

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK: May I know from the Hon. Minister, through you Sir, whether it is a fact that there is a decline in the growth rate of agriculture and dairy products in Orissa. If so, what is the stand taken by the Government to restore the growth rate?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a question about All-India whereas you are putting a question about Orissa. If the Hon. Minister has the information with him, he can give it otherwise he can give it in writing.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: We are trying to bring every State up to the level which is required and is the need of the country. We are trying to do that.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the State Governments formulate their annual plans so as to bring their States at par with other States, in terms of growth rate. You mentioned the name of Bihar and some other States, but no reference has been made to Eastern Uttar Pradesh which is geographically and climatically similar to Bihar...

MR. SPEAKER: Virendra Singhji, the main question is concerning the entire country. Please ask some questions in that context.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: But, Mr. Speaker, Sir, U.P. is also part of India and Eastern Uttar Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you for giving me this geographical information but you please come to the question.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, eastern Uttar Pradesh is the world's most productive region in terms of agriculture but the growth rate of agriculture is very low. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture that the Government should give a serious thought to agricultural development in eastern Uttar

Pradesh and the matter should be taken up for discussion in the House. I request you to certainly see to it that this is done.

SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with all humility, I would like to tell the Hon. Member that it is my earnest prayer that eastern Uttar Pradesh also comes at par with that State which has performed a miracle. Why is your State lagging behind? Let it also come forward. Ask your State Government to do some concrete work.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: As per the statement made by the Minister, the growth rates in foodgrains and oil seed production are the lowest in the southern region, in comparison to all the other regions. This is mostly due to the frequent cyclones and floods that are received in that area. I would like to know whether the Government is coming up with any programme to minimise the losses in the southern parts of India during the floods and cyclones and also to rescue the farming community from the losses that are sustained.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not pertinent. I am going to disallow it. I am warning you; please come to the point.

SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: I would like to know whether the Government is coming up with a proposal to locate a national oil seed research station in Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

Price of Petroleum Products

*46. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the present price break-up of crude oil, kerosene, petrol and diesel in terms of

landing cost customs duty and cost of refining;

(b) the comparative prices of these products during the last three years; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to contain these prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI KRISHAN KUMAR): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The landed cost of crude oil varies from source to source and from time to time, and the refining cost of kerosene, petrol & diesel varies from refinery to refinery depending on the configuration of the refinery and the type of crude processed. The customs duty is indicated in Annexure-I and details regarding prices are contained in Annexure II.

Any change in the prices of petroleum products is made by the Government keeping in view supplies, growth in demand and socio-economic factors.

ANNEXURE-I

Statement Showing the Customs Duty on Crude Oil, Kerosene, Petrol and Diesel

Sl. No.	Product	Selling unit	Rs./selling unit				Total	Rs. Selling unit
			Basic duty	Auxiliary duty	Addl duty			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Crude oil	MT	1000	500	—	1500		
2.	Kerosene	KL 15°C	—	—	335	335		
3.	Petrol	—do—	—	—	2255 + 10% spl. Excise duty	2255 + 10% Sed.		
4.	Diesel	—do—	—	—	335 + 5% Sed.	335 + 5% Sed		

ANNEXURE-II

Statement showing the ex Storage Point Prices of Kerosene, Petrol and Diesel during the last Three years

Sl. No.	Rs./selling unit			Rs./Selling unit
	Before 20/3/90 (1989-90)	from 20/3/90	from 15/10/90	
1.	1956.93	1956.93	2446.16	2201.54
2.	7894.07	8944.07	11180.09	13416.11
3.	3095.55	3633.53	4541.91	4541.91

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I wanted to know from the Hon. Minister was the price we have to pay for crude oil, the cost of refining and the sale price? The Hon. Minister has given a confusing answer in response to the first part of my question. He has said....

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Khanduri, you please ask supplementary questions, if any. You need not repeat the answer here.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is mentioned in the statement that the landed cost of crude oil varies from source to source and the refining cost varies from refinery to refinery. I would like you to give me information pertaining to landing cost, refining cost and sale price.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHANKUMAR: The prices of petroleum products have already been given in the main answer. First we determine the pooled FOB price of crude oil. The elements included in the price build up, if the Hon. Member wants to know, are; ocean

inland freight, marine inland insurance, ocean laws, wharfage, customs duty, etc. To the pooled FOB price of crude oil, the refining cost and return on capital are added. To the ex-refinery price; customs, excise duty, filling, bottling charges, marketing, E&F surcharge etc. are added to determine the final price.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: I am asking the cost of per kilolitre of the crude and the cost of per-kilolitre of oil refined. If you cannot give it, I will read it out from the CAG's report.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask a question; you do not have to reply. Please ask the question.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Perhaps the Hon. Member wants to know the refining cost at each refinery. I can give the figures for the benefit of the Hon. Member and to the benefit of this House. These are refining cost at each refinery per metric tonne.

BPCL, Bombay	.. Rs.	109.66
HPCL, Bombay	.. Rs.	81.86
HPCL, Vizag	.. Rs.	112.08
MRL, Madras	.. Rs.	92.10
CRL, Cochin	.. Rs.	110.37
IOC, Guwahati	.. Rs.	211.85
IOC, Barauni	.. Rs.	124.82
IOC, Gujarat	.. Rs.	63.00

IOC, Gujarat refining cost is the lowest in the country.

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: I do not want this information. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It cannot go on like this. You have to ask a pointed question. He will reply to it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not going carry on mathematical calculations here. He is giving the information, let us find out from him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Let me complete. There are 12 refineries in this country and it is my duty to inform the House, the cost of refining at each refinery.

IOC, Haldia	.. Rs.	123.23
IOC, Mathura	.. Rs.	87.55
IOC, Digaboi	.. Rs.	367.05
BRPL, Bongaigaon	.. Rs.	186.42

Sir, it can be seen from this that the cost has been the highest in Digboi; then comes the cost at Guwahati and then, Bongaigaon. I would again say that the refining cost is the lowest in Gujarat. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Sir, I want to inform the House through you that the cost of Motor spirit today is like this: 19.87 is the percentage of the crude cost, 2.15 per cent is the cost of refining and the balance of about 78 per cent is of excise duty, customs, etc. So, the cost of petroleum is unnecessarily increased.

Therefore my second supplementary is this. Does the Government consider selling of petroleum and other items of crude as a 'profit centre'? If it is so, is the Government aware, that about 87 per cent of the petroleum products are used by the Government and semi-Government organisations and only about five to seven per cent is consumed by the private owners? How can the Government benefit by this mere book adjustment of about 80 to 85 per cent from one Department to another Department?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: I would say that the pricing of petro-

leum products is illogical and the price of petroleum products should be reduced. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We do not have to terrorise anybody here; we have to ask questions.

(Interruptions)

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, he is just observing. He is not putting a question; he has just made certain suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall give you one more chance to put a pointed question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI: Will the Government reduce its profit-making from the petroleum products in view of the cost of crude and the cost of production?

MR. SPEAKER: Would you like to reduce your profit and make petrol less expensive for the people?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: We are not making profits on this.

MR. SPEAKER: You are making reasonable profits.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, in view of the escalating costs in the refinery as well as otherwise, will the Government think of introducing competition in the field, by bringing out other agencies like private agencies also?

MR. SPEAKER: I think, it is too big a question to be answered here.

Crop Insurance Scheme

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*47. SHRI DATTATRAYA BAN-
DARI:

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state: