

Govt puts listing of CPSEs' green units in fast lane

NTPC Green Energy, SGEL, NLC India Green Energy may see IPOs by FY25-end

HARSH KUMAR

New Delhi, 27 October

The Union government is planning to list the subsidiaries of many central public sector enterprises (CPSEs) this financial year.

These include NTPC Green Energy, SJVN Green Energy Ltd (SGEL), and NLC India Green Energy, according to a senior finance ministry official.

Confirming the proposed listing of at least three green subsidiaries of CPSEs, the official said the move would encourage companies to operate more professionally and achieve higher levels of efficiency. SBI Life, SBI Cards, and Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals are some of the listed subsidiaries of public-sector companies.

NTPC Green is planning to raise ₹10,000 crore through an initial public offering (IPO) by November. The IPO will involve a fresh issue of equity shares with no offer-for-sale (OFS) component.

The company intends to use ₹7,500 crore of the proceeds to repay or prepay loans, while the rest will be for general corporate purposes.

NTPC Green is aiming to reach a capacity of at least 15 Gw by FY27, with 85 per cent



ILLUSTRATION: AJAY MOHANTY

IRCTC to get Navratna status by March-end

The government is planning to upgrade the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation (IRCTC) to Navratna status from Miniratna I by the end of this financial year, said a senior government official. Currently, there are 13 Maharatna and 25 Navratna CPSEs. Introduced in 1997, the Navratna scheme aims to identify CPSEs with competitive advantages and support them in becoming global leaders.

coming from solar energy and the rest from wind.

The company's revenue increased from ₹170.60 crore in FY23 to ₹2,028.69 crore in FY24, while its profit grew from ₹174.44 crore in FY23 to ₹370.47 crore in FY24.

"The IPO may raise ₹5,000-6,000 crore, featuring a mix of fresh shares and an offer for sale. The price band is likely to be ₹100-120 per share, depending on market conditions at the time of the listing," according to estimates from brokerage firm ICICI Direct.

The Centre may exceed its dividend target of ₹56,260 crore from CPSEs set for FY25

and is likely to ring up around ₹65,000 crore, according to a senior government official. This does not include dividends from nationalised banks and financial institutions. As of October 21, the Centre collected ₹28,913 crore as dividend and other investment, accounting for over 50 per cent of the Budget Estimate for FY25. Against a Revised Estimate of ₹50,000 crore, dividend from CPSEs yielded the Centre ₹63,749 crore in FY24, the highest in any financial year.

"The IPO proceeds will be used for NGEL's green and energy transition projects,

including initiatives in green hydrogen and energy storage technologies," the official added. SGEL has assets of approximately 3.6 Gw in the pipeline, expected to be commissioned in two years. The company is projected to spend over ₹20,000 crore as capital expenditures in FY25, with more than ₹15,000 crore for renewable capacity expansion.

"The energy firms, whether focused on traditional sources or already engaged in green energy, are further diversifying into additional green sectors, including wind, solar, and hydrogen," the official stated.

Karnal farmers provide 15,000 MT of paddy straw to ethanol unit in Panipat

Dist Agri Dept sets a target of giving 1 lakh MT to the plant

PARVEEN ARORA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

KARNAL, OCTOBER 27

Showing the way to farmers, nearly 200 custom hiring centres (CHCs), involving 10-15 farmers in each district, have so far provided around 15,000 MT of paddy straw to the Indian Oil Corporation Limited's second generation (2G) ethanol plant in Panipat. For this purpose, six collection yards have been set up in the district where crop residue is kept after processing and later shifted to the plant which converts crop residue into ethanol.

The Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department, Karnal district, has set a target of providing 1 lakh MT of stubble bundles to the plant, for which the IOCL provides Rs 1,900 per tonne to the CHC or farmers.

"We have set a target to manage nearly 2 lakh MT of paddy straw through in situ methods and 5.5 lakh MT through ex situ methods. About 1 lakh MT is used as fodder. We will provide 1 lakh MT of paddy stubble to the IOCL, Panipat, which will be generated through ex situ. Nearly 200 CHCs have provided 15,000 MT of paddy. The remaining will also be supplied soon. We have set up paddy straw collection centres for IOCL at Bاندrala, Amupur, Agondh, Bhambarehri, Jamalpur and other places," said Dr Wazir Singh, Deputy



Paddy straw being managed by a farmer. TRIBUNE PHOTO: VARUN GULATI

Director, Agriculture (DDA), Karnal.

"Farmers and members of the CHCs drop the bundles of stubble after collecting them from the farmers. The IOCL transfers the payment into the accounts of the farmers," the DDA asserted.

Karnal district has 5.6 lakh acres of cultivable land, with a net sown area of 5.25 lakh acres, of which 4.25 lakh acres are under paddy cultivation. Of this, 1.50 lakh acres are dedicated to basmati rice. The paddy crop generates nearly 8.5 lakh metric tons (MT) of straw, with around 3 lakh MT coming from bas-

PLAN TO MANAGE 2 LAKH MT OF PADDY RESIDUE

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mati and nearly 5.50 lakh MT from non-basmati varieties.

The DDA said that farmers are coming forward to manage the paddy straw. For the current season, 1,694 farmers have applied for stubble management machines. Super Seeder is used in in situ method,

which involves incorporating stubble into the soil, while Slasher, Hay Rake and Balers, which work together for ex situ method, involves lifting the stubble from the fields and supplying it to stubble-based industries in the form of bundles.





‘No formal proposal to scrap windfall tax on crude oil’

Shishir Sinha

New Delhi

The Finance Ministry is not considering any proposal to do away with windfall tax on domestically produced crude and export-bound petroleum products. As on date, the levy, technically known as special additional excise duty (SAED), is zero on both. The issue about doing away with the levy came into focus when Advisor to Prime Minister Tarun Kapoor said recently that there is not much relevance in imposing windfall tax on crude oil.

When asked whether there is any proposal to formally end the levy, a senior Finance Ministry official replied in the negative to *businessline*. The government had slashed windfall tax on domestically produced crude oil to ‘nil’ per tonne with effect from September 18.

The tax is notified fortnightly based on average oil prices in two weeks. Though the Ministry official did not give any reason for not doing away with the concept of levy, it is believed that oil prices are still volatile.

OMCs' operating profit to drop by 30 per cent in FY25 amid diesel spread softening: Crisil report

AGENCIES

NEW DELHI, 27 OCTOBER

Oil marketing companies (OMCs) are expected to see a drop in operating profit to USD 12-14 per barrel in fiscal 2025 from USD 20 per barrel last fiscal, Crisil Ratings reported.

The decline is primarily due to discounts on Russian crude oil, a softening of diesel spreads, and inventory losses, according to the market intelligence firm.

The report notes that stable retail fuel prices amid volatile oil prices will help support overall returns for the industry.

Despite the decrease, the operating profit will still be higher than the USD 9-11 per barrel average over the past decade through fiscal 2024. This will partially support OMCs' substantial capital expenditure (capex) requirements.

An analysis of public sector OMCs rated by CRISIL Ratings, covering 90 per cent of the sector, confirms this trend.

OMCs earn through two main channels: refining and marketing. In refining, they earn a gross refining margin (GRM)--the difference

between the value of refined products at the refinery gate (benchmarked to international prices) and the cost of crude oil used in production. In marketing, they earn a margin on petrol, diesel, and other petroleum products sold.

While oil prices declined by 11 per cent year-on-year to an average of USD 83 per barrel in fiscal 2024, inventory value fluctuations had a marginal impact on overall GRM, reported at USD 12 per barrel. Core margins remained robust due to high diesel spreads, sustained by geopolitical uncertainties that disrupted global energy supply chains, keeping international prices elevated.

Furthermore, stable retail fuel rates contributed to healthy marketing margins (net of operating expenses) of Rs 4 per litre or USD 8 per barrel, resulting in an overall profit of USD 20 per barrel for the year.

Aditya Jhaver, Director at CRISIL Ratings, commented, "GRMs are experiencing a sharp correction this fiscal and are likely to average USD 3-5 per barrel, with diesel spreads stabilising as refineries globally have ramped up production while consumption

has slowed. Additionally, discounts on Russian crude have reduced, and oil prices are projected to average USD 75 per barrel in the second half of the fiscal, down from USD 82 per barrel in the first half, leading to inventory losses. However, marketing margins (net of operating expenses) are expected to remain stable at Rs 4.5 per litre (or USD 9 per barrel), assuming no reduction in retail fuel prices."

The resulting cumulative cash accrual, estimated at Rs 52,000-54,000 crore, will partly support the planned Rs 90,000 crore capex by OMCs.

OMCs continue to invest in capex, primarily for brown-field capacity expansion. Around 80 per cent of the budgeted capex is allocated for meeting domestic demand for petroleum and petrochemical products, with the remainder directed towards product pipelines, marketing infrastructure, and green energy initiatives.

Joanne Gonsalves, Associate Director at CRISIL Ratings, noted, "While profits may moderate year-on-year, the industry is likely to maintain its capex, partly funded by debt.

ONGC head should be chairman of subsidiary HPCL: Synergy panel

India's top oil and gas producer ONGC had, in January 2018, bought the government's entire 51.11 per cent stake in HPCL for Rs 36,915 crore

AMMAR ZAIDI

NEW DELHI: The oil and Natural Gas Corporation Chairman and Managing Director should also be the chair of the firm's subsidiary Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in line with the universal practice of a corporate group having only one chairman, a panel appointed to work out synergies between the two firms said in its report.

India's top oil and gas producer Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) had, in January 2018, bought the government's entire 51.11 per cent stake in HPCL for Rs 36,915 crore. The nation's third-biggest oil refining and fuel marketing company thereafter became a subsidiary of ONGC.

But Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL), which initially did not even recognise the new owner, continues to be headed by a chairman and managing director, who does not report to parent firm ONGC or its board. ONGC has got just one board position on HPCL following the acquisition.

On a prod from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, ONGC appointed a three-member panel to work out synergies between ONGC and HPCL. The panel, which comprised former oil secretary GC Chaturvedi, former ONGC chairman Dinesh Kumar Sarraf,

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and former HPCL head MB Lal, a couple of months back submitted its report to ONGC, which forwarded it to the ministry for further action, two sources with direct knowledge of the matter said.

The panel in the report said the ONGC chairman and managing director should be the chair of the board of not just ONGC but also all its subsidiaries - ONGC Videsh Ltd, HPCL, Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd, and ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL). The subsidiaries should be headed by the CEO and Managing Directors, who would report to the ONGC chairman, they said citing the report.

Except for HPCL, all other subsidiaries - OVL, MRPL and OPaL - are headed by CEO and Managing Director. The ONGC chairman heads the board of OVL, MRPL and OPaL. In the

event of a merger of MRPL with HPCL, the MD and CEO of HPCL should be the chairman of MRPL, the panel said.

"ONGC and all its direct subsidiaries should have one chairman and the different units be run by a board and MD/CEO," a source aware of the report said. "The board of step-down subsidiaries should be headed by the MD/CEO of the immediate parent firm."

The panel was formed to work out synergies between ONGC and HPCL and optimise processes and businesses.

Mukesh Kumar Surana, who was the chairman and managing director of HPCL when ONGC bought out the government stake in January 2018, retired on April 30, 2022. His successor, Pushp Kumar Joshi superannuated on August 31 this year. No one has so far been appointed as HPCL chairman till now.

Another source said the government should use this opportunity to implement the panel report. It should appoint an MD and CEO of HPCL and make the ONGC chairman the head of its board.

Even after the Union Cabinet approval and ONGC buying out the entire government stake, HPCL for over one and half years refused to recognise ONGC as its promoter. It listed ONGC's shareholding of

51.11 per cent as a 'public shareholder' in as many as six quarterly shareholding filings with stock exchanges post-January 2018. HPCL listed the President of India with nil shareholding as its promoter in those filings.

This is despite the oil ministry's explicit advice, sources said, adding that HPCL delayed the eventual by seeking "clarifications" from various authorities.

HPCL relented in August 2019 after a rap from capital markets regulator Sebi for refusing to recognise its majority shareholder. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Sebi) asked HPCL to re-file shareholding patterns to stock exchanges for all quarters since the ONGC acquisition.

When Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) bought the government's stake in fuel retailer IBP Co Ltd, it was listed as the latter's promoter in every instance after the deal. The same was the case when IOC acquired a majority stake in Chennai Petroleum Corp Ltd (CPCL).

Since acquiring a majority stake in HPCL, ONGC has only been able to appoint one director to that firm's board.

Sources said the ONGC-HPCL synergy panel was of the view that there cannot be two chairmen within a group, and the holding company chairman should sit on the board of all its subsidiaries.

ONGC head should be chairman of subsidiary HPCL, says synergy panel

PTI ■ NEW DELHI

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sources with direct knowledge of the matter said. The panel in the report said the ONGC chairman and managing director should be the chair of the board of not just ONGC but also all its subsidiaries - ONGC Videsh Ltd, HPCL, Mangalore Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd, and ONGC Petro additions Limited (OPaL). The subsidiaries should be headed by the CEO and Managing Directors, who would report to the ONGC chairman, they said citing the report. Except for HPCL, all other subsidiaries - OVL, MRPL and OPaL - are headed by CEO and Managing Director. The ONGC chairman heads the board of OVL, MRPL and OPaL. "ONGC and all its direct subsidiaries should have one chairman and the different units be run by a board and MD/CEO," a source aware of the report said. "The board of step-down subsidiaries should be headed by the MD/CEO of the immediate parent firm." The panel was formed to work out synergies between ONGC and HPCL and optimise processes and businesses.

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'ONGC head should be chair of HPCL'

The oil and Natural Gas Corporation chairman and managing director (CMD) should also be the chair of the firm's subsidiary Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd (HPCL) in line with the universal practice of a corporate group having only one chairman, a panel appointed to work out synergies between the two firms said in its report.

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Rising import reliance amid regulatory challenge



UTTAM GUPTA

Despite Government efforts to boost domestic production, policy constraints and pricing caps continue to stifle the energy sector's growth



According to the Petroleum Planning and Analysis Cell under the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MPNG), during the first six months of the current financial year (FY) September 2024, India's consumption of natural gas (NG) increased by almost 12 per cent to 36.850 billion metric standard cubic meters (bmscm) over the corresponding period last FY. However, the import of NG (it is imported in a liquefied form commonly known as LNG) increased by 23 per cent to 18.975 bmscm during this period. Taken as a proportion of consumption, imports were 51.5 percent during April-September 2024 up from 46.8 percent during April-September 2023.

The country's production of NG registered a marginal increase of around 2 per cent during April-September 2024. The State-owned major Oil and Natural Gas Corporation or ONGC (it contributes about 84 per cent of total domestic output) produced 9.407 bmscm of NG during this period, which was 4 per cent less than during the same period of last FY. However, Oil India Limited (it has 8 per cent share) produced 4 per cent more NG at 1.577 bmscm during this period. The share of production in consumption was 48.5 per cent. Delivering the 75th Independence Day address on 15th August 2021, Prime Minister Narendra Modi vowed to achieve self-reliance in energy production by boosting the gas-based economy. He had then wished the share of NG in the total energy mix to go up from subsisting around 6 per cent to 15 per cent. Pertinently, even to comply with the 6 per cent share, India had to import more than 50 per cent of its NG requirement.

The position hasn't changed even today. Increasing the share of NG in the total energy mix to 15 per cent would require its consumption to increase from its current annual of 73.689 bmscm to 184.222 mmscm (73.689x2.5). The current consumption includes domestic production of 35.739 bmscm. If domestic production stagnates at the current level (in sync with the trend of the last few years) then, to achieve the 15 per cent target, the import of LNG will have to be 148.483 bmscm (184.222-35.739) which means India's import dependence will have to increase to over 80 per cent. The above calculation assumes no



THERE IS AN URGENT NEED FOR A 'PREDICTABLE' AND 'ATTRACTIVE' POLICY ENVIRONMENT TO GIVE A FILLIP TO THE EXPLORATION AND PRODUCTION OF NG

increase in total energy consumption. But, it is increasing at a rapid pace. The country's power demand alone is projected to grow at a compound annual rate of 7 per cent during the next five years (as per an estimate by the Central Electricity Authority or CEA).

In that scenario, compliance with the 15 per cent target for NG would mean still higher reliance on imports. What is coming in the way of increasing production? Natural resource endowment is not a problem. India has 26 sedimentary basins (SBs) covering an area of 3.4 million sq km that could be searched for hydrocarbon resources. However, only six of the SBs are under commercial exploitation; these too are sub-optimally utilised. Hydrocarbon exploration is a highly capital-intensive and technology-intensive business involving a long gestation period. It is risky, especially when drilling in deep/ultra-deep and high-pressure/high-temperature (D/UD/HP/HT) fields in offshore areas such as the Krishna-Godavari (KG) basin.

However, these areas offer maximum promise in terms of reserves. Multinational companies (MNCs) such as ExxonMobil, Chevron, Total etc. which have the technology and resources can be enticed to take long-term bets in the Indian hydrocarbon sector provided the government offers them an opportunity to earn an attractive return on their investment in a sustained basis.

This, in turn, requires that their efforts in the discovery and development of NG fields don't face regulatory hurdles and that they can sell the gas 'freely' at a 'remunerative' price. Modi - The government has made a lot of efforts to remove regulatory hurdles. Until recently, of 1.73 million sq km SB area lying offshore, 0.69 million sq km was a 'No go' area, courtesy of security reasons.

The Centre has released almost all of this for exploration and produc-

tion (E&P) activity. Now, it is granting lease rights over the entire economic life of the allotted fields (this could extend up to 30 years, even beyond depending on the available reserves) instead of the extant system of short tenure with extensions.

It has also made amendments to the Forest (Conservation) Act to enable prompt access to forest areas for exploration of hydrocarbon resources. Under the Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy (HELP), also known as the Open Acreage Licensing Policy (OALP) launched in 2017, E&P firms are allowed to pick up a block of their choice unlike the earlier New Exploration and Licensing Policy (NELP) (launched in 1999) wherein they had to accept what the government offered. Besides, under OALP, an operator gets a composite license to search for hydrocarbon in whatever form viz NG, 'shale gas', CBM (coal bed methane) etc. For long, E&P efforts were hamstrung by cumbersome procedures, multiple approvals and bureaucratic red tape. Approvals were needed at every stage.

As many as 37 procedures were required to be followed by a firm-awarded block under NELP. Team Modi has substantially liberalised and de-bureaucratized approvals by providing for self-certification of documents and pre-approved clearance of blocks. While the above helps, without freedom of marketing and the ability to secure a good price, E&P firms won't get enthused. Of the domestic gas, on around two-thirds of supplies (mostly from so-called 'legacy fields' given on nomination to ONGC and OIL and from fields given under NELP), the Centre has full control over 'to whom' the supplies will be made and at 'what price'. From April 1, 2023, based on the recommendations of the Kirit Parikh committee, this price expressed on a per million British thermal units (Btu) basis is arrived at by taking 10 per cent

of the monthly average of the Indian crude basket in the preceding month and notified every month. The price thus calculated is subject to a ceiling of US\$ 6.50 per mBtu which makes the formula redundant.

Now, the bureaucrats have come up with a 20 per cent premium on supplies by ONGC and OIL only from the so-called 'new wells' or 'well interventions'.

If their intent is to give a good price why put a cap in the first place? Moreover, which fields get the benefit of 'new wells' or 'interventions', will also be solely at their discretion. Even the pricing of the remaining one-third of domestic NG supplied from the so-called deep/ultra-deep and high-pressure/high-temperature fields (KG-D6 operated by Reliance Industries and neighbouring KG-DWN-98/2 operated by ONGC in Krishna-Godavari basin off the Andhra Pradesh coast fall in this category) isn't free from 'control' 'discretion' and 'arbitrariness'. Technically though, the firms can go for competitive bidding to determine the price for such supplies (referred to as a 'premium' price), this too is subject to a ceiling linked to the prices of alternate fuels including fuel oil, naphtha, and LNG.

There is an urgent need for a 'predictable' and 'attractive' policy environment to give a fillip to the exploration and production of NG. The Kirit Parikh committee was conscious of this when it recommended de-regulating difficult gas fields' prices by January 1, 2026, and the price on supplies from legacy fields by January 1, 2027. The government should implement these recommendations. Meanwhile, it should prepare the ground for giving subsidies directly to major users such as fertilizers, power, CNG, PNG etc instead of creating distortions in the supply chain by controlling the price of basic inputs such as NG.

(The writer is a policy analyst; views are personal)



400 मीटर पर पेट्रोल पंप...धमाका होता तो खतरे में पड़ती आबादी

मेरठ। गोलाकुआं के जिस मकान में गैस की रिफिलिंग होते हुए पकड़ी गई, वहां से महज 400 मीटर की दूरी पर पेट्रोल पंप है।

आजादनगर से लेकर लिसाड़ी रोड तक बड़े प्रतिष्ठान और संस्थान भी हैं। इस मकान से 500 मीटर के दायरे में ही करीब 20 हजार की घनी आबादी

है। यदि रिफिलिंग के कारण कोई धमाका हो जाता या आग लग जाती तो इतनी आबादी खतरे में पड़ जाती।

दीपावली पर आतिशबाजी के दौरान तो ऐसे खतरे की आशंका और बढ़ जाती है। इस मकान में करीब एक साल से यह अवैध कारोबार चल रहा था। इसके वावजूद नजदीक ही स्थित

लिसाड़ीगेट थाने और सोहराब गेट पुलिस चौकी तक को इसकी भनक नहीं लगी। अब मामला खुला तो आपूर्ति विभाग से लेकर पुलिस विभाग की ओर से जांच और कार्रवाई के दावे किए जा रहे हैं। इससे पहले भी गैस रिफिलिंग के दौरान हादसों से जान खतरे में पड़ती रही है। संवाद



ओ.एन.जी.सी. प्रमुख को एच.पी.सी.एल. का चेयरमैन होना चाहिए: समिति

नई दिल्ली, (एजेंसी) : ओएनजीसी के चेयरमैन और प्रबंध निदेशक को उसकी अनुषंगी कंपनी एच.पी.सी.एल. का भी चेयरमैन होना चाहिए। दोनों कंपनियों के बीच समन्वय बनाने पर काम करने वाली एक तालमेल समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा।

ओएनजीसी प्रमुख को एचपीसीएल का चेयरमैन होना चाहिए: समिति

एजेंसी ■ नई दिल्ली

ऑयल एंड नैचुरल गैस कॉर्पोरेशन (ओएनजीसी) के चेयरमैन और प्रबंध निदेशक को उसकी अनुषंगी कंपनी हिंदुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन (एचपीसीएल) का भी चेयरमैन होना चाहिए। दोनों कंपनियों के बीच समन्वय बनाने पर काम करने वाली एक तालमेल समिति ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में कहा कि ऐसा करना एक कॉर्पोरेट समूह का केवल एक चेयरमैन होने के आम चलन के अनुरूप है। ओएनजीसी ने जनवरी, 2018 में सरकार से एचपीसीएल में उसकी पूरी 51.11 प्रतिशत हिस्सेदारी 36,915 करोड़ रुपए में खरीदी थी। इसके बाद देश की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी तेल शोधन और ईंधन विपणन कंपनी ओएनजीसी की अनुषंगी कंपनी बन गई। एचपीसीएल ने शुरू में नए मालिक को मान्यता भी नहीं दी थी, और अबतक उसका नेतृत्व एक चेयरमैन



और प्रबंध निदेशक (सीएमडी) कर रहे हैं, जो मूल कंपनी ओएनजीसी या उसके बोर्ड को रिपोर्ट नहीं करते हैं। अधिग्रहण के बाद ओएनजीसी को एचपीसीएल में केवल एक बोर्ड पद मिला है। पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के आग्रह पर ओएनजीसी ने दोनों कंपनियों के बीच तालमेल बनाने के लिए तीन सदस्य समिति का गठन किया था। इस समिति में पूर्व पेट्रोलियम सचिव जी सी चतुर्वेदी, ओएनजीसी के पूर्व चेयरमैन दिनेश कुमार साँफ और एचपीसीएल के पूर्व प्रमुख एम बी लाल शामिल हैं।

घरेलू गैस सिलेंडरों से कमर्शियल गैस सिलेंडर में डाली जा रही थी गैस, प्रेशर मशीन और मोटरों की मदद से हो रहा था धंधा

गोलाकुआं पर पकड़ा अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग का प्लांट, दो गिरफ्तार

छापेमारी

मेरठ, प्रमुख संवाददाता। कोतवाली पुलिस ने गोलाकुआं पर अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग प्लांट पकड़ा है और दो आरोपियों की गिरफ्तारी की गई है। रीफिलिंग प्लांट का मालिक फिलहाल फरार है। पुलिस ने मौके पर 176 गैस सिलेंडर बरामद किए हैं। प्लांट के अंदर प्रेशर मशीन और बाकी सेटअप लगाकर घरेलू गैस सिलेंडरों से कमर्शियल गैस सिलेंडर और छोटे सिलेंडर में गैस डालने का धंधा चलाया जा रहा था। यह पूरा गोदाम रिहायशी इलाके में चलाया जा रहा था और बड़ी वारदात हो सकती थी।

गोलाकुआं आजानगर निवासी साद ने घर के पास ही दरियागंज गली-



रविवार को पुलिस ने गोलाकुआं से अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग का प्लांट पकड़ा।

2 में शहनवाज का मकान किराये पर लिया हुआ था। इसी मकान में करीब दो साल से आरोपी साद अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग का प्लांट चला रहा था। इसी सूचना पर कोतवाली पुलिस ने रविवार शाम इसी प्लांट पर दबिश दी और मौके से दो कर्मचारियों दिलशाद निवासी खत्ता रोड और नईम निवासी लक्खीपुरा गली-24 को गिरफ्तार किया गया। पुलिस ने इसी अवैध रीफिलिंग प्लांट में 176 कुल सिलेंडर बरामद किए। दबिश की सूचना अधिकारियों को दी

यह सामान बरामद हुआ

प्रेशर मशीनें 02, वजन की मशीन 02 कुल सिलेंडर बरामद 176 घरेलू सिलेंडर 46, कमर्शियल सिलेंडर 42, खाली सिलेंडर 27 छोटे सिलेंडर 61 (इनमें से 42 सिलेंडर भरे हुए थे)

गई, जिसके बाद सीओ कोतवाली आशुतोष कुमार मौके पर पहुंचे। इसके बाद आपूर्ति विभाग की टीम को भी बुलाया गया। मुख्य आरोपी और प्लांट का संचालक साद फिलहाल फरार है। वहीं, कोतवाली में मुकदमा दर्ज कराया गया है। उधर, नईम और दिलशाद ने खुलासा किया कि घरेलू गैस सिलेंडर तीन से चार गैस एजेंसियों से सेटिंग करके यहां लाए जाते हैं।



अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग प्लांट पर लगी प्रेशर मशीन। • हिन्दुस्तान

होटलों पर थी कमर्शियल सिलेंडर की सप्लाई

पूछताछ में खुलासा हुआ कि कमर्शियल सिलेंडरों की सप्लाई होटल-ढाबों और सड़क किनारे टेला लगाने वालों को की जाती थी। इन लोगों को 20 से 50 रुपये एजेंसी से सस्ता सिलेंडर देने का लालच देकर यह किया जा रहा था। बताया कि सिलेंडर ले जाने के लिए दो युवकों को अलग से रखा हुआ था, जो डिमांड आते ही सिलेंडर इस प्लांट से ले जाकर बताई जगह पर छोड़कर आते थे।

कोतवाली पुलिस ने गोलाकुआं पर दबिश देकर अवैध गैस रीफिलिंग का प्लांट

पकड़ा है। भारी मात्र में भरे और खाली सिलेंडर पकड़े गए हैं। यहां पर प्रेशर मशीनों और बाकी उपकरण की मदद से रीफिलिंग की जा रही थी। इस मामले में आपूर्ति विभाग की टीम को भी बुलाया गया है। मुकदमा दर्ज कराया गया है। - आयुष विक्रम सिंह, एस्पी सिटी

गैस रीफिलिंग गोदाम पकड़ा है। मौके पर

आरएफओ क्षेत्रीय खाद्य अधिकारी सुनील कुमार को भेजा गया है। जांच में 176 छोटे-बड़े सिलेंडर और गैस की अदला-बदली करने वाली मशीन समेत बाकी सामान मिला है। इस मामले में रिपोर्ट कराई गई है। - विनय कुमार, डीएसओ मेरठ

चार घंटे पीएनजी लाइन बंद होने से 150 परिवार हुए परेशान



पीएनजी लाइन को ठीक करते हुए कर्मचारी ● सौ स्थानीय निवासी।

जागरण संवाददाता, फरीदाबाद: ग्रेटर फरीदाबाद में करोड़ों रुपये के फ्लैट खरीद कर रहने वाले लोगों को बिल्डर की लापरवाही से मूलभूत सुविधाओं के लिए भी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। लोग अक्सर बिल्डर की लापरवाही को लेकर प्रशासन और पुलिस में शिकायत भी करते हैं।

कुछ ऐसी ही परेशानी बीपीटीपी सेक्टर-76 बी ब्लॉक में रहने वाले लोगों को करनी पड़ रही है। बी ब्लॉक में रहने वाले 150 परिवारों को चार घंटे पीएनजी लाइन बंद होने की वजह से परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा। लोगों का कहना है कि बिल्डर ने ब्लॉक में पानी, बिजली और पीएनजी लाइन एक साथ डाली हुई है। जिसकी वजह से अगर किसी एक चीज में समस्या आती है तो

● एक लाइन की रिपेयरिंग के दौरान दोनों कर दी जाती है बंद

● पानी और बिजली के साथ डाली गई थी पीएनजी लाइन

शिकायत को अनसुना कर देता है बिल्डर प्रबंधन

बी ब्लॉक में रहने वाले अभिषेक, रंजन और दुष्यंत के अनुसार पीएनजी सहित बिजली की अंडरग्राउंड तारों को बदलने के लिए बिल्डर से कई बार शिकायत की गई है, लेकिन वह उनकी समस्या को अनसुना कर देता है। पीएनजी लाइन खराब होने से बिजली और पानी दोनों की सप्लाई को बंद कर दिया जाता है। आए दिन

कई घंटों तक पानी की सप्लाई ही बंद कर दी जाती है। जब तक बिजली और पीएनजी की लाइन रिपेयर नहीं हो तो पानी भी शुरू नहीं किया जाता है। बीपीटीपी जीएम रोहित मोहन बात करने का प्रयास किया गया, लेकिन उन्होंने फोन नहीं उठाया। बिल्डर के इस रवैये से ब्लॉक बी में रहने वाले लोग परेशान हैं।

दूसरी भी बंद करनी पड़ती है। लोगों का कहना है कि इन अंडरग्राउंड डाली गई इन लाइनों को बिछाप

हुए भी काफी समय बीत चुका है। इसलिए आए दिन इसमें कोई न कोई डिफाल्ट आता रहता है।

गोलाकुआं में गैस रिफिलिंग पकड़ी, 176 सिलिंडर जब्त

किराए के मकान में घरेलू से कॉमर्शियल सिलिंडरों में भरी जा रही थी गैस

माई सिटी रिपोर्टर

मेरठ। शहर में आसपास के हजारों लोगों की आबादी को खतरे में डालकर गोलाकुआं में चलाए जा रहे रसोई गैस की रिफिलिंग के अवैध कारोबार का भंडाफोड़ किया गया है। यहां एक किराए के मकान में घरेलू श्रेणी के सिलिंडरों से कॉमर्शियल सिलिंडरों में गैस भरी जा रही थी।

रविवार को आपूर्ति विभाग और कोतवाली पुलिस ने मकान पर छापा मारा। यहां घरेलू और कामर्शियल श्रेणी के 176 सिलिंडर जब्त किए गए। दो लोगों को हिरासत में लिया गया, जबकि मुख्य आरोपी फरार हो गया।

रिफिलिंग में इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली तीन मोटर मशीनों के साथ ही अन्य उपकरण और एक रजिस्टर भी कब्जे में लिया गया है। फिलहाल जब्त किए गए सिलिंडर गढ़ रोड स्थित मोहन गैस एजेंसी को सौंपे गए हैं।

पुलिस के मुताबिक कोतवाली क्षेत्र के गोलाकुआं पर मुर्गे वाली गली में शाहनवाज पुत्र हशमत का दो मंजिला मकान है। स्थानीय लोगों ने रविवार देर शाम आपूर्ति विभाग को मकान में गैस रिफिलिंग के अवैध कारोबार की



पकड़े गए सिलिंडर। संवाद

होटलों से घरों तक भेजे जा रहे थे सिलिंडर

रिफिलिंग के बाद कॉमर्शियल सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई शहर के होटलों और दुकानों में की जा रही थी। पांच किलो वाले सिलिंडरों को आवासीय इलाकों में भेजा जा रहा था। अभी टीम यह जानकारी जुटा रही है कि सिलिंडरों की सप्लाई कितने होटलों या प्रतिष्ठानों और घरों तक की जा रही थी।

सूचना दी। विभाग के एआरओ सुनील कुमार और कोतवाली सीओ आशुतोष कुमार पुलिस टीम के साथ पहुंचे।

यहां नईम और दिलशाद लक्खीपुरा को हिरासत में लिया गया। पूछताछ में बताया कि कारोबार आजादनगर निवासी शाद मोहम्मद चला रहा है। वह मौके से फरार हो गया। यह मकान शाद ने किराए पर लिया है।

एक साल से चल रहा था अवैध कारोबार

जांच टीम के अनुसार एक साल से मकान में घरेलू सिलिंडरों से गैस निकालकर कामर्शियल सिलिंडरों में गैस रिफिलिंग का अवैध कारोबार किया जा रहा था। यहां 176 सिलिंडरों में 42 भरे हुए कामर्शियल सिलिंडर और 27 खाली कामर्शियल सिलिंडर मिले। 21 भरे हुए घरेलू और 25 खाली घरेलू सिलिंडर मिले। पांच किलो वाले 61 सिलिंडर भी बरामद किए गए।

“

शाहनवाज, शाद, नईम और दिलशाद के खिलाफ विस्फोटक अधिनियम के तहत रिपोर्ट दर्ज की गई है। आपूर्ति विभाग उस गैस एजेंसी को भी जांच करेगा, जिससे इतनी संख्या में गैस सिलिंडर लिए गए हैं। - सुनील कुमार, एआरओ, आपूर्ति विभाग

“

पुलिस ने आपूर्ति विभाग को टीम के साथ मिलकर छापा मारा था। अब प्रशासनिक निर्देश और आपूर्ति विभाग के साथ जांच के आधार पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी। सीओ कोतवाली भी जांच करेंगे। - आयुष विक्रम सिंह, एसपी सिटी