

I am not going to withdraw. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions) **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो मान गया आपकी बात । पहले ही माना बैठा हूँ । मैं तो केवल काल अटेशन आपका एडमिट कर रहा हूँ कल आत दिस वैरी सबजैवट ।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे बचाव में आ कर ही काम करना है तो आप अपना आदमी बैठा लीजिये यहाँ । एक आदमी भी कह दे मैं किसी बात को दबाया हो । मैं किसी बात को दबाना नहीं चाहता । लेकिन अगर यह अधिकार भी आप ही फैसला करने का रखना चाहते हैं तो आप आ जाइये, मैं नहीं बैटूंगा । मुझे कोई ई चिन्ता नहीं है । अगर मैं नहीं चला पाऊंगा । तो आप आ जाइये ।

You come here and decide. I am ready to quit. I am the servant of this House and I am here with the help and confidence of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: You are perfectly within your powers to accept an adjournment motion. Why do you plead inability?

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted a calling attention, keeping in view the sentiments of the House.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: We want to censure this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: I had given you a chance on the very first day to censure. But it cannot be allowed as a daily business.

(Interruptions)

श्री एन० के० शेखवलकर (भवालियर) :
मैं तो रुस्स को बात करना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । अच्छा नहीं लगता । बहुत हो गया ।

(व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I am going to admit Call Attention for tomorrow.

उसमें सारा कुछ आ सकता है । आप बैठिये प्रोफेसर साहब । आप तो क्लास ही पढ़ाते रहे हैं । ऐसे ही करते हैं ?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: A number of people outside will thank you. . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is why I am allowing it. I am not curbing it.

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : आप काल अटेशन की बात कर रहे हैं तो एडजर्नमेंट मॉशन करने में क्या आपत्ति है ?

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion is allowed on this subject now.

श्री महालगी, अगर आप सवाल नहीं करना चाहते तो मैं किसी और को बुलाऊँ ?

बस करो आप माहे को शुरू कर रहे हो ?

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tax components in the price of a litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil

*222. **SHRI R. K. MHALGI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) present market prices of a litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene oil;

(b) sales tax, excise and other taxation components in each of the above prices as at present and also in each of the last three years; and

(c) what are the reasons for the huge increase in taxation and excise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM,
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a)

Current market prices of a litre of
petrol, diesel and kerosene at Bom-
bay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are
given below:—

(in Rs.)

Product	Bombay	Madras	Calcutta	Delhi
Petrol	6.15	6.17	6.13	6.07
Diesel	2.96	3.05	3.01	3.02
Kerosene	1.66	1.84	1.76	1.81

(b) A statement is placed on the
Table of the Sabha.

(c) The levy of excise duty on
petroleum products has been used to
serve the twin objective of curbing

the consumption of these products as
also as a revenue measure. Variations
in the sale tax (levied by the State
Governments) which is *ad-valorem*,
are mainly due to increase in the
price of products.

Statement

Statement Showing the sales tax, Excise and other taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products

PERIOD	BOMBAY				DELHI			
	Product		Petrol		Product		Petrol	
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	3.38	2.22	0.33	0.03	3.39	2.22	0.22	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	4.04	2.70	0.04	0.30	4.04	2.70	0.26	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	4.04	2.70	0.40	0.03	4.04	2.70	0.26	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	4.43	2.22	0.43	0.03	4.41	2.22	0.28	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	4.43	2.22	0.43	0.03	4.41	2.22	0.28	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	5.15	2.22	0.51	0.03	5.11	2.22	0.33	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	5.56	2.22	0.55	0.03	5.50	2.22	0.36	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	5.56	2.22	0.55	0.03	5.50	2.22	0.36	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	6.15	2.22	0.60	0.03	6.07	2.22	0.39	..
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	3.38	2.22	0.30	0.02	3.29	2.22	0.22	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	4.04	2.70	0.36	0.02	3.90	2.70	0.24	..

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	4.04	2.70	0.36	0.02	3.90	2.70	0.24	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	4.42	2.22	0.40	0.02	4.25	2.22	0.24	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	4.41	2.22	0.40	0.02	4.25	2.22	0.24	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	5.14	2.22	0.46	0.02	4.90	2.22	0.24	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	5.54	2.22	0.50	0.02	5.29	2.22	0.26	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	5.54	2.22	0.50	0.02	5.29	2.22	0.26	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	6.13	2.22	0.55	0.02	6.17	2.22	0.61	..

II. Statement Showing the Sales Tax, Excise and other Taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products
PRODUCT : DIESEL

Rate: Rs. Litre

PERIOD	BOMBAY				DELHI			
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79			0.40	0.02	1.34	0.40	0.09	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.27	0.40	0.10	0.02	1.34	0.40	0.09	..
	1.39	0.49	0.11	0.02	1.47	0.49	0.09	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79			0.49	0.02	1.47	0.49	0.09	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	1.39	0.49	0.11	0.02	1.47	0.49	0.09	..
	1.58	0.40	0.13	0.02	1.66	0.40	0.11	..
w.e. from 11-9-79	1.50	0.33	0.12	0.02	1.58	0.33	0.10	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80			0.33	0.02	1.58	0.33	0.10	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	1.50	0.33	0.12	0.02	1.58	0.33	0.10	..
	2.21	0.33	0.18	0.02	2.28	0.33	0.15	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	2.61	0.33	0.21	0.02	2.67	0.33	0.17	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81			0.33	0.02	2.67	0.33	0.17	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	2.61	0.33	0.21	0.02	2.67	0.33	0.17	..
	2.96	0.33	0.24	0.02	3.02	0.33	0.20	..

PRODUCT: : DEFEST

Rate:Rs./Litre

PERIOD

CALCUTTA

MADRAS

PERIOD	CALCUTTA				MADRAS			
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	1.36	0.40	0.15	0.02	1.35	0.40	0.16	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.49	0.49	0.17	0.02	1.49	0.49	0.18	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	1.49	0.49	0.17	0.02	1.49	0.49	0.18	..
w.e. from 17-8-79	1.68	0.40	0.19	0.02	1.66	0.40	0.18	..
w.e. from 11-9-79	1.60	0.33	0.18	0.02	1.59	0.33	0.18	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	1.60	0.33	0.18	0.02	1.59	0.33	0.18	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	2.25	0.33	0.18	0.02	2.24	0.33	0.18	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	2.66	0.33	0.22	0.02	2.66	0.33	0.22	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	2.66	0.33	0.22	0.02	2.66	0.33	0.22	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	3.01	0.33	0.25	0.02	3.05	0.33	0.30	..

III. Statement Showing the Sales Tax, Excise and other Taxation Components in the Price of Petroleum Products

PRODUCT : KEROSENE

Rate: Rs./Litre

PERIOD	BOMBAY				DELHI			
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other Levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other Levies
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	1.18	0.40	..	0.01	1.30	0.40	0.04	0.02
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.29	0.49	..	0.01	1.43	0.49	0.04	0.02
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	1.29	0.49	..	0.01	1.43	0.49	0.04	0.02
w.e. from 17-8-79	1.46	0.40	..	0.01	1.61	0.40	0.04	0.02
w.e. from 11-9-79	1.39	0.33	..	0.01	1.54	0.33	0.04	0.02
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	1.39	0.33	..	0.01	1.54	0.33	0.04	0.02
w.e. from 8-6-80	1.39	0.33	..	0.01	1.54	0.33	0.04	0.02
w.e. from 13-1-81	1.49	0.33	..	0.01	1.65	0.33	0.05	0.02
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	1.49	0.33	..	0.01	1.65	0.33	0.05	0.02
w.e. from 11-7-81	1.66	0.33	..	0.01	1.81	0.33	0.05	0.02

PERIOD	CALCUTTA				MADRAS			
	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies	Retail Price	Duty	Sales Tax	Other levies.
1978-79								
Prior to 1-3-79	1.24	0.40	0.06	..	1.31	0.40	0.10	..
w.e. from 1-3-79	1.33	0.49	0.06	..	1.43	0.49	0.10	..
1979-80								
Prior to 17-8-79	1.38	0.49	0.06	..	1.43	0.49	0.10	..
w.e.f. 17-8-79	1.56	0.40	0.07	..	1.62	0.40	0.12	..
w. e. from 11-9-79	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
1980-81								
Prior to 8-6-80	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
w.e. from 8-6-80	1.49	0.33	0.07	..	1.55	0.33	0.11	..
w.e. from 13-1-81	1.60	0.33	0.07	..	1.67	0.33	0.12	..
1981-82								
Prior to 11-7-81	1.60	0.33	0.07	..	1.67	0.33	0.12	..
w.e. from 11-7-81	1.76	0.33	0.08	..	1.84	0.33	0.13	..

श्री कमलनाथ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डेढ़ साल बाद पहली दफा मेरा बैलट में नाम निकला है, मेरे क्वेश्चन दूसरे नम्बर पर है और आप मुझे मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं।

(व्यवधान)

श्री कमलनाथ : लाटरी मेरी निकलती नहीं है, अब एक दफा निकली है, कृपा कर के हमें सवाल पूछने का मौका दें।
Question No. 223, with your permission, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Mhalgi.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: It has been stated in the reply that the levy of excise duty had been used to serve the twin objectives of curbing consumption of those products, as also as a revenue measure. Government and its agencies are really the biggest consumers of petrol. In case Government is interested in minimizing petrol consumption, a check on extravagant use of vehicles by Government and semi-Government organisations is necessary.

What steps have Government taken in regard to this, during the period of last one month, especially from the date of notification of the increase in the prices of petroleum and petroleum products. If no such steps have been taken, what are the reasons therefor?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल तो छोटा आना चाहिये, जिसका जवाब हो सके।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जवाब लम्बा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जवाब लम्बा है तो क्या इसके लिये सवाल भी लम्बा होना चाहिये ?

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Does Government at all intend to take some measures in that behalf? Due to cons-

tant shortage of petrol, is it not necessary for a comprehensive energy policy to be drawn? If so, what steps are being taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): From time to time, Government and particularly, the Home Ministry have asked all the Ministries concerned to take steps in this regard. Similarly, all the public sector organizations have been asked to minimise the use of vehicles as much as they can.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: What steps were taken during the last one month?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is very difficult to assess the situation in one month. People will be able to know it a little later. As far as price increase is concerned, after the price increase, particularly in 1972-73—and even recently—our assessment is that petroleum consumption, particularly motor spirit consumption has gone down. For example, when the steep price increase came in 1973-74, petrol consumption came down from 14,53,000 tonnes in 1970-71 to 12 lakh-odd tonnes in 1975-76. It is a minus figure. Similarly, the growth rate of consumption is hardly 3 to 4 per cent.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: The recent increase in price of petrol is the third during the last 14 months. Is it true that the first hike in June 1980 yielded Rs. 2,000 crores, the second one in June 1981 yielded something like Rs. 1,100 crores and the latest hike would also bring about an amount of Rs. 1,100 crores?

Is it not true that the decision of increasing the price of petrol was not a decision of the Minister of Petroleum, but of the Minister of Finance to fill up the budgetary deficit, bypassing Parliament?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as the first question is concerned the hon. Member is absolutely correct in say-

ing that the price hike has been there three times; and the figures he has given, viz. Rs. 2,000 crores, Rs. 1,100 crores and Rs. 1100 crores are also broadly correct. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, it is a Cabinet decision and, therefore, a decision of the Government.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: I would like to know why was such a Cabinet decision taken to bypass the Parliament which leads to escalation of prices all round and was not done through a usual budgetary way? Why are you, by this process, cheating the States of at least Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 crores? The point is that if they do it through a budgetary provision, they have to share it with the States and that they are denying. In the formulation of the prices of petrol, etc. they resort to omnibus method. When the crude is taken out from the oil, it is done at a small price, whereas at the other end, they suddenly add to it Rs. 400 or Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 and the royalty to the States is also denied; the States are deceived and deprived of their royalty. Why have you resorted to this process depriving the States of their royalty in this way and bypassing the Parliament?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Normally it is through a budgetary method that more revenues are collected. But this time it is true that in increasing this price we had twin objectives. One is to mop up more money for a greater accelerated oil production programme and a much more higher programme of expansion of Bombay and other off-shore areas. Secondly, as the hon. member said, it is partly to meet the budgetary deficit, that is to add revenue. As far as the other question is concerned, there was no intention of bypassing the Parliament. This is a normal practice that whenever price increase is done...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: I am sorry to say, Mr. Speaker, that in the Upper

House the Finance Minister made a statement that this price hike had nothing to do with the budget. Now, in his reply, what he is saying is simply contradicting the Finance Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No discussion. Why are you listening to them? I have not allowed it.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As far as Gujarat and Assam States are concerned, their royalty has been recently raised from Rs. 42 tonne to Rs. 61 tonne. However, according to the Act, this royalty can be revised only once in four years. But the request of the Assam Government and the Gujarat Government is receiving the attention of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister for increasing the royalty.

श्री रामलाल राही : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के दाम तीन बार बढ़ाए गए हैं। पेट्रोल और पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के दाम बढ़ाने का प्रभाव और तमाम चीजों के मूल्य पर पड़ता है और मूल्य-वृद्धि होती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आहर में आयातित तेल की पर-लिटर लागत वहां आने पर क्या है और जो तेल देश में उत्पादित होता है, उसकी पर-लिटर लागत क्या है? जो लागत है और जो दाम बढ़ाए गए हैं, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय यह महसूस नहीं करते हैं कि उन्हीं ने दाम ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया है और वह ज्यादा प्राफिट ले रहे हैं, जिससे लोगों का अहित हो रहा है और इसलिए क्या वह दाम कम करने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : देश में उत्पादित तेल की कीमत पहले 324.41 रुपए प्रति टन आन-शोर की थी।

श्री रामलाल राही : मने पूछा है कि पर लिटर कीमत आयातित तेल और अपने यहां उत्पादित तेल की क्या है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं पर-टन कीमत बता रहा हूँ । पर-लिटर कीमत कैंकुलेट करनी पड़ेगी ।

ग्राफ-शोर तेल की कीमत 458.50 रुपये प्रति टन थी । अब दोनों की कीमत बढ़ा कर के मान-शोर और ग्राफ शोर की 324.41 रुपये प्रति टन और 458.50 रुपये प्रति टन के बजाय 1182 रुपये कर दी गई है जो कि आयात किए हुए तेल की कीमत के समतल है ।

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के भाव जो बढ़े हैं वह विदेशों से आए हुए तेल के बढ़े हैं परन्तु हमारे देश में उत्पादित जो पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं उन के भाव और बाहर से आए हुए पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के भाव को किस प्रकार से आप समायोजित करते हैं और दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप जब इस के भाव बढ़ते हैं पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के तो सेल्स टैक्स जो कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स कलेक्ट करती हैं वह भी आटोमेटिकली बढ़ जाता है, तो क्यों नहीं राज्यों को निर्देश दिए जाते हैं कि सेल्स टैक्स की दरें वह कम करे ? . . . (अवधान) . मेरा यही सवाल है कि पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की बेसिक कीमतेँ बढ़ने से राज्यों की आय अचानक ही बढ़ जाती है जब कि केन्द्र की यह मंशा नहीं होती है, तो सेल्स टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय शासन उन को निर्देश क्यों नहीं देता ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: Normally the levies of sales tax are levied *ad valorem*. Therefore, if there is an increase in the petroleum products, the State Governments do get part of the benefit.

Setting up of Polyester Units in Backward Areas

*223 SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 5700 on 31-3-1981 regarding setting up of Polyester Units in backward areas and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken regarding setting up of polyester Units in backward areas; and

(b) if so, details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Letters of Intent have been issued recently to the following State Government Undertakings for the manufacture of 15,000 tonnes/annum of Polyester Staple Fibre each:

(1) The Pradeshia Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd.

(2) Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd.

(3) Madhya Pradesh Industries Corporation.

(4) Karnataka State Industrial Investment and Development Corporation Ltd.

Also, the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. has been allowed to increase the capacity of their proposed project for the manufacture of polyester staple fibre from 6000 tonnes/annum to 15,000 tonnes/annum.

The Corporations have not yet indicated their choice of locations for the projects.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: As per your directions I will ask a short question, though I do wish you had given the directions tomorrow. It is indeed very good that for Polyester Fibre Letters of Intent have actually been given to the State Industrial Development Corporations. This is one item which is