many schemes will be licensed in the private sector under this aromatic project and the capital would be about Rs. 40 crores. Concerning the down-stream unit connected with the naphtha-cracker plant, the capital outlay would be Rs. 80 crores.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप यह जो इनवैस्टमेंट करेंगे उस में विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी लगेगी ?

आपने कहा है कि अभी तक आप तय नहीं कर पाए हैं कि किसी विदेशी फर्म के साथ कोलेबोरेशन होगा या नहीं। मुझे पता चला है कि आपने क्रप कम्पनी से एक कान्ट्रैक्ट किया है और वैस्ट जर्मनी से क्रेडिट की बात भी इस सम्बन्ध में चली है। वह प्रश्न भी आपके विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में कितने फारेन एक्सचेंज का इनवैस्टमेंट होगा या बिल्कुल भी नहीं होगा ? हमें पता चलना चाहिये कि विदेशी मुद्रा इस में लगेगी या नहीं लगेगी ?

SHRI D. R. CHAVAN : The foreign exchange requirement for the aromatic project would be about Rs. 7 crores. Concerning the down-stream units, to which I made a reference, foreign exchange component would be about Rs. 32 crores.

**SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :** In spite of repeated assurances on the floor of the House by the various Ministers and Prime Minister that regional imbalances and disparities will be removed, nothing tangible has been done in that direction. May I know whether the Government of Orissa had applied for a licence for a polyester fibre plant to be located in Orissa because there are entrepreneurs in Orissa who have got the technical know-how? Is it a fact that this licence is being denied because the previous Commerce Minister and the Prime Minister are interested in seeing that the plant is located at Rai Bareli at the cost of Orissa?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** Four polyester fibre plants are likely to be licensed. Concerning the application to which a reference has been made, as many as 23 applications are pending. All the plants in respect of which letters of intent have been given, all these will be processed along with the applications which are pending and will be placed before the licensing committee.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Has the government made an estimate as to what will be the production for industrial users and civilian consumption? Secondly, how is it going to affect the textile industry?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** It will produce about 22,000 tonnes of polyester fibre which goes for the purpose of blending with cotton for production of cloth.

**SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** How will it affect the textile industry?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** It will take time to assess it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would preface the question by saying that a great injustice has been done to north. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that 48 Members of Parliament belonging to both Houses have made a request to him that the north should not be denied at least this polyester fibre plant? I am asking this question in the context of talks about removal of regional imbalances and maintenance of regional parity. U.P. has got many textile mills. May I know whether it is a fact that in spite of this request for such a plant in the north by so many Members of Parliament, a letter of intent has now been issued to Mafatlal group, who today enjoy

an absolute monopoly in the matter of petrochemicals? If so, what are the reasons for ignoring the north and giving the letter of intent to Mafatlal group in the name of another foreign collaboration with Hoechst Company? I would like to know whether a final decision has been taken or they are going to reverse the earlier decision of granting one letter of intent to Mafatlal Group, ignoring the legitimate claims of north.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** It is true that a letter signed by 30 or 40 Members of Parliament has been received and it has been noted in the Ministry. Secondly, it is true that a letter of intent was issued to Mafatlal Group sometime back in 1966.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Is that group not enjoying a monopoly already? So, was it not going against the accepted policy of government?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let him first hear the reply and then ask questions.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** As a matter of fact, applications were invited for downstream units and this is one of the parties which put in its application in 1966. As I said, all the letters of intent which have been given along with pending applications will be considered by the licensing committee.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I am not concerned with the question whether the licence goes to party A, B or C. I am only concerned with the solemn assurance which has been given in this House about government trying to curb monopolies. Here is a monopoly group which enjoys all privileges....

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Do not believe it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I was myself going to ask that question. Does that one group has complete monopoly in this field?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** As I said, there will be four units. One letter of intent was issued to Mafatlal Group some time in 1966 in respect of polyester fibre, which is a new production in the country. There is only one unit, called Chemical Fibres (India) Limited, which is producing polyester fibre in the country; there is no other firm.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Does that belong to Mafatlal Group?

**SHRI D.R. CHAVAN :** That is not producing polyester fibre. As to whether the plant will be located in the north, the decision has been taken in the Ministry that it will be located in the north.

**SHRI R. K. SINHA :** Is it true there are industrial houses in Uttar Pradesh who have applied for a licence for producing polyester fibre. Is it also true that the U.P. Government have strongly recommended those applications and is it true that in eastern U.P. particularly, in Faizabad division, they have been asking for it and, if so, what is the decision of the Government ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** Some recommendations have been made. As I mentioned, one of them, will be located in the north.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है :

“At present, the only producer of this fibre are M/S Chemicals and Fibres (India) Ltd., Bombay. Their production in 1968 was 4697 tonnes.”

अभी तक केवल एक फर्म इस फाइबर को प्रोड्यूस कर रही है। यह मानोपली का क्लीयर कोस है, जब कि सरकार की यह पालिसी है कि वह मानोपलीज के विरुद्ध है। मैंने पहले भी एक बार कहा है कि हमारे देश में गवर्नमेंट के सेक्रेटरी, मिनिस्टर और इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट कान्फिरेसी कर रहे हैं, जिस से यहां मानोपली पैदा हो रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से यह फैक्टरी लगी है, तब से आज तक इसके बारे में कितनी एप्लीकेशन्ज आई हूँ और किन किन लोगों की तरफ से आई हैं और उन को क्यों रिजेक्ट किया गया है, जब कि देश में इस फाइबर की इतनी डिमांड है। इस बारे में एक आदमी की मानोपली क्यों बनी रहने दी गई है? क्या मंत्री महोदय इस सम्बन्ध में कोई एनक्वायरी करायेंगे और जो अफसर या मंत्री इसके लिये जिम्मेदार पाये जायेंगे, क्या उन्हें उचित सजा दी जायेगी? मैं पहले की बात पूछ रहा हूँ, आगे की नहीं। प्रश्न यह है कि अभी तक मोनोपली की इजाजत क्यों दी गई है?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** This is the only unit in the country that is producing polyester fibre based on imported raw materials. Now, the raw material that is likely to be produced by Aromatic, Gujarat, will be producing DMT and this unit is tagged with the units producing polyester fibre because it will produce only 22,000 tonnes of DMT. That will be the basic raw material for the manufacture of polyester fibre. So many applications have been received and are pending and they will be considered.

**श्री कंबरलाल गुप्त :** मैं आगे की बात नहीं पूछ रहा हूँ। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने सालों से केवल एक आदमी को इस की इजाजत देने का क्या कारण है।

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** That was the only party who came forward to produce polyester fibre. That is the reason why they were allowed.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** There is a report that four big units are to be given licence for expansion for this raw material to be converted into final fabrics for weaving. May I know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that in Surat where there are more than 50,000 power-looms there is a cooperative union who have also applied for a licence. May I know whether that will be considered and given a preference over and above other private monopolists?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** As I said, all the pending applications will be considered.

**SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL :** My question was a little different as to whether a cooperative union of actual weavers will be given preference over and above other private people.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** That will also be considered along with other applications received.

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** The confusion and prejudice prevalent in the licensing policy of the Government, I am afraid, is having a dampening effect on the development of the industry in the country. Even the reply of the Minister is not clear to me because in the statement, it has been mentioned that three more units are going to be established while the Minister says that four more units are going to be es-

published. We do not know what statement to believe. It is very clearly stated in the statement that by 1973-74, we would require approximately about 22,000 tonnes. Now the present availability is about 5,000 tonnes. If today they set up plants, the gestation period will take some more time and by 1972-73, it may come into production. That means a lot of delay is there. The whole answer is misleading. Particularly with regard to a plant that was committed to Tamil Nadu and a letter of intent was issued to a party, afterwards, at a later stage, on the basis of an impression got by the Central Government that they were not creditworthy to go ahead with the plant in spite of the fact that the State Government recommended their case, I was told that the letter of intent was issued to some other party. Even there it is yet to be seen as to when they are going into production.

I would like to know from the Government instead of this prevarication and delay, whether Government would see to it that as soon as possible these plants are set up in the private sector. I would also like to know when the plant in Tamilnadu is likely to be set up.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** There is no misunderstanding about the question. I said four units and these four units include also the Synthetic Fibre India Limited which has got an industrial licence for the production of 4,500 tonnes of polyester fibre and which will be given an expansion by 1,600 tonnes because a committee of experts went into it and they came to the conclusion that a viable economic unit will be of the order of 6,100 tonnes. That is the reason why an expansion to the extent of 1,600 tonnes will be granted . . .

**SHRI S. KANDAPPAN :** Why did you not make it clear in your statement ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** Therefore, I said four units. That also will be considered—expansion of 1,600 tonnes.

Concerning the application which was made from Madras and which was subsequently rejected, that application also, along with the rest of the applications—23 applications are pending—will be considered, together with all the letters of intent, by the Licensing Committee.

**SHRI R. BARUA :** From the answer given it appears that the raw material for polyester fibre is aromatic. The question of disposal of aromatics in Nunmati is a long-standing one. In that light of the talk that we hear about regional imbalance and also with regard to developing petro-chemical complexes, may I know from the hon. Minister whether something is going to be done in order to utilise the raw material that is deposited and collected there for a long time ?

**SHRI D.R. CHAVAN :** About aromatics that are likely to be produced in Nunmati, etc., I will require notice.

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** Almost every answer given by the hon. Minister has been either wrong or vague. He says that the present consumption is estimated to be 5,000 tonnes. The present demand as estimated by the industry is 10,000 tonnes—5,000 tonnes we already receive by production and import. If he consults the Ministry of Finance and gets an idea of the amount seized—that which is smuggled at various places—he will know that there is definitely more demand and his figure is wrong. What this sort of monopoly does to the marketing was amply illustrated by Mr. Madhu Limaye just now. If he can correct himself, the present price of Borax chemical is Rs. 8,500 and not Rs. 7,000 which he said earlier. The Minister said only one unit was there because none else came forward. He also said that many applications were lying pending. May I know what is the period for which these applications are pending, and what was the year when the first application was made ?

Secondly, about the technical collaboration which he mentioned . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** The first question will be answered . . .

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** It is again an involved one. Is it not a fact that because certain applications are lying pending for putting up a plant at Rai Bareilly, all the applications are being delayed ? For example, the one in Orissa does not require any technical know-how; the applicant is in possession of the technical know-how.

Will the Minister answer these two questions : whether the applicant in Orissa has the technical know-how and when was the

first application made and how long has it been pending ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** The first application was made sometime in 1966. As a matter of fact, we established aromatics in naphtha-cracker in Gujarat. That idea was conceived sometime in 1963. Subsequently after that, there were certain discussions and other things. Then, after some time, the parties were called, and the first application came in 1966. Let me tell my hon. friend that it is a very sophisticated, capital-intensive industry....

**SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :** I know that.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** It is a very sophisticated, capital-intensive industry. Therefore, it is not correct to say that quite a lot of time is lost. Technical know-how, collaboration and all these things are involved. All the applications that are pending will be considered by the Licensing Committee.

**SHRI RANGA :** Only the other day the Cabinet Minister was saying that he was not allowing anything to remain on his table for more than 2 weeks. Now the Minister himself was obliged to say that it is too long a period.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) :** The question of monopoly was raised by some friends over there. As a matter of fact ICI used to import raw material from abroad and has had their installed capacity and had been making polyester fibre for quite some time past. We are going to have an aromatic complex in Gujarat. We are going to have indigenous raw material from it. We will produce it after 2 years, not to-day. Now we have to plan how to utilise that. In that respect in 1966 applications were invited from different parties who were interested in this polyester fibre unit. Lots of applications were received and we find that about 3 or 4 letters of intent were issued. Now a question has arisen in the Ministry, not in the Ministry, but in the Government—that we should try to have a central purchase of know-how. Negotiations were carried on with different foreign firms to have a centralised know-how purchase so that we would pay less to the foreign consultants. In this way these negotiations were going on. It is not that we are losing time. Our raw

material will be produced in Gujarat after 2 years. In the meantime we have to take a decision. All the applications are being processed. I am told that the Licensing Committee which does not belong to my Ministry will take a decision very soon in this matter.

**श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बार बार यह सवाल उठता है रीजनल इम्बैलेंस का, डी-सेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ वैल्य का और मोनोपली का तो 'पोलिस्टर फाइबर प्लांट अगर देने का विचार है तो कोई इस डिपार्टमेंट में ऐसा भी विचार है कि जिन के पास यह तीनों बातें न हों और उस के लिये जो अप्लीकेशंस आई हैं उस में जो यह उद्योग अपने यहां करते हैं उन को न देते हुए जो नहीं करते और करना चाहते हैं उन को इस का लाइसेंस दिया जायगा जिस से डी० सेंट्रलाइजेशन आफ वैल्य हो; रीजनल इम्बैलेंस हट जाये और मोनोपली कम हो ? ऐसा कोई कानून या नियम क्या आप के डिपार्टमेंट में है और क्या उसके अनुसार वह लाइसेंस दिया जायगा ?

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** All the facts are taken into consideration before licence is granted by the Licensing Committee. As I said in the beginning... Why don't you please listen to me?

**SHRI RAJARAM :** Who are the Members of the Licensing Committee ?

**MR SPEAKER :** It is an old Committee—you should know.

**SHRI RAJARAM :** Parliament's life is 5 years. Out of that 3 years have been taken away by these people. I do not know when we are going to bring industry to this country. The Minister says he is going to bring indigenous raw material within 2 years. What a funny reply it is ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are losing time now.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I said all the factors concerning regional imbalances, etc. will be taken into consideration. If the hon. Member is making a running commentary, it will be impossible for me.

**SHRI TULSHIDAS JADHAV :** There is no answer to my question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has answered.

**श्री मधु लिमये :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा कि पहला आवेदन-पत्र तीन साल पहले आया। अब तक फैसला नहीं हुआ। उस का एकमात्र कारण है कि यह जो कम्पनी है मैसर्स कैमिकल्स एंड फाइबर्स यह असल में आई० सी० आई० की एक शाखा है। आई० सी० आई० इंग्लैण्ड की ही नहीं दुनिया की एक शक्तिशाली कम्पनी है और इस के बारे में उन्हीं को तकनीकी ज्ञान ज्यादा है। अब यह कम्पनी तीन साल से एक तो लाइसेंस के आधार पर नया उद्योग खोलने नहीं देती, दूसरी बात जो तकनीकी ज्ञान या टैकनिकल नो हाउ के लिये जाते हैं, इंग्लैण्ड या दूसरी जगह जाते हैं, आई० सी० आई० अपने प्रभाव का इस्तेमाल कर के टैकनिकल नो हाउ के बारे में कोई समझौता नहीं होने देती। तीसरी बात इन की मोनोपली होने के कारण जैसा मैंने बोरेक्स मोरार जी कम्पनी के बारे में कहा, पोलिस्टर फाइबर प्लांट के बारे में भी यही हो रहा है..... (व्यवधान) यह टेरीलीन कपड़ा बनाने के बारे में है। तो जो मेरा पहले के बारे में सवाल था वही इस में भी है कि लाइसेंसिंग कमेटी इतनी देर क्यों रही है? ये देरी क्यों कर रहे हैं? क्या आई० सी० आई० से इन का कोई गठबन्धन है? दूसरे—आप इस का आयात कब तक करेंगे—18 लाख का आयात हो चुका है। जो लोग आयातित माल कम होने के कारण मुनाफा-खोरी कर रहे हैं—क्या मोरारजी भाई इन लोगों पर टैक्स लगायेंगे कि वास्तव में किन दामों पर यह माल बेचा जाता है? मैं तो आपकी आमदनी बढ़ाने की बात कर रहा हूँ।

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** It is not only the ICI\* but there are number of other companies with whom the committee is having negotiations. They are; Chemtex (USA), Inventa (Switzerland), Hoechst (West Germany), Montecetini (Italy), Teijin (Japan), Vicker Zimmer (West Germany), and Manrer

(Switzerland). These are the companies with whom negotiations are held and the company which will give the best offer is likely to be accepted by the Committee of Experts appointed to carry on negotiations.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON :** The first requirement of self reliance is that we should be able to cut down imports and increase exports as far as possible. It appears that the fancy for importing raw material from foreign countries is still very persistent without having fully exploited the indigenous raw material available in the country. I would like to know from the Government whether any survey has been made (a) as to the probable requirement of this polyester fibre; (b) the production capacity from the indigenous sources; and (c) the production potentiality for which the raw material is available in the country.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I have answered this already.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Some years back the Government of Assam submitted one application to the Government of India regarding establishment of one petro-chemical complex in Assam which includes polyester fibre. This was done in collaboration with the Japanese firm which visited Assam. The Industry Minister also visited Japan. So in collaboration with them, with full technical know-how, the Government of Assam submitted this application to the Government of India. I want to know, up till now why the Government of India is not giving clearance to that application about setting up of the petro-chemical complex which includes polyester fibre.

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** I will require notice.

**SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Why notice? You have got the application? (Interruption)

**AN HON. MEMBER :** The Minister of Assam has come out with a statement in the papers. (Interruption).

**SHRI D. R. CHAVAN :** The question is only about Polyester fibre. They are asking questions concerning Assam. I said I will require notice.