

श्री रामलाल राहो : 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

going to be very highly profitable and wherever the unit is located that area is likely to have very high all round development. As such, I want to know what are the conditions for issuing the Letter of Intent and whether the Government will lay down guidelines for the State Industrial Development Corporations that they can only set up these industries in backward areas and that they will consult the Central Government for the location.

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI):** The following conditions have laid down in the Letter of intent:

(1) The exact location of the undertaking shall conform to Government's location policy and shall be settled to the satisfaction of the Government;

(2) If you propose to associate private capital for implementing the scheme approved in the letter of intent, you shall ensure that no other entrepreneur or business group gets a share exceeding 24 per cent of the equity capital of the Government company formed to implement the letter of intent.

(3) If any departure is made in this regard, the proposal should be re-submitted to the Central Government and prior approval obtained. Also, in case of association of any large industrial house or MRTP unit or a FERA company such investment can be permitted only with prior approval of the Central Government. with regard to the location, the general guidelines are that the State Government should try to find out the backward areas in the State for the location of the units.

**SHRI KAMAL NATH:** By virtue of these Letters of Intent new capacity will be available. So, I would like to know how far and when the production will increase at least for 1984-85 and what will be the new capacity which will be created.

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** After the issue of the letter of intent we have seen in the case of Punjab Government, for example, that the letter of intent was issued for 6,000 tonnes in 1973. It has not been implemented as yet. So it depends upon how fast the State Government moves in the matter. If they make a fast movement, we are sure they will be in a position to produce within three years. But if there is my set-back, it is a different matter. As far as the present position is concerned, the licensed capacity in the country is 88,500 tons. Total production capacity is only 32,000 tons at the moment. We are hopeful that 30,000 tons will be added when the Bongaigaon refinery will go into production. Apart from these four or five licences of 15,000 tons each would raise the capacity by another 45,000 tonnes.

**SHRI C. T. DHANDAPANI:** I would like to know whether the Government of Tamilnadu has sent a requisition for setting up a polyester fibre unit in Tamilnadu and if so, why the Government of India have not considered the requisition of Tamilnadu Government for issuing a letter of intent?

**SHRI P. C. SETHI:** It is a fact that Tamilnadu Industrial Development Corporation had also applied for 15,000 tons. But the screening committee consisting of the officers of various departments went into these applications and ultimately only those States where any such fibre development has not taken place have been selected.

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** The Minister in his reply has stated that Karnataka is also included for setting up a polyester unit. Whether I would like to know... (Interruptions).

**MR. SPEAKER:** Let us know now whether you would like to know or not!

**SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:** I would like to know when the implementation of this proposal is going to take

place in Karnataka. I would also like to know whether the monopoly houses have submitted proposals for setting up polyester units in the joint sector? If so, may I know whether they have been issued any letters of intent and whether the Karnataka Government has come forward with a proposal to have the unit in the joint sector? What is the latest position so far as the implementation of this scheme in Karnataka is concerned?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As I have said, the letter of intent gives the option to the State Government to have it in the joint sector within the conditions stipulated in the letter of intent. As yet we have not received any proposal in this connection from the Karnataka Government. Except from Orissa Government, no proposal from any State Government has been received.

**Waiting List for Telephone connections  
in Delhi . . . . .**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL):** (a) Yes,  
Sir.

(b) Due to shortage of financial and material resources, it has not been possible to augment the exchange to the extent needed to meet the demand fully.

(c) The particulars of the waiting list at various telephone exchanges at Delhi as on 1-8-81 is given in the annexure. The summary under the three categories was:—

O. Y. T. . . . .	9,139
Special . . . . .	4,021
General . . . . .	65,649
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TOTAL	78,809
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\*223. SHRI SAJJAN KUMAR:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether there is a long list in Delhi of those who have been waiting for telephone connections for several years;

(b) if so, the reasons for not augmenting the capacity of telephone exchanges in Delhi; and

(c) the particulars of those in the waiting list of various telephone exchanges as also of those who have booked telephone connections upto 31st July, 1981 and Government's plans to provide them telephone connections at the earliest?

Since the list of waiting applicants is too long, it is not practicable to give the particulars of individual persons.

It is proposed to expand the existing exchanges and open new ones at Delhi to provide telephone connections to the applicants on the waiting list.

It is proposed to add

23,000 lines in 1981-82  
31,100 lines in 1982-83 and  
41,800 lines in 1983-84

in Delhi Telephones.

It is expected that a majority of applicants on the waiting list as on 1-7-81 will be provided with telephone connections progressively by the end of 1983-84 except for certain pockets.