MINT, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 2, Size:(7.45)cms X (18.10)cms.

# Commercial LPG, jet fuel prices cut ahead of elections

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NEW DELHI

State-run oil marketing companies (OMCs) have cut the price of commercial LPG cylinders by ₹30.5-₹32.0 across the four metros ahead of Lok Sabha elections that start on 19 April.

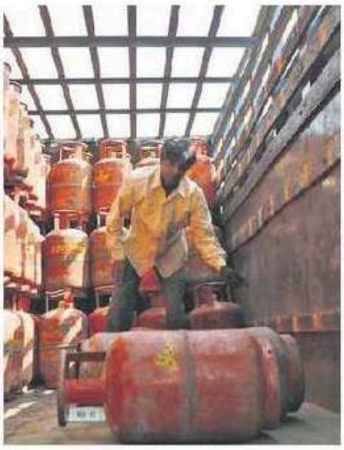
In the national capital, a 19-kg commercial cooking gas cylinder is now priced at ₹1,764.50, lower by ₹30.5. In March, the price was at ₹1,795 per cylinder.

The prices in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai were lowered by ₹32, ₹31.5 and ₹30.5 to ₹1,879, ₹1,717.50 and ₹1,930 per cylinder with effect from Monday. The prices were raised by about ₹25 on 1 March.

The move may come as a relief for hotels and restaurants, the major consumers of commercial LPG cylinders. LPG prices are usually revised on the first of every month, and sometimes within the month.

Further, in a move which may ease the cost of airlines' operations and lower air fares, the OMCs also reduced the price of aviation turbine fuel. The price of ATF for domestic airlines in Delhi has been set at ₹100,893.63 per kilolitre, lower by ₹502.91 from ₹101,396.54 in March.

In Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai, jet fuel will be sold for ₹109,898.61, ₹94,466.41 and ₹104,973.36 per kilolitre, against ₹110,297, ₹94,809 and ₹105,399 in March.



In NCR, the 19-kg commercial cooking gas is priced at ₹1,764.50, lower by ₹30.5. REUTERS

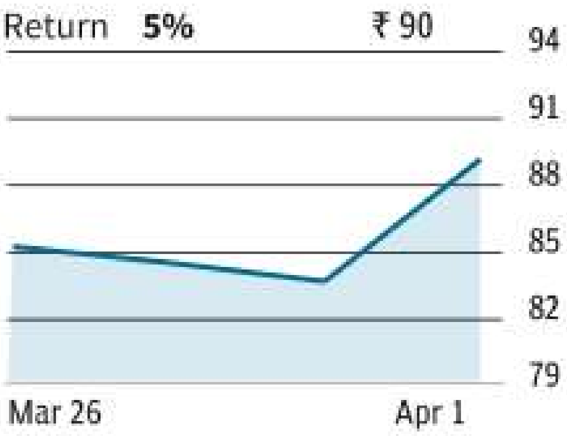
ATF prices for Indian airlines on international operations have been revised downwards to $918.01 per kilolitre in Delhi, $956.91 in Kolkata, $917.28 in Mumbai, and $13.83 per kilolitre in Chennai, from $921.4, $959.49, $919.49 and $916.49 per kilolitre, respectively.

Earlier in March, the government announced a cut of ₹100 in domestic cooking gas prices and also extended a ₹300-subsidy for LPG cylinders for beneficiaries under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana for the upcoming fiscal (FY25) with an outgo of ₹12,000 crore.

The oil marketing companies reduced the price of petrol and diesel by around ₹2 per litre with effect from 15 March, after a nearly two-year gap, just ahead of the imposition of the model code of conduct for the general elections.

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 6, Size:(2.99)cms X (6.13)cms.

# Confidence Petro up 7.3% on station expansion




**Mumbai:** Confidence Petroleum India has expanded its CNG network in Bangalore, adding 3 new stations, bringing the total to 35. The company's CNG retailing division's daily sales surpassed 1,40,000 KG in Bangalore. The shares were up by 7.30 per cent to ₹90.13 on the BSE. OUR BUREAU

FREE PRESS JOURNAL, Mumbai, 2.4.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(3.52)cms X (3.62)cms.

# Govt cuts deep sea natural gas price to $9.87/mBtu

The government has cut the price of natural gas produced from difficult areas like deepwater, ultra deepwater and high pressure-high temperature areas by 0.09 cents to $9.87 per mBtu on a gross calorific value basis, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas' Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell said in a notification on Sunday. The change shall be effective from Apr 1 to Sep 30. It is a bi-annual price set by the cell, and it has cut the deep sea natural gas price thrice starting from October 2022.

MINT, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(5.74)cms X (8.33)cms.

# India's top refiner set to tap spot oil

Rosneft and Indian Oil Corp (IOC) have yet to renew an oil supply deal that expired in March as they have been unable to agree on price and volumes, forcing the top refiner to turn to spot markets, three people with knowledge of the matter said on Monday.

Indian Oil and Rosneft renewed the annual oil deal for a second time a year ago. It was originally signed during Russian President Vladimir Putin's visit to India in December 2021, months ahead of Moscow's military action in Ukraine.

State-run IOC's term contract with Rosneft expired on 31 March, two people said.

"The deal for 2024-25 has not been renewed," said one of the people.

Two of the people said that IOC and Rosneft may still sign a deal if they can agree on terms, but in the meantime the Indian firm would buy Russian oil from the spot markets. **REUTERS**

ECONOMIC TIMES, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(9.50)cms X (9.25)cms.

A SURGE OF 27.5% OVER REVISED ESTIMATE

# Dividend from Non-fin CPSEs at ₹63,749 crore

Our Bureau

**New Delhi**: The government's dividend collections from non-financial central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) and entities in which it holds minority stakes scaled a new peak of ₹63,749 crore in 2023-24, showed the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) data released on Monday.

The dividend revenue represents an increase of about 27.5% over the revised estimate of ₹50,000 crore for the financial year and beats the earliest best of ₹59,533 crore in 2022-23, reflecting strong performance by state-run firms across sectors. Dividend receipts in March alone totalled almost ₹12,200 crore.

## DISINVESTMENT REVENUE

Meanwhile, disinvestment proceeds in 2023-24 fell just short of expectations and touched ₹16,507 crore, mainly as the IDBI Bank sell-off process spilled over to this fiscal. The government had factored in a disinvestment revenue of ₹18,000 crore in the revised estimate for 2023-24, DIPAM secretary Tuhin Kanta Pandey had said after the interim budget in February.

**Delay in IDBI Bank sell-off leads to govt missing its divestment target in FY24**

In the absence of any strategic sale, the divestment proceeds were generated through the government's dilution of minor stakes in 10 entities, mostly via the offer for sale (OFS) route. These include the OFS of Coal India (₹4,186 crore), NHPC (₹2,488 crore), NLC India (₹2,129 crore), Rail Vikas Nigam (₹1,366 crore), SJVN (₹1,349 crore) and IRCON International (₹1,193 crore). The IPO of Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency fetched ₹858 crore.

BUSINESS STANDARD, Mumbai, 2.4.2024
Page No. 9, Size:(33.80)cms X (25.64)cms.

# Understanding the microplastics threat

The history of synthetic plastics can be traced back to the middle of the 19th century. As with any invention, the discovery of synthetic plastics started as a quest to find a solution to some problems — in this case, the reduced availability of tortoise shells, and elephant ivory, used predominantly for making combs, billiard balls, piano keys, etc, in the 19th century. Demand for piano keys, billiard balls, and combs was going up in Europe even while getting hold of elephant tusks and tortoise shells was becoming more difficult as their population dwindled.

A chemist named Alexander Parkes is credited with having created the first real synthetic plastic — Parkesine — in 1862, which quickly became a cheap substitute for tortoise shells and ivory in some products.

Belgian chemist Leo Baekeland created Bakelite, the first all-purpose fully synthetic plastic in 1907. After that, development was rapid as big corporations in the US and the UK such as BASF, Du Pont, Imperial Chemical Industries, and Dow Chemicals poured money into research, product development, and marketing. World War II would see plastics coming into their own — being used in everything from parachutes to radar cabling to wheels of vehicles and aircraft. Post WW II, the civilian use of plastics would explode. Nylon, Rayon, Polystyrene, PET, and Teflon would find uses in everything from clothing to food packaging.

**PROSAIC VIEW**

PROSENJIT DATTA

Plastic usage would boom for decades before scientists, policymakers, and citizens would wake up to the unpleasant fact that what made plastics so useful was also the reason they were polluting the earth — plastics were indestructible. They did not decompose, disintegrate, or degrade for decades or centuries. Discarded plastics simply accumulate in landfills and oceans, becoming an environmental disaster.

Knowing there is a problem and finding a solution for it are two different things. Though the dangers that discarded plastics pose for Earth are now well established, no satisfactory solution has been found. The quest for solutions has simply not received the kind of support or resources it should have. There are more interesting areas to research, even in biochemistry and microbiology. From time to time, announcements of bacteria that consume and break down plastics have been made but few have led to large-scale plants. Other methods such as photo-oxidation have also not been able to scale up.

Policies, meanwhile, have typically focused on reducing the use of plastics — though they have not been very successful in most countries, given that alternatives to synthetic plastics are not easily available or cheap.

Over the past two decades, a fresh worry has cropped up — the ubiquity of micro and nano-plastics. While plastics take decades to degrade, they do break into pieces and release tiny plastic pieces, often too small to detect with the naked eye. Over the past decade, researchers have discovered to their horror that micro and nanoplastics are everywhere — in the soil, in oceans and rivers, in marine and land lifeforms, and, increasingly, in human organs, from the blood vessels to the respiratory system, the liver and even the placenta.

How dangerous are microplastics to humans? Research on this is only beginning to take place now. Initial studies point to long-term dangers but their precise nature and the quantification will take time to establish. There is some evidence that plastics can give rise to inflammation in the body — with all the attendant issues that come with it. There is conjecture that chemicals of nanoplastics in various body organs would lead to all sorts of problems, including cancer. Other studies have shown that micro and nanoplastics in the circulatory system could lead to an increase in cardiovascular risk.

However, simply not enough research has taken place yet to link micro and nanoplastics to diseases and life expectancy. But then, these take a long time to establish — for example, we did not understand the dangers of air pollution to the human body till fairly recently.

A lot more research funding and studies are needed in this area. Particularly the dangers they pose to babies and small children or even pregnant women. Also to those who are suffering from multiple morbidities.

Other studies are needed to figure out how to deal with the diseases and inflammation that microplastics may cause our bodies. More studies are needed on their effect on ocean and riverine life forms as well as plants and animals on land.

Unfortunately, while a few countries are taking note — Canada has allocated a couple of million dollars, for example — it is an area that is neither attracting huge private nor public funding. The reason is simple enough. Other research areas are promising better returns on investment for the private sector. Business opportunities from artificial intelligence or new battery chemistries are easier to discern and therefore get funding of billions of dollars. Studying the dangers of microplastics to humans does not seem to promise great new business opportunities.

Indeed, unless some Silicon Valley billionaire decides that microplastics can reduce his life expectancy, it is unlikely that this will attract big private money for research. As far as policymakers are concerned, there are enough problems of global warming and digital technologies to deal with before they get around to this long-term danger. And that is a pity — because until things reach a boiling point, no one wants to search for solutions.

*The writer is former editor of* Business Today *and* Businessworld, *and founder of Prosaic view, an editorial consultancy*

BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 2.4.2024
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BUSINESS STANDARD, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 4, Size:(53.00)cms X (21.11)cms.

# Russia, Venezuela flows stay strong as cheaper crude evades US curbs

S DINAKAR
Amritsar, 1 April

India's flow of cheap crude oil from Russia and Venezuela continued unabated in March, defying market expectations, as local refiners tweaked their sourcing strategies. They sourced cheaper grades to evade tighter US sanctions, according to industry sources and ship-tracking data.

Russian supplies to India increased by around 8.5 per cent to 1.66 million barrels per day (bpd) (in March 2024), the highest since November 2023, from 1.53 million bpd in February 2024, according to data from Paris-based market intelligence agency Kpler. The data is as of Monday. This was contrary to market expectations and media reports that tightening of US sanctions will lead to a decline in crude imports.

India is absorbing record volumes of Urals, the cheapest Russian crude grade of medium, higher sulphur variety — replacing more expensive light, sweet Russian crudes in the process to circumvent US sanctions on higher-priced Russian oil.

India may receive 4 million barrels of Venezuelan crude, the cheapest among all crude sources, in April, lower from 4.78 million barrels in March. This comes as Washington considers extending a six-month reprieve of US sanctions ending April 18. Venezuela may secure an extension from the Biden administration, Indian industry officials said.

Both Russia and Venezuela are among India's cheapest crude suppliers along with Iraq, and Indian refiners depend on these cheaper, higher sulphur crudes to shore up margins.

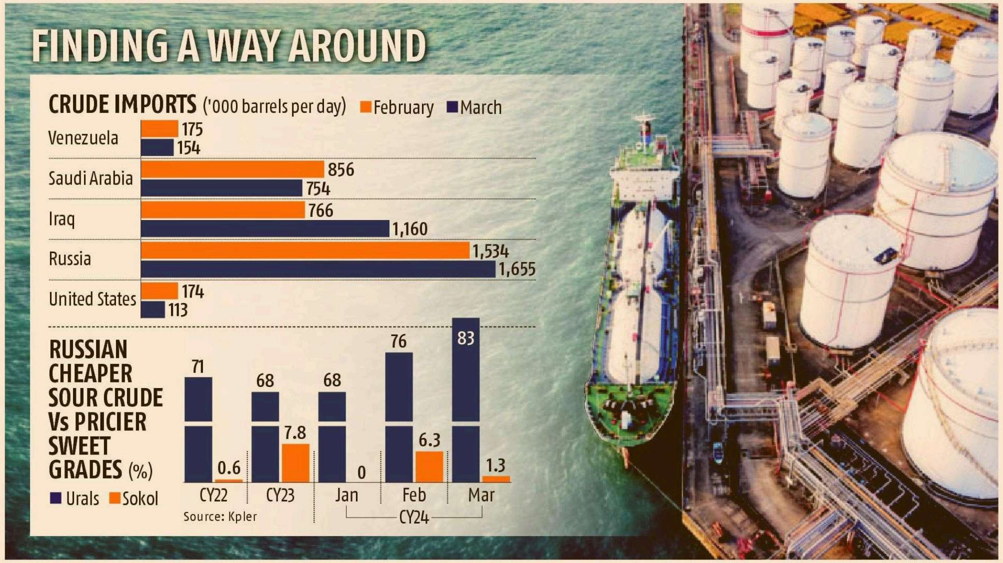
Indian Oil and others have kept pump prices of petrol and diesel, and, to a large extent residential LPG, flat for nearly two years on New Delhi's prodding, despite fluctuating rates in the global market.

Shipments from Iraq averaged 1.16 million bpd last month, 50 per cent higher from February, but in line with a 1.05 million bpd average for the last three months, Kpler data shows.

Iraqi supplies have increased after the Red Sea conflict interrupted shipments of Iraqi oil to Europe, which was paying more than Asian buyers, industry sources said.

Saudi Arabian supplies dropped to 755,000 barrels a day in March from over 850,000 barrels in February after Aramco increased prices in March, a Mumbai-based refiner said.

Import of US crude in March declined to 113,000 barrels a day from 174,000 barrels in February with the conflict in the Red Sea delaying supplies and increasing shipping costs.




Venezuela was India's cheapest supply source in January at $61.60 per barrel on a delivered basis, coming below Iraqi oil, the second-cheapest crude that month, by over $16/barrel, according to calculations based on Indian customs data. Venezuelan Merey crude is much cheaper because it is heavy, contains high sulphur and difficult to process.

Reliance Industries' Jamnagar and Nayara Energy's Vadinar refineries are well suited to process Merey because of their high complexity. Indian Oil's Paradip and HMEL's Bhatinda plants are also beginning to source such grades. Venezuela has shipped three cargoes of Merey crude for April delivery. Two of them will reach Jamnagar and the third will discharge at Paradip, site of Indian Oil's refinery.

Iraqi oil cost $77/barrels (bbl) in January on a delivered basis while Russian oil averaged $79/bbl, customs data showed.

Other Gulf crudes are much more expensive. Prices of Saudi crude imports averaged $87/bbl in January while crude sourced from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) came in at over $92/bbl.

India increased its share of Russian export benchmark Urals, a medium, sour grade, to 83 per cent last month, from 76 per cent in February, of the total Russian supplies. Urals can be adjusted to reflect a free on board (FOB) price of below $60/barrel above which the G7-mandated price cap and sanctions kick in, Indian refinery officials said.

Washington has sanctioned over 50 tankers carrying Russian oil, accusing them of trading fuel cited above the price cap. These fuels are typically premium grades like Sokol, which Indian refiners have started avoiding since December.

BUSINESS LINE, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 7, Size:(2.99)cms X (6.39)cms.

# OPEC oil output falls in March, led by Iraq

**London:** OPEC oil output fell last month, a Reuters survey found on Monday, reflecting lower exports from Iraq and Nigeria against a backdrop of ongoing voluntary supply cuts by some members agreed with the wider OPEC+ alliance. The OPEC pumped 26.42 million bpd last month, down 50,000 bpd from February, the survey, based on shipping data, found. REUTERS

HINDUSTAN, Ghaziabad, 2.4.2024
Page No. 2, Size:(24.34)cms X (15.94)cms.

# झुग्गियों में आग से सिलेंडर फटे

ट्रांस हिंडन, संवाददाता। टीला मोड़ के गांव राजपुर में झुग्गियों में आग लग गई। इस कारण दो एलपीजी सिलेंडर फटे और आग की चपेट में आकर दोनों झुग्गियों के साथ बाइक और ट्रैक्टर भी जल गया। दमकलकर्मियों ने एक घंटे में आग पर काबू पाया।

मुख्य अग्निशमन अधिकारी राहुल पाल सिंह ने बताया कि गांव के खेतों में बनी दो झोपड़ियों में आग लगी थी। यहां बदायूं निवासी जगदीश, उनकी पत्नी देवेंद्र और उनके परिजन रहते थे। दोनों ने प्रधान देवेंद्र का खेत किराए पर ले रखा है। सोमवार शाम जगदीश की झोपड़ी में खाना बनाने के दौरान आग लग गई। अधिकांश सामग्री ज्वलनशील होने के कारण आग तेजी से फैली। दोनों परिवार के लोगों ने भागकर जान बचाई। झुग्गी में अंदर रखे छोटे सिलेंडर धमाके के साथ फट गए।

गांव राजपुर में झुग्गियों में सोमवार शाम आग लगने से अफरातफरी मच गई।

DAINIK JAGRAN, Panipat, 2.4.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(2.65)cms X (4.17)cms.

# 19 किलो वाले वाणिज्यिक गैस सिलेंडर का मूल्य घटा

**नई दिल्ली :** तेल कंपनियों ने सोमवार को 19 किलोग्राम वाले वाणिज्यिक गैस (एलपीजी) सिलेंडर के मूल्य में 30.5 रुपये की कटौती की घोषणा की। अब दिल्ली में इसका मूल्य घटकर 1,764.50 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर हो गया है। पांच किलो वाले गैस सिलेंडर का मूल्य 7.50 रुपये घटाया है। विमान ईंधन के मूल्य में 502.90 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर की कटौती की गई है। (प्रेट्र)

AMAR UJALA, Meerut, 2.4.2024
Page No. 1, Size:(8.55)cms X (9.66)cms.

# कॉमर्शियल सिलिंडर 31.50 रुपये सस्ता

**मेरठ।** पेट्रोलियम कंपनियों ने 19 किलो वाले कॉमर्शियल सिलिंडर 31.50 रुपये सस्ता हो गया है। मेरठ सोमवार से घटी दरें लागू कर दी गई हैं। अब कॉमर्शियल गैस सिलिंडर 1755 रुपये का मिलना शुरू हो गया है। जिले में प्रतिदिन एक हजार से अधिक कामर्शियल गैस सिलिंडरों की खपत होती है। ब्यूरो

VEER ARJUN, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(6.42)cms X (9.67)cms.

# एटीएफ की कीमत में मामूली कटौती, वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत प्रति सिलेंडर 30.5 रुपए घटी

नई दिल्ली, (भाषा)। विमान ईंधन या एटीएफ की कीमत में सोमवार को मामूली 0.5 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई। साथ ही होटल तथा रेस्तरां जैसे प्रतिष्ठानों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की दरों में 31 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर की कटौती की गई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के स्वामित्व वाले ईंधन खुदरा विक्रेताओं की मूल्य अधिसूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) की कीमत 502.91 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर या 0.49 प्रतिशत घटाकर 100,893.63 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर कर दी गई है। मुंबई में दरें 94,809.22 रुपये से घटकर 94,466.41 रुपये प्रति किलोलीटर हो गई।

स्थानीय करों के आधार पर कीमतें अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। इसके साथ ही, तेल कंपनियों ने वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत में भी 30.5 रुपये की कटौती की। इससे 19 किलोग्राम का एक सिलेंडर अब।,764.50 रुपये का है।

वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमतों में जनवरी के बाद से यह पहली कटौती है। एक फरवरी को दरें 14 रुपये प्रति सिलेंडर और एक मार्च को 25.5 रुपये बढ़ाई गई थी। इसके साथ ही पांच किलोग्राम एफटीएल (फ्री ट्रेड एलपीजी या बाजार मूल्य वाली रसोई गैस) सिलेंडर की कीमत 7.50 रुपये कम की गई।

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन (आईओसी), भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) अंतरराष्ट्रीय ईंधन तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की औसत कीमत के आधार पर हर महीने की पहली तारीख को एटीएफ तथा रसोई गैस की कीमतों में संशोधन करती हैं।

VEER ARJUN, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 11, Size:(12.42)cms X (6.81)cms.

# हाइब्रिड कारों पर जीएसटी में कमी चाहते हैं गडकरी, पेट्रोल, डीजल वाहनों को हटाने को प्रतिबद्ध

नागपुर, (भाषा)। केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने भारत को हरित अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने के लिए देश में हाइब्रिड वाहनों पर माल एवं सेवा कर (जीएसटी) कम करने की वकालत की है। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने देश को 36 करोड़ से अधिक पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों से पूरी तरह मुक्त बनाने का संकल्प किया है। यह पूछे जाने पर कि क्या भारत को पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों से पूरी तरह मुक्त कराना संभव है। केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री ने कहा, 100 प्रतिशत।

गडकरी ने पीटीआई-भाषा को दिए साक्षात्कार में कहा, यह मुश्किल है, नामुमकिन नहीं। यह मेरा विचार है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ईंधन आयात पर 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च करता है। मंत्री ने कहा कि इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल किसानों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए किया जाएगा, गांव समृद्ध होंगे और युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा।

गडकरी ने इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समयसीमा नहीं दी, जिसे हरित ऊर्जा के समर्थक भी बेहद कठिन मानते हैं। मंत्री ने कहा कि हाइब्रिड वाहनों पर जीएसटी घटाकर पांच प्रतिशत और फ्लेक्स इंजन पर 12 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है, जो इसपर विचार कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि उनका दृढ़ विश्वस है कि देश जैव ईंधन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर ईंधन आयात को समाप्त कर सकता है।

पर्यावरण कार्यकर्ताओं ने हरित परिवहन बढ़ाने के लिए गडकरी के दृष्टिकोण का स्वागत किया, हालांकि बिजली के उत्पादन में जीवाश्म ईंधन के इस्तेमाल को अनुमति देने के कदम को लेकर आगाह भी किया। ग्रीनपीस इंडिया के प्रचारक अविनाश चंचल ने पीटीआई-भाषा से कहा, भारत में हम अब भी इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों को चलाने के लिए जीवाश्म ईंधन-आधारित ऊर्जा प्रणाली पर बहुत अधिक निर्भर हैं। इसे बदलने की जरूरत है। जलवायु संकट से निपटने के लिए इलेक्ट्रिक वाहनों के साथ-साथ 100 प्रतिशत नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल जरूरत है। गडकरी ने कहा कि वह 2004 से वैकल्पिक ईंधन की वकालत कर रहे हैं और उन्हें भरोसा है कि आने वाले पांच से सात साल में चीजें बदल जाएंगी। मंत्री ने कहा, मैं आपको इस बदलाव के लिए कोई तारीख और साल नहीं बता सकता क्योंकि यह बहुत कठिन है। यह मुश्किल है, नामुमकिन नहीं। उन्होंने कहा कि उनका दृढ़ विश्वस है कि जिस गति से इलेक्ट्रिक वाहन पेश किए जा रहे हैं, आने वाला युग वैकल्पिक तथा जैव ईंधन का होगा और यह सपना सच होगा।

DAINIK JAGRAN, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 10, Size:(5.37)cms X (7.99)cms.

# हरित आर्थिकी के लिए हाइब्रिड कारों पर लगे कम टैक्स : गडकरी

नागपुर, प्रेट्र: केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री नितिन गडकरी ने भारत को हरित अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने के लिए देश में हाइब्रिड वाहनों पर जीएसटी कम करने की वकालत की है। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने देश को 36 करोड़ से अधिक पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों से पूरी तरह मुक्त बनाने का संकल्प किया है। यह पूछे जाने पर कि क्या भारत को पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों से पूरी तरह मुक्त कराना संभव है। केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री ने कहा- 100 प्रतिशत।

गडकरी ने एक साक्षात्कार में कहा कि यह मुश्किल है, नामुमकिन नहीं। यह मेरा विचार है। उन्होंने कहा कि भारत ईंधन आयात पर 16 लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च करता है। इस पैसे का इस्तेमाल किसानों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए किया जाएगा, गांव समृद्ध होंगे और युवाओं को रोजगार मिलेगा। हालांकि, गडकरी ने इस महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए कोई समयसीमा नहीं दी है। केंद्रीय मंत्री ने कहा कि हाइब्रिड वाहनों पर जीएसटी घटाकर पांच प्रतिशत और फ्लेक्स इंजन पर 12 प्रतिशत करने का प्रस्ताव वित्त मंत्रालय को भेजा गया है, जिस पर विचार कर रहा है। उन्होंने कहा कि उनका दृढ़ विश्वास है कि देश जैव ईंधन के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देकर ईंधन आयात को समाप्त किया जा सकता है।

नितिन गडकरी

**केंद्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री ने कहा, देश को पेट्रोल और डीजल वाहनों से पूरी तरह मुक्त कराना संभव**

NAVBHARAT, Mumbai, 2.4.2024
Page No. 1, Size:(4.93)cms X (7.90)cms.

# चुनावी तोहफा सिलेंडर ₹30 सस्ता

**दिल्ली,** एजेंसियां. लोकसभा चुनावों के लिए मतदान के चरणों की शुरुआत से पहले आम लोगों को बड़ा तोहफा मिला है. सरकारी तेल व गैस विपणन कंपनियों ने 1 अप्रैल से देश के विभिन्न शहरों में 19 किलो वाले कमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडरों के दाम में 30.50 रुपये तक की कटौती की घोषणा की है. घरेलू इस्तेमाल वाले एलपीजी सिलेंडरों के दाम में इस बार कोई बदलाव नहीं हुआ है. इससे लोगों को राहत मिलने और महंगाई में नरमी आने की उम्मीद की जा रही है.ताजा कटौती के बाद दिल्ली में 19 किलो वाले सिलेंडर के दाम कम होकर 1,764.50 रुपये हो गए हैं. इसी तरह कोलकाता में कमर्शियल एलपीजी सिलेंडर 1,879 रुपये में मिलेगा. मुंबई के लोगों को अब 1,717.50 रुपये का भुगतान करना होगा, जबकि चेन्नई में इनकी कीमत अब 1,930 रुपये होगी.

AMAR UJALA, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 1, Size:(3.97)cms X (2.45)cms.

# राहत : 30 रुपये सस्ता हुआ व्यावसायिक गैस सिलिंडर

नई दिल्ली। तेल कंपनियों ने व्यावसायिक एलपीजी सिलिंडर के दाम में 30.50 रुपये की कमी कर दी है। 19 किलो का सिलिंडर अब 1,764.50 रुपये में मिलेगा। जनवरी के बाद से यह पहली कटौती है। पांच किलो वाला छोटू सिलिंडर भी 7.50 रुपये सस्ता हो गया है।

VIRAT VAIBHAV, Delhi, 2.4.2024
Page No. 15, Size:(25.24)cms X (22.81)cms.

# एटीएफ की कीमत में मामूली कटौती, वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत प्रति सिलेंडर 30.5 रुपए घटी

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

विमान ईंधन या एटीएफ की कीमत में सोमवार को मामूली 0.5 प्रतिशत की कटौती की गई। साथ ही होटल तथा रेस्तरां जैसे प्रतिष्ठानों में इस्तेमाल होने वाले वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की दरों में 31 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर की कटौती की गई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के स्वामित्व वाले ईंधन खुदरा विक्रेताओं की मूल्य अधिसूचना के अनुसार, राष्ट्रीय राजधानी में विमानन टरबाइन ईंधन (एटीएफ) की कीमत 502.91 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर या 0.49 प्रतिशत घटाकर 100,893.63 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर कर दी गई है। मुंबई में दरें 94,809.22 रुपए से घटकर

94,466.41 रुपए प्रति किलोलीटर हो गई। स्थानीय करों के आधार पर कीमतें अलग-अलग राज्यों में भिन्न-भिन्न होती हैं। इसके साथ ही, तेल कंपनियों ने वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमत में भी 30.5 रुपए की कटौती की। इससे 19 किलोग्राम का एक सिलेंडर अब।,764.50 रुपए का है। वाणिज्यिक एलपीजी की कीमतों में जनवरी के बाद से यह पहली कटौती है। एक फरवरी को दरें 14 रुपए प्रति सिलेंडर और एक मार्च को 25.5 रुपए बढ़ाई गई थी। इसके साथ ही पांच किलोग्राम एफटीएल (फ्री ट्रेड एलपीजी या बाजार मूल्य वाली रसोई गैस) सिलेंडर की कीमत 7.50 रुपए कम की गई। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (बीपीसीएल) और हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड (एचपीसीएल) अंतरराष्ट्रीय ईंधन तथा विदेशी मुद्रा की औसत कीमत के आधार पर हर महीने की पहली तारीख को एटीएफ तथा रसोई गैस की कीमतों में संशोधन करती हैं।