

सरकार को 2.5 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के कीटनाशकों और आयातित औषध के रूप में सामग्री सहायता प्रदान की गई।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) राज्य सरकार ने कालाजार नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कालाजार रोग की रोकथाम करने के लिये और घन देने का अनुरोध किया है।

### Royalty to States on Coal and Crude Oil

580. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state:

(a) what are the norms for fixing royalties on coal which are paid to the coal producing States;

(b) what is the proportion of thermal efficiency between coal and crude oil and how does it compare with the proportion of the royalty paid on coal and crude oil to the producing States; and

(c) whether Government propose to remove the discrimination; if so, in what manner and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI):  
(a) The royalty on coal is fixed *inter-alia* taking into account the pithead value of coal, the impact of royalty and all other levies on coal prices, the interests of coal industry and coal consumers and the revenue needs of State Governments.

(b) In terms of heat content, 1 tonne of coal is taken as equivalent to approx. 0.44 tonnes of Crude Oil. However, in terms of efficiency of utilisation the ratio adopted in case of petroleum products e.g. kerosene and coal is approx. 1.6. The royalty on Crude Oil paid to the State on on-shore production at different stages is Rs.

314 per tonne (with effect from 1.4.1987).

The royalty rates on different grades of coal as applicable with effect from 13.2.1981 varies from Rs. 2.50 per tonne to Rs. 7.00 per tonne (Average Rs. 6.30 per tonne).

(c) The Central Government is empowered to levy royalty on coal under MMRD Act, 1957, and royalty on crude oil under Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 and Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959. Since rates of royalty are fixed under different statutes, oil and coal are not entirely inter-substitutable fuels particularly in fields like transportation and civil aviation etc., and reserves of oil in the country are very much limited as compared to deposits of coal, the rates of royalty on crude oil and coal are not comparable.

### Rates of royalty on Coal

581. SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJ-PAYEE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what was the price of coal per tonne in the year 1971-72 (when coal mines were nationalised) and what is the present price;

(b) what was the rate of royalty per tonne, paid to the coal producing States in the year 1971-72 and what is the rate now;

(c) how the ratio between price of coal and rate of royalty prevailing in the year 1971-72 compare with the ratio at present; and

(d) if the two ratios are dissimilar, what is Government's thinking in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI):  
(a) The average pit-head price of coal at the time of nationalisation of coal mines (1983) was Rs. 37.50 per

tonne. At present the average pit-head prices of coal produced by Coal India Ltd. and Singaren the Collieries Company Ltd., are Rs. 249.00 per tonne and Rs. 297.00 per tonne respectively.

(b) The royalty payable on different grades of coal in 1973 varied from Rs. 0.40 per tonne to Rs. 3.00 per tonne (average Rs. 1.61). The present rates of royalty on different grades of coal applicable w.e.f. 13-2-1981 vary from Rs. 2.50 per tonne to Rs. 7.00 per tonne (average Rs. 5.30).

(c) Ratio between price of coal and the royalty prevailing in 1973 works out to about 23:1. At present the ratio is about 47:1 (in respect of Coal India Ltd. coal).

(d) Royalty on coal lost much of its significance because most of the coal producing States started charging cesses on coal at very high rates. However, the Supreme Court has now ruled that State Governments do not have the authority to levy such cesses. A proposal to enhance the rates of royalty on coal is under examination of the Government.

#### **Change in the name of Union Carbide Corporation**

582. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Carbide Corporation has changed its name to the Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company; and

(b) the manner in which Government propose to recover the compensation amount from the company for payment to the Bhopal gas victims in view of the above developments?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA): (a) The Union Carbide Chemicals and Plas-

tics Company Inc. (UCC&P) in its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1989 filed before the Securities and Exchange Commission, Washington, has mentioned that effective July 1, 1989 Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) became a wholly owned subsidiary of a new holding company. The new holding company took the name Union Carbide Corporation and the former UCC company took the name of Union Carbide Chemicals and Plastics Company Inc. (UCC&P). It further states that all of Union Carbide's businesses are conducted by UCC&P and there are no material differences between the consolidated operations of UCC&P and those of Union Carbide. UCC&P has three business segments Chemicals and Plastics, Industrial Gases and Carbon products.

(b) The matter is under adjudication of the Supreme Court.

#### **Project reports submitted by Coal India Ltd. to Panning Commission**

583. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. has submitted to the Planning Commission two sets of investment and production projections for the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, what are the details of the alternative projections;

(c) what is the total investment proposed to be made; and

(d) to what extent coal production is likely to increase as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI KALYAN SINGH KALVI):

(a) to (c) The Working Group on Coal & Lignite for the Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) set up by the Planning Commission had in its report submitted to the Planning Commission proposed two alternative scenarios of investment and produc-