

बारे में भी हमें देखना पड़ेगा क्योंकि यहां परफार्मेंस का भी सवाल होता है उनकी जल्दी का सवाल होता है, उनकी जो अर्जेंसी होती है उसका भी सवाल होता है। यह कोई एकतरफा सवाल बिल्कुल नहीं है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मैं इसे एक-तरफा बिल्कुल नहीं कह रहा हूं।

उर्वरक राज-सहायता के संबंध में
नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक का
प्रतिवेदन

*325 श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल :
क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक ने वर्ष 1991-92 के अपने वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में कहा है कि उर्वरक राज सहायता उत्पादकों की जेब भरने का उपकरण बनी हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्योरा क्या है;

(ग) क्या नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक ने उक्त प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा है कि उर्वरक उत्पादन इकाइयों को राजसहायता के भुगतान के लिए लागत संबंधी उन आंकड़ों पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया जिनके आधार पर ही राजसहायता की रकम तय की जाती है;

(घ) क्या 103.22 करोड़ रुपए की राज-सहायता के अनावश्यक भुगतान के मामले पकड़े गए हैं;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है और क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में कोई कार्यवाही की है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No such observation has been made in the said Report, although the Report does draw attention to some instances of avoidable excess payments of subsidy.

(c) The Report of the C and AG does observe that the Fertilizer Industry Coordination Committee (FICC) did not independently verify cost data on production of fertilizers which forms the basis for fixation of retention prices. However, it may be stated that after obtaining the cost data from the fertilizer units in the prescribed form, duly testified by a practising Chartered/Cost Accountant, the FICC Office carries out necessary verifications and cross checks before finalising the retention prices. Moreover, the retention prices are determined on the basis of a combination of norms and actuals in respect of various elements of cost and not on the basis of actual cost of production.

(d) to (f) The amount of Rs. 103.22 crores has been computed by the C and AG based on the difference between the tax liability taken into account in computing retention prices and the actual payment of tax by some units. However, as per the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance for fixation of prices of industrial products, the rate of corporate tax to be taken into account would as a rule be the statutory rate of corporate tax and not actual payment of corporate tax by the concerned units. The same procedure has been followed in computing retention prices.

श्री अनन्तराम जायसवाल : सभापति जी, वर्तमान व्यवस्था के अनुसार राज सहायता से न तो कोई एक पैसा

अनावश्यक खर्च किया जा सकता है और न कानून के विरुद्ध। इसीलिए नियंत्रक, महालेखा परीक्षक का संवैधानिक पद है। जो पांच पड़ताल आप करते हैं, उसकी जो रपटें देते हैं, उम्मीद की जाती है कि सरकार उस पर पूरा ध्यान देगी। मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इस मामले में सरकार ने ध्यान नहीं दिया बल्कि जो गलती की है उसको छिपाने के लिए स्पष्टीकरण दिया है। तो मेरा पहला सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि क्या यह जरूरी है कि उर्वरक उद्योग समन्वय समिति लातत आंकड़ों की जांच पहले करे और उसके बाद ही यह राज-सहायता दी जाए? क्या यह आवश्यक है? अगर यह जरूरी है, कानूनी जरूरी है और जरूरी है तो ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया? ऐसा न करने के दोषा कौन है? और, उनको क्या दण्ड दिया गया?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no question of people's responsibility in this particular case. This is being worked out as per definite guidelines which were issued by the Ministry of Finance around the year 1977 or thereabout. The guidelines of the Ministry of Finance, in fact, apply broadly to all commodities which have administered prices. It is not about fertilizer only that this particular system is followed. It is followed for all commodities, steel and so on and so forth which have administered prices. That is number one.

A further tuning of the guidelines was done by a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Marathe who was then the Chairman of the BICP which fixes the prices for all commodities. This was done in 1970. So, Sir, there are abundant reasons in support of this particular system.

Some observations were made by the Comptroller and Auditor-General in his Report of 1991. The Comptroller makes observations not only on this Ministry but on all other Ministries also, as the Chairman very well knows. Some observations were made which were not in line with

what the hon. Member, I may respectfully say, said. Number one, we give the highest importance to observations of Members of Parliament and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. Number two, some of the observations made here in this Report regarding the Fertilizer Department and industry, have already been implemented.

Other observations are under implementation. Though we support the present system under which the retention price is calculated on a substantially normative basis, in view of these observations of the Members of Parliament, we are going to refer this, we have decided to refer this, to some institute which is qualified in these matters to see if improvements are possible.

श्री अनन्तराम जाधववाल : सभापति महोदय, नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक ने आरोप लगाया है कि 103.22 करोड़ रुपए के अनावश्यक भुगतान किए गए! क्या उनका यह आरोप सही है? अगर सही है तो क्या कार्यवाही की आपने और सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है? और, अगर सही नहीं है तो क्या इस तथ्य को नियंत्रक, महालेखा-परीक्षक के ध्यान में लाया गया है?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, Sir. I have the Report here with me. I do not see any such charges at all. The Report is here with me. The matter concerned is here at this particular page. I have marked it, Sir, paragraph 5(2) on page 107 onwards. There is no question of charging anybody, as I have said. The observation is on the norms that we followed, not particularly on the implementation of these norms, the norms followed. As I have said, these norms are in line with other commodities which have administered prices. They are as per the guidelines of the Finance Ministry. They are as per the Committee appointed, as I have said, the Marathe Committee. Therefore, the observation is on the norms. There is no observation on

the implementation of the norms, much less on charging anybody for wrongly implementing the norms.

SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD: Sir, the peasants are paying very high prices for fertilizers. At the same time, the Government is also subsidising the fertilizer industry. So, both ways, both the Government and the peasants are losing because of the wrong technology or the backward technology used by industry. The landed cost of the imported fertilisers is cheaper. That is almost 50 per cent of the price. In view of these conditions and in order to make fertilisers available to the peasants at a cheaper rate and also to reduce the component of subsidy by the Government, I would like to know the steps the Government is contemplating to take to modernise the technology.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I agree with the hon. Member that we must see that the prices of fertilisers go down for all the reasons possible for the benefit of the farmers and also for the benefit of the consumer because they all are citizens of this country. As per the recommendations of the Members of Parliament of the JPC constituted for the purpose, we have already de-controlled and removed the subsidy on certain types of fertilisers.

The main point which the hon. Member has asked is about the steps we are going to take to improve the productivity and efficiency of our units so that the prices of fertilisers go down. We are looking at that. Let me say, however, for the record that as far as the majority of the fertilisers which are nitrogenous in origin, i.e. urea, are concerned, the price of our units on a particular urea—urea is a nature based fertiliser—are che-

aper than the particular type of fertiliser that is imported.

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN:

The retention price is based on cost of inputs and also the capacity utilisation of each and every plant. Most of our fertiliser units are losing because of obsolete technology or because of untested technology followed by them. For instance, in Ramagundam and Thalcherd, we are following a technology which is not tested anywhere in the world. We try to produce urea out of coal. Nowhere in the world it is done except in South Africa and China. There too, they are having minor plants. So, I would request the Government to let me know whether they will have a detailed examination of this by appointing a commission to find out how a Government-owned fertiliser industry or a public undertaking should be geared to rise to the occasion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As directed by the Prime Minister I myself will see how to improve upon the productivity and efficiency of the fertiliser industry in the country.

श्री आनन्द प्रकाश गौतम: सभापति महोदय, उर्वरक उद्योग का उत्पादन मूल्य निर्धारण के लिए सरकार के कुछ दिशा-निर्देश हैं जिनका पालन कराने के लिए व देखरेख के लिए उद्योग समन्वय समिति निर्धारित है, लेकिन उचित देखरेख उसके माध्यम से नहीं होती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार किसानों के लिए जो सहायता

उत्पन्न के उत्पादकों को देना चाहती है उस पर उद्योग समन्वय समिति का जो नियंत्रण है, तो इस समिति का गठन किस प्रकार होता है तथा तकनीकी व्यक्तियों का समन्वय किस तरह से होता है और सरकार का नियंत्रण उस पर किस प्रकार से होता है, जिसकी वजह से सरकार यह समझती है कि उसके दिशा-निर्देशों का पालन किया जा रहा है? चूंकि ऐसा नहीं होता है, इसी कारण से उत्पन्न उत्पादकों को अनुचित सहायता लेने में आसानी होती है और वह उठाते रहते हैं और किसान इससे वंचित रह जाता है। इस संबंध में सरकार क्या प्रक्रिया अपना रही है?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: As I have mentioned earlier, nobody has attacked, not the Comptroller and Auditor-General at least, the way of functioning of the Committee as such. But, there is an observation on how the norms can be met.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: I have carefully gone through the answers of the hon. Minister. There are two aspects. C.A.G. may also be right and the Department may also be right. It depends upon the method of accounting. If it is according to the mercantile system, then his department is right; if it is on cash basis, then the C.A.G. is right. So when the audit paragraph was given earlier, was it brought to the notice of the CAG that they were maintaining the books under the mercantile system whether they incur expenses or not they have to put in their books of account. So...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. Sorry.

राजस्थान में पेयजल की कमी

*321. श्री मूल चन्द मीणा: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को राजस्थान से राज्य के पिछड़े जिलों में पेयजल उपलब्ध कराने के लिए कोई योजना प्राप्त हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है;

(ग)गत एक वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी राशि प्रदान की गई है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त योजना की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए प्रदान की गई राशि पर्याप्त थी?

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उत्तमभाई पटेल: (क) जी नहीं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वच्छ पेयजल मुहैया कराने के लिए पिछड़े जिलों का कोई अलग से वर्गीकरण नहीं है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा विशिष्ट समस्याओं के आधार पर "बिन पेयजल स्रोत" वाले समस्याग्रस्त गांवों/ग्रामिक रूप से कवर किए गए गांवों/बसावटों, आदि की कवरेज के लिए सभी जिलों की योजनाएं तैयार की जाती हैं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पेयजल सप्लाई के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता योजनावार आधार पर उपलब्ध नहीं