

Ambedkar, the agenda which is left behind us by many social reformers. I can re-assure the House that unfinished agenda will be carried on and we would like to satisfy. We are very serious to target them, to ensure that unfinished agenda particularly with reference to woman's emancipation, woman's empowerment and woman's entitlement will be complete and concrete agenda will be worked out on this by our Government. Yes, unless you make men and women equal, they cannot participate in the great march of democracy and that is the inadequacy in our country. When we are thinking our country to be the youngest in the world for another 25 years, when we have to derive the demographic dividend in the country we have only two options either derive the demographic dividend or perish. When these are the two alternatives, unless women also participants in this process, I don't think our country can definitely transform this kind of a demographic dividend into demographic opportunity in life so that we can come up in life. I don't want to prolong it because there are a number of other Bills. I know my limitations but I must congratulate this House. This will go into the history of the country and the people of the world and the country will realize that here is an Indian Parliament which is mature enough, which addresses the issue of woman's emancipation. I commend the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI):
Sir, I move:

That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, was enacted in 2001, and came into force in March, 2002, to provide for efficient use of energy, its conservation and for the matters connected therewith. The said Act provides for statutory measures to establish statutory authority by the name of Bureau of Energy Efficiency and confer upon the Central Government, State Government and the Bureau of certain powers to enforce the said measures for efficient use of energy and its conservation.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN) in the Chair.]

This has caught the attention of the Central Government for quite some time. As a measures to provide for efficient use of energy and its conservation, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency under the said Act has been taking measures for conservation of energy. The various provisions of the Act have started yielding results and about 5,000 MW power generation capacity has been avoided in the first three years of the Eleventh Plan period.

The said Act was enacted as an enabling act so as to provide for more measures from a future date after infrastructure and institutional mechanism are set in place. Now that the infrastructure and institutional mechanism are in place and the Bureau of Energy Efficiency has started discharging its functions for taking measures for conservation of energy. A need has been felt to make more provisions in the aforesaid Act to undertake effective measures for conservation of energy which, *inter alia*, include the following namely:

- (f) certification procedure for energy managers and energy auditors under the Act;
- (g) conduct of national examination by the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for capacity building and strengthening of services in the filed of energy conservation;
- (h) empower the Central Government to issue energy saving certificates to the designated consumers whose energy consumption is less than the prescribed norms;

(i) levy of additional penalty for failure to comply with the provisions;

(j) provide for the Appellate Tribunals established under the Electricity Act, 2003, as also the Appellate Tribunal to hear appeals. This Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill seeking these amendments was passed by the Lok Sabha on 4th May, 2010, which provides to accelerate the process of energy efficiency in our country.

These 16 amendments include 17 clauses for substitution, 4 omissions and 11 new clauses, would also operationalize the National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, which is a part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change. Consequently, they will enhance the progress of energy efficiency in the country and allow for smooth and effective implementation of energy efficiency measures.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। यह बहुत अच्छा काम है, जिसके कारण एनर्जी सेव होने से प्रॉडक्शन बढ़ेगा। अगर हम दस, पन्द्रह प्रतिशत एनर्जी सेव करते हैं, तो इसका मतलब है कि हमारा प्रॉडक्शन भी दस, पंद्रह प्रतिशत बढ़ गया है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि आज इस हाउस में, जहां पर हम एनर्जी सेविंग की बात कर रहे हैं, वहीं पर मेरे सामने एक बाक्स है, वहां कोई बैठा नहीं है, लेकिन दो पंखे बिना बात के ही चल रहे हैं। इधर, मेरी तरफ भी एक बॉक्स है, यहां पर भी कोई नहीं बैठा है, लेकिन दो पंखे चल रहे हैं। जिस हाउस में एनर्जी सेविंग की बात हो रही हो, अगर वहीं पर एनर्जी वेस्ट हो रही हो, तो हम जनता को क्या मैसेज देंगे?

मंत्री जी, आपने पहले जो सर्वे किया था, उसमें गवर्नमेंट की 9-10 एजेंसीज थीं, जिन्हें आपने सर्वे में लिया था। उनमें राष्ट्रपति भवन, पीएमओ हाउस, श्रम भवन, रेलवे भवन और पार्लियामेंट भी थी। 3-4 गवर्नमेंट बिल्डिंग्स की सर्वे करके आपने उन्हें energy saving में लिया है।

सर, मैं एक बात मानता हूँ कि अगर सरकार की intention साफ होगी, तभी हम इसको आगे implement कर सकते हैं। इस बिल पर अपनी बात शुरू करने से पहले मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हम बचपन में एक कहानी सुनते थे कि गांव में एक साधू आए, तो एक माता अपने बच्चे को लेकर उनके पास गई और कहा कि मेरा बच्चा शक्कर बहुत खाता है, तो साधू ने कहा कि एक हफ्ते बाद आना। वह एक हफ्ते बाद फिर गई, तो उसने फिर वही बात repeat की कि एक हफ्ते के बाद आना। वह माता जब दूसरे हफ्ते गई, तो साधू ने कहा कि बच्चे, शक्कर मत खाया करो। उस माता को बड़ा गुस्सा आया कि अगर यही बात कहनी थी, तो आप पहले हफ्ते कह देते। उसने कहा कि पहले मैं शक्कर खाता था, इसलिए मैं इसको नहीं कर सका। इसलिए पहले सरकार अपनी energy save करने के लिए कदम उठाए, तभी हम लोगों को message दे सकते हैं। आपने energy save करने के लिए बहुत से short-term, long-term methods adopt किए हैं, measures adopt किए हैं, जिनमें बचत लैप योजना प्रोग्राम और सीएफएल वगैरह use करने का प्रोग्राम है। काफी लोगों ने इसे सराहा है। आपने Standard and Labelling Programme को भी adopt किया है। Energy Conservation Building Codes, Agricultural DSM, Municipal DSM, energy efficiency, small and medium enterprises, capacity building of State-designated agencies, State Energy Conservation Fund to ensure sustainability, awareness campaign, अगर हम इन सभी प्रोग्रामों को adopt करें, तो ऐसी एक रिपोर्ट है कि हम कम-से-कम 20 से 30 प्रतिशत तक energy save कर सकते हैं।

आप जो यह बिल लाए हैं, उसमें कुछ additions हैं, कुछ deletions हैं। बेशक यह एक्ट 2001 का है, लेकिन इसके सिवाय भी और बहुत कुछ करने की बात है। जिस दिन से यह बिल list हुआ है, उसी दिन से मैंने कुछ experts से बातचीत की। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि हम और क्या कर सकते हैं, ताकि energy ज्यादा से ज्यादा save की जा सके। इसमें लोगों के कई suggestions आए हैं। जैसे अगर energy-saving instruments के ऊपर टैक्स कम कर दिया जाए, तो लोग energy save करने के ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा instruments लगवाएंगे। लेकिन जब टैक्स की बात आती है, तो ज्यादा टैक्स होने के कारण लोग avoid करते हैं। हर आदमी, हर घर में, हर बिल्डिंग में एक instrument लगा सके, जिससे energy save हो सके, तो अच्छा हो। मैं इसको और दूसरे ढंग से मानता हूँ कि यह energy बचाना नहीं, बल्कि production बढ़ाना हो जाता है। हम जितनी energy save करेंगे, उतनी अधिक energy हमारे पास होगी। एक instrument आया था, जिसकी मैंने पंजाब में स्टडी करवाई थी, वह सिर्फ thermal

plants के लिए था। अगर वह instrument किसी thermal plant में, जहां energy बनती है, वहां लग जाए, तो automatically 20 प्रतिशत energy save होती शुरू हो जाती है। इसके ऊपर काफी सर्वे हुआ, काफी experiments हुए। कुछ राज्यों और कुछ प्राइवेट कम्पनीज ने, जो electricity पैदा करती हैं, उन्होंने वह instruments लगा दिया। लेकिन अगर सभी thermal plants के ऊपर वह instrument लग जाए, तो 20 परसेंट energy save होनी शुरू हो जाएगी। 20 परसेंट का मतलब यह है कि 20 परसेंट production और बढ़ जाएगा।

इसी तरह energy wastage का एक बहुत बड़ा कारण theft होता है। अफसोस की बात है कि theft में सिर्फ domestic या industrial consumer या और consumers आते हैं। इनमें agricultural consumers नहीं आते। इसमें हमारे सरकारी दफ्तर बहुत आते हैं। जब कभी उन ऑफिसों में, DC Office, SSP Office, आदि में लोग raid करने जाते हैं, तो पाया जाता है कि वहां पर जो सारी electricity चल रही है, वह सीधी, जिसे पंजाबी में 'कुंडी लगा कर' बोलते हैं, वैसे ही चलती है। हमें उस theft को भी रोकना चाहिए। सही calculation तभी होगी, जब actual consumption और actual production क्या है, वह पता होगी।

जो लोग बिल देते हैं, उसके हिसाब से हम कंजमेशन का अंदाजा लगाते हैं। लोग चोरी भी तो करते हैं, वह भी तो कंजमेशन में आता है, लेकिन उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान नहीं जाता और इसीलिए हम लोग डिमांड और सप्लाई के डिफरेंस को पूरा नहीं कर पाते।

दूसरा, एक्युरेट मीटर्स की बाता आती है। प्रत्येक राज्य हर दो-तीन साल के बाद कोई न कोई नया मीटर सिस्टम ले आता है। कभी कोई कंज्यूमर कहता है कि मेरा मीटर तेज चलता है और कभी कोई कहता है कि मेरा मीटर स्लो चलता है। इसके लिए कोई एक्ज्युरेट प्रॉपर मीटर रीडिंग होनी चाहिए, ताकि कंज्यूमर को लगे कि जितनी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी में कंज्यूम करता हूँ, उतना ही मीटर का बिल आएगा। इससे कंज्यूमर के मन में सिस्टम के प्रति विश्वास पैदा होगा।

बहुत बार हमने देखा है कि दिन में म्यूनिसिपैलिटीज की लाइट्स जलती रहती हैं, कई बार पत्रकारों ने उसकी फोटो भी छापी है। लाइट्स रात को नहीं जलती, लेकिन दिन में जलती हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार की बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी बन जाती है, क्योंकि आपने designated consumer की डेफिनेशन को डिफाइन किया है। मैं अपने राज्य की एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ, हमारे राज्य में पहले जिन कंज्यूमर्स का ऑडिट होता था, उनकी संख्या 14,000 से ऊपर थी, लेकिन जब आपका Energy Conservation Act, 2001 आया, उसके बाद उस डेफिनेशन में सिर्फ 50 कंज्यूमर्स ही रह गए। होना यह चाहिए था कि designated consumer का दायरा और बढ़ता, ताकि ज्यादा लोगों का ऑडिट होता और लोग एनर्जी सेविंग की तरफ बढ़ते। एक उदाहरण मैं देना चाहता हूँ, कई कंपनियाँ ने रिटायर्ड एग्जीक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स को इस शर्त पर रखा हुआ था कि आप हमारा बिल जितना कम करोगे, उसका 20% हम आपको देंगे। आपने जब designated consumer की डेफिनेशन चेंज की, तो स्कोप को और छोटा कर दिया, जिसके कारण उनकी संख्या कम हो गई। अब तो हमारे एरिया में सिर्फ 40-50 लोग ही designated consumer की डेफिनेशन में आते हैं। मैं चाहूँगा कि इस डेफिनेशन को भी reconsider किया जाए।

इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई के वायर्स और इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स टाइमली चेंज न होने के कारण इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सप्लाई में बहुत अधिक नुकसान होता है। इसके लिए किसी अमेंडमेंट के द्वारा अथवा किसी और माध्यम से कोई ऐसा टाइम बाउंड प्रोग्राम बनाया जाए, ताकि जो भी वायर्स और ट्रांसफार्मर्स हैं, वे टाइमली चेंज हों। इससे बहुत अधिक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव होगी।

कुछ मोबाइल कंपनियों ने एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत की है, जिसे हम अन्य इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स पर भी लागू कर सकते हैं। जब आपका मोबाइल फुल चार्ज हो जाता है, तो उसमें एक मैसेज आता है, "Battery is full. Please save the energy." इससे कंज्यूमर अपने आप अवेयर होता है कि अब मेरा मोबाइल पूरा चार्ज हो गया है, अगर अब ये और चार्ज होगा तो बैटरी खराब हो जाएगी इसलिए वह अपने आप ही उसे पॉकेट से उतार लेता है। इसी तरह बहुत से ऐसे चार्ज करने वाले इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स हैं, जिनके ऊपर हमें इस प्रकार के मैसेज लगाने चाहिए। अगर इसके लिए अवेयरनेस कैंपेन चले, तो हर व्यक्ति इससे जुड़ सकता है।

आज बिजली एक नैसर्गिक बोनस बन गई है। चाहे कोई अमीर है या गरीब, प्रत्येक व्यक्ति उसका कंज्यूमर है। अगर कंज्यूमर से यह अवेयरनेस पैदा की जाए, तो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बचाई जा सकती है। मुझे याद है, जब हम पढ़ते थे, तो

होस्टल या कॉलेज के क्लासरूम में लाइट्स जलती रहती थी। क्लास रूम में अगर कुछ पंखे बंद भी होते थे तो, क्लास खत्म होने पर बच्चे उन पंखों को भी चला देते थे। वे सोचते थे कि बिल हमें थोड़े ही देना पड़ता है। मैं सोचता हूँ कि बच्चों में इस प्रकार की भावना पैदा की जाए, उनमें अवेयरनेस कैम्पेन शुरू की जाए कि इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करके आप देश का फायदा कर रहे हैं और देश के फायदे में ही आपका फायदा है। मान लीजिए आज एक इंस्टीट्यूशन आपसे इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का हजार रुपया लेता है, अगर उसका बिल ज्यादा बढ़ गया, तो वह 1500 रुपये लेना शुरू कर देगा। अगर हम इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि वह उसे कम भी कर दे। एक इसका अवेयरनेस कैम्पेन बच्चों में चलना चाहिए।

आपने इस ऐक्ट में Bureau of Energy Efficiency के बारे में जिक्र किया है। मुझे इसमें थोड़ी शंका है कि उसकी रचना कैसी होगी, कैसे वह काम करेगा, उसका सुपरविजन कैसे होगा और वे किसके प्रति जवाबदेह होंगे? इन सब चीजों को भी इसमें जोड़ा जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

सर, एक प्वाइंट और है, जो आज के समय में बहुत जरूरी है, वह Research and Development Department के संबंध में है। हर जगह एक आर एंड डी डिपार्टमेंट बना रहता है। हम रिसर्च करके पता करें कि ऐसे और कौन-कौन से मैथड ऐडॉप्ट किए जाएं, जिनसे हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा एनर्जी सेव हो।

सर, मैंने अभी मोबाइल का उदाहरण दिया। मैंने मीटर का उदाहरण भी दिया। अगर यह रिसर्च शुरू हो जाए कि हम किस ढंग से एनर्जी को सेव कर सकते हैं, तो इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जिस ढंग से सरकारें यह सोच रही हैं कि हर राज्य अगले दो या तीन सालों में पावर सरप्लस बन जाए, यह तभी होगा जब हम इस एनर्जी को सेव कर पाएंगे। बहुत से सेमिनार्स और कैम्पेन, हर डिपार्टमेंट, इलेक्ट्रिसिटी डिपार्टमेंट अलग-अलग ढंग से आयोजित करते हैं। आपने एक अवार्ड भी रखा हुआ है कि जो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी एनर्जी को कन्जर्व करेगा उसको अवार्ड भी दिया जायेगा। उसका दायरा आपको बढ़ाना होगा, क्योंकि इसमें आपने सिर्फ इंडस्ट्री को ही रखा है और कुछ इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स ही यह अवार्ड ले पाये हैं। अगर हर इंस्टीट्यूशन को इसमें जोड़ा जायेगा, तो इससे एक अवेयरनेस पैदा होगी और लोग उस अवार्ड के कारण भी एनर्जी को सेव करेंगे।

माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने इसमें कुछ पेनल्टीज का भी प्रोविजन किया है। यहां पर मैंने बहुत से एक्ट्स पर बोला है। जब मैं लोक सभा में था, तब भी यह बोलता था कि जब हम एक्ट फ्रेम करते हैं तो उसमें मैक्सिमम लिमिट तो 10 लाख रख दी जाती है, लेकिन मिनिमम लिमिट प्रेसक्राइब नहीं की जाती। जब कोई पेनल्टी इम्पोज करेगा तो जो पेनल्टी इम्पोज होगा, वह यह करेगा, उसके पास इतनी बड़ी डिसक्रिशन है कि किसी को वह एक रुपया भी फाइन कर दे और किसी को 10 लाख भी फाइन कर दे। इस प्रकार वह कर्रप्शन का एक कारण बनेगा। कम-से-कम जो मिनिमम और मैक्सिमम पेनल्टी है, उसको थोड़ा-सा ध्यान में रख कर इस एक्ट में संशोधन किया जाए, ताकि पेनल्टी इम्पोजिंग अथॉरिटी के पास कोई ऑप्शन न रहे और डिसाइड करते समय वह कर्रप्शन न करे या इसे डिसाइड करते समय वह किसी की फेवर भी न कर सके, ऐसा प्रोविजन होना चाहिए। एक्ट की भावना बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन इसको इम्प्लीमेंट करते समय जो डिफिकल्टीज आएंगी उनको मैं आपके ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैंने आपको इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स के ऊपर टैक्स कम करने, ऐसे मीटर्स लगाने, जिनकी रीडिंग अच्छी हो और थर्मल प्लांट्स के ऊपर पावर सेवर लगाने के सुझाव दिए हैं। मैंने स्टडी करके यह पता लगाया है कि करीब 30 परसेंट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की चोरी होती है, जबकि राज्यों में कुछ सेक्टर को फ्री इलेक्ट्रिसिटी दी गई है, जैसे, पंजाब में फार्मर्स और कुछ एस.सी./बी.सी. को दी गई है। हमें इसके ऊपर भी चेक रखना पड़ेगा कि अगर कोई चीज हम फ्री देते हैं, तो क्या वह उसी काम के लिए यूज हो रही है या नहीं हो रही है। ऐसे बहुत से केसेज सामने आये हैं कि अगर एक इलेक्ट्रिसिटी कनेक्शन एक फार्मर को दिया गया है तो इससे कई लोगों ने अपने ACOs चलाने शुरू कर दिये हैं और यहां तक कि अपने घर का काम भी उसी कनेक्शन से करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए, इस बात का भी ध्यान रखना होगा और इसे बार-बार चेक करना होगा। यह तभी हो सकता है, जब हर employee के मन में यह होगा कि मुझे बिजली सेव करनी है और सरकार की इंटेन्शन साफ होगी।

सर, मैं आपको यह उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। एक बार मैं एक मंत्री जी के रूम में गया तो वहां मंत्री जी नहीं थे। वहां पर तीन ACOs चल रहे थे। मैंने बाहर आकर peon से पूछा कि मंत्री जी कब आएंगे? उसने बताया कि वह एक घंटे में आएंगे। मैंने फिर पूछा कि तब ये ACOs क्यों चला रखे हैं? इस पर उसने बताया कि हमें यह हिदायत है कि जब मंत्री जी आए तो उनका कमरा ठंडा होना चाहिए। अगर वह मंत्री जी अपनी इलेक्ट्रिसिटी सेव करके लोगों को

यह मैसेज दे कि जब मैं अपने कमरे में रहूँ तभी मेरा ए.सी. चलेगा, तभी मेरा पंखा चलेगा या तभी लाइट जलेगी, तो इससे हम सबसे बड़ा मैसेज लोगों को दे सकते हैं। अगर हम सिर्फ एक्ट बनाकर लोगों को कहें कि आप इसको इमप्लीमेंट करें, हम नहीं करेंगे, तो इस एक्ट की भावना ठीक नहीं होगी।

अब मैं ज्यादा समय न लेता हुआ यह कहूँगा कि जो कुछ भी मेरे अनुभव हैं, उन्हें मैंने आपसे शेयर किया है और यह आशा करता हूँ कि इनमें से जो भी अच्छा लगे, उनको आप इस अमेन्डमेंट में कहीं-न-कहीं डालकर लोगों का और इस देश का भला करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा) : सर, ...(व्यवधान)... मोरारजी देसाई जी पंखा भी नहीं चलाते थे।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I rise to support the Bill and compliment the hon. Minister for bringing in a lot of interventions while taking up the energy conservation programme.

As the hon. member has said and as pointed out by my friend, I agree that this is a very vital area. It is not the question only of amendments to the Bill, but of overall interventions and overall strategy to augment our efforts to conserve energy, especially, to increase the efficiency of energy saving, regulating steps to save energy, incentivise those who save energy and punish those who waste energy. I think, some sort of a regulatory mechanism is also being brought in. This is a very positive step, indeed.

Sir, so far as interventions and preparations are concerned, the hon. Member has cited various examples like one of the CDMs, the Bachat Lamp Yojana, promoting high quality CFL lamps, labeling procedures, billing codes, improvement of procedures through retrofitting, agricultural demand side management and the municipal demand side management and energy efficiency in small and medium industries. I think, the process also needs to be efficiently managed. Lot of

innovations are required in the manufacturing process, especially in the small and marginal entrepreneurship wherever it is. Also, the State-designated agencies need a lot of capacity. Though the Government is taking care, a lot more needs to be done for capacity building of the designated agencies. This has resulted in a very, very substantial targeted programmed of avoided capacity. This year alone, around 10,000 megawatts capacity of avoided capacity target has been achieved. I suppose, more and more programmes would be taken up in the days to come.

I now come to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. We must compliment the work done by the bureau of Energy Efficiency. One of the amendments to the Act relates to delegating some of the powers of the Central Government to the Bureau. I think, the Bureau needs to be given that power. We should support that.

Sir, the earlier Energy Conservation Act also had certain problems. We are trying to increase the efficacy and efficiency of the energy conservation methods. One of the amendments relates to regulation of the trade of energy saving. Sir, I would like to caution the Government. I have listened to the Minister saying that those industries which use more energy would be penalized and those industries or entrepreneurships which reduce energy consumption and conserve energy will be given some credits. I think there is a little problem there, though it is very welcome. You give credits to those who are saving energy but that credit should not be sold to the outside agencies, outside the country, because I may, as an individual, get credit and money for saving energy. But, over all, the country would loose if I am allowed to sell it to persons outside the country. This amendment needs to be added. Probably, the Minister would take care of it. It is very important in the global context at this present juncture because everybody is saving power. Now, the Central Government, by virtue of this amendment, has given powers to determine 'x' amount to be then calibrated energy auditors.

There should be a set of rules on how these auditors are identified and classified. I share the concern of the hon. Member when he says that there should be a parameter to fix up the penalties also. So, this is another aspect.

I am talking about the trading. I was discussing it with my hon. colleague and he was also of the view that thermal power station consumes more energy. You can't avoid it. Definitely, they require more energy. But Hydro power unit is an energy-saving proposition. We can sell the credits of hydro power unit to the thermal power unit. But the credits should not go outside the country. This should not be misused and disused. The country should not be discredited and the country should not be at the disadvantageous position in the comity of nations. That is the main point I would like to state. It is not your amendment which would increase the efficiency, but it is the overall effective implementation by everyone of us that will increase the efficiency. I share the concerns expressed by my friend. Sir, the Electricity Act should be strictly implemented. This is only conservation Act, but it is related to Electricity Act, 2003. There are provisions for conserving energy. Even for production, you bring in a lot of new technologies. Today we have obsolete technologies. Bring a lot of new machines; manufacturing processes should also be modernized and there should be innovative processes which consume less energy. Secondly, there should be efficient use of our natural resources. There are countries which use very less amount of natural resources and produce more energy. I think we should go in for such innovative technologies which consume lesser natural resources and produce more energy. Now I come to distribution. We have seen how distribution system is working in the entire energy sector. Transmission and distribution are big areas. By efficient distribution and transmission, you can save a lot of energy. Saving energy is equivalent to producing energy. It is of no use saving some energy and allowing 30 percent theft through distribution and transmission. That will not be useful. That is why every aspect of energy conservation requires attention and close monitoring is essential. Every citizen of this country should be educated about

saving energy. Awareness should be created and there should be school curriculum mentioning the importance of energy conservation. The benefits of energy conservation should be made a way of life. I agree with every point which my friend has mentioned. It is not only in the use of household appliances but also in the industrial processes that energy conservation should be made a part and parcel of production, distribution, transmission and consumption. I think this will serve the purpose of efficient energy management in the country and will add to the overall efficiency. I think everyone of us will have more energy per head in the years to come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J.KURIEN): We have to complete this Bill today. So, I am cutting short the time of every Member.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I agree with you. I close my remarks and once again compliment the hon. Minister for bringing in this progressive legislation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri N.K. Singh, not present. Shri A.A. Jinnah.

SHRI A.A. JINNAH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to point out certain developments going on in Tamil Nadu instead of simply preaching how the energy conservation should be adopted successfully. Our beloved Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaignar, has allotted 100,000 new pump sets day before yesterday to farmers replacing the old ones.

After taking into consideration the fact that old pump sets were unnecessarily consuming very high levels of electricity, he is giving hundred thousand new pumpsets because we are giving free electricity for the poor and middle-class farmers, weavers, everybody. After consulting the experts, new pumpsets have been given which help in reducing electricity consumption by over 20 percent.

Sir, ours is a growing country and the demand for power and electricity is increasing day by day. With industrial development and rapid urbanization, energy is in greater demand than ever before. Today, we rely on electricity to meet our day-to-day needs and this has put a greater strain on the existing resources. Across the country, many States have reported shortfall in electricity and are forced to practice load-shedding. With Government's keenness on creating more job opportunities through industries, energy has become a scarce and precious resource.

One of the most talked about buildings in recent years is the new Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly building. It was opened in March this year by the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, in the presence of the UPA Chairperson, Madam Soniaji. This is a dream project of our Chief Minister. I would like to inform this august House about the salient features of this magnificent building as it stands like a source of energy conservation norms.

Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly building the LEED Gold (Leadership in Energy and Environment Design) certification. It is gaining gold certification from the IGBC (Indian Green Buildings Council). That is a great speciality achieved in the construction of this building. It is the first and only Government building in India to do so. The building is a highly energy-efficient building incorporating several passive techniques to reduce radiation including external shading in the form of traditional South Indian Kolam (Rangoli) frames, several corridors and ante-spaces that are naturally ventilated to minimize direct exposure to air-conditioned spaces to the exteriors. In addition, the building uses low glazing, insulated and green roofs and thermal mass walls to minimize heat ingress. The HVAC and lighting systems are state of the art, and energy with more than 90 percent of the occupants having control over their lighting and more than 50 percent of the occupants having control over their AC systems as well. Here, I would like to quote one more thing. Very soon, Tamil Nadu will also witness the opening of another building Arignar Anna Centenary Library. This will be

world famous. This too has been built s per the norms of LEED gold certification, making Chennai a leader in the field of energy conservation. With these words, I conclude by saying that I welcome this Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I would request every hon. Member to stick to the time allotted to their party. Mr. Rangarajan, your party has seven minutes. Confine to seven minutes only.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): While supporting the Bill, I have a few comments to make for the consideration of Government. As far as the economic development of a country is concerned, it is closely linked to the consumption of energy. Although India ranks sixth in the world, so far as the total energy consumption is concerned, it still lags much behind in per capita consumption.

The per capita energy consumption of primary energy in India is only 277 kg of oil equivalent which is just 3.5 percent of the USA, 6.8 percent of Japan, 37 percent of Asia, and 18.7 percent of the world average. But, energy intensity, which is the energy consumption per unit of GDP and one of the factors which indicate how well the energy is being utilized, is one of the highest in comparison to other developed countries. For example, it is 3.7 times of Japan, 1.55 times of the USA, 1.47 times of Asia, and 1.5 times of the world average. The high primary energy consumption per GDP points towards energy wastage in various sectors of the economy. Substantial amount of energy put into daily use is wasted as a result of losses not only due to deficiency in technology but also because of energy complacency by high energy consumers vis-à-vis inaccessibility of primary energy to majority of population. There is a vulgar consumption of energy by the rich and elite even in the power starved areas for marriages, and social and religious functions. I am not against sports. I am for sports. How much electricity do we waste on IPL games? Forty percent of the Indian population does not have energy. But you lavishly allow the IPL games. I am not against cricket. I watch cricket. I played

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cricket when I was young. Most of the members of the board either sit here or that side. Take the case of rooms of officers of the Secretariat. Every Secretary's room has got AC. Its capacity may be of one tonne or 1.5 tonne. Why don't you convert this into centralized AC? By doing this, you can avoid emissions and show the world and to the ordinary people how to consume energy. Unless the political leadership, which runs the Government, the Secretaries and the IPL masters don't show the way, how do you think other people will follow? What is the use of this Act? You have said that the Act of 2001 has provided so many things. I would like the Minister to reply to this question. How much energy has been saved by the textile industry, cement industry and pulp industry in the country? They have followed the Act. What is the result? I am really thankful to the Minister for piloting this Bill. He said 5,000 mw of electricity had been saved. It is a good thing. It is encouraging.

But I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister, through you, Sir, that there is a huge scope for energy conservation in the country. Energy saved is energy gained. While energy conservation aims at reducing the need for energy without reducing the end-use benefit, it provides a range of important personal and societal rewards. First, conservation can save money – in the short run by reducing energy cost to the consumer and in the long run by reducing energy investment needs of the country.

Take the case of electricity theft. According to one question answered in the Rajya Sabha, eighteen States have registered theft cases.

Only 18 States. It's a reply in Rajya Sabha. And still, theft is very high. This is only reported theft. Unreported theft is there. I know in my State, Tamil Nadu, there is theft. You are increasing the rate for common man. Every year, you are increasing the rate per unit from Re.1 to Rs.1.5 to Rs.2 to Rs.3. It has come to Rs.4 in some States. If you save energy, you need not increase the rate for the common man.

Sir, the second point I would like to state here is, in 2001, the Standing Committee had suggested inclusion of certain industries in the Schedule of the Bill. Already, I have mentioned about the textile industry. Then, there are chemical industries, involving electrolysis, distillation, evaporation, Railways, etc. How much have we saved? Then, Port Trusts, all types of power generating stations including coal based thermal, gas, diesel, etc. I would like to know how many of these have been provided with consumer coverage under this Bill.

Sir, here, I would like to quote what is happening in Kerala. In Kerala, they have formed group of 120 women. They go from door to door. They propagate among the people how to save energy. Kerala example is one of the best examples in India. For want of time, I would like to read only one thing. One hundred and twenty trained women volunteers are there throughout the State. Energy clinic in Kerala got an international acceptance. During 2008, the United Nations recognized this model and decided to extend it to other nations also. Now, EMC is working as a nodal agency for training women volunteers from SAF nations. (Time-bell) Apart from that, finally, I also suggest inclusion of mini-steel and mini-cement plants, which are otherwise energy intensive. But, to avoid investment in increased energy efficiency, as a matter of fact, I demand energy audit should be mandatory for all industries and commercial establishments. Along with the financial balance sheet, energy balance sheet should also be an integral part of the monitoring purpose and not only for the incentive and penalty purpose. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a good suggestion. The Minister can take note of it. Okay, Now, Mr. N. Balaganga.

SHRI N. BALAGANGA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Sir, India has the ambitious plan to give power to all by 2012. India would not be able to achieve this goal if we do not bring down the gap between demand and supply of energy and also if

we do not generate more power. One of the main components in bringing down the gap between demand and supply of power is to promote energy efficiency and energy conservation mechanisms.

Sir, India's total power generation from all sources is only 1,56,000 megawatts per year as per the estimate available as of December 2009 and there is a power shortage of about 12-13 percent. It's also a fact that there is a continuous increase in the gap between demand and supply of power. Energy conservation is potential for the economy, as a whole, and this potential has been estimated at 23 percent and the maximum has been coming from the crucial sectors of our economy, industrial and agricultural.

Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that there is a need to make provisions in the Act to undertake effective measures for conservation of energy and prescribe certain measures. But, some time ago, in a reply to a question in Parliament, hon. Minister for Power mentioned that the Bureau of Efficiency formulated an Action Plan through demand-side measures.

He said that the overall target set by the Government for the Eleventh Plan is 10000 megawatts of 'Avoided Capacity Generation'. The initiatives taken so far had resulted in 'Avoided Capacity Generation' of 2127 megawatts during the last two years, and for the years 2009-10, it is 2600 megawatts. I would like to ask the Minister to enlighten us whether this target could be completed within the Eleventh Plan period.

The Bureau of Energy Efficiency has introduced star ratings for air-conditioners, fridges, fluorescent lamps, agricultural pump-sets, ceiling fans, electrical water heaters, televisions etc. But there is a general feeling that awareness among the consuming public is at large not very high in this. The Government should take initiatives to create awareness among the people.

Energy audit studies conducted in several Government establishments, hospitals and in Government buildings in Delhi indicate energy saving potential of 20-30 percent. This potential is largely untapped.

The present Bill provides for legal framework, institutional arrangement and a regulatory mechanism at the Central and State level to embark upon energy efficiency drives in the country.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill further states that it would confer upon the Bureau of Energy Efficiency to appoint its officers and employees instead of by the Central Government as is the case now.

It also states that the power to give accreditation is being given to energy auditors and the energy audit firms. But the Bill fails to prescribe the terms and conditions for such auditors and audit firms. This leaves much for interpretation as to the terms and conditions and the Government should think about this. If the Government specifies the powers that would be vested in them and also specify the terms and conditions of the auditors and the audit firms for such appointments, it would not leave any scope for interpretations. I hope the Government would consider this. With these words, I conclude my speech.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : श्री आर.सी. सिंह, आपके दो मिनट हैं।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : आप हमें हर बार थोड़ा ज्यादा समय देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : नहीं, आपकी पार्टी का टाइम दो मिनट है, तो मैं चार मिनट दूंगा। चार मिनट में खत्म करें।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, मैं समय पर खत्म करने की कोशिश करूंगा, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेता हूँ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत बार बहुत सी कमेटीयाँ बनी हैं। लेटेस्ट नेशनल मिशन फॉर एनहेसमेंट ऑफ एनर्जी एफिशिएंसी कमेटी बनी और वह कोशिश कर रही है और मंत्री महोदय

भी पॉजिटिव कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा कि हम जो अपनी एनर्जी जेनरेट करते हैं उसका more than 75% या 70% फर्टिलाइजर में, एल्युमिनियम में, टेक्सटाइल में, ऑयरन एंड स्टील में और पेपर्स में, जो बिग इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, इवेस्ट हो जाता है। इसमें थोड़ी कमी की जा सकती है अगर प्रॉपर्टी इनको साइंटिफिकली डवलप कर दिया जाए। यहां पर स्कोप भी है अगर वहां पर सोलर सिस्टम को डवलप किया जाए, जिससे उनके डॉमैस्टिक यूज को कम किया जा सकता है। सर, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा कि 50 से 100 वर्ष के अंदर जमीन के भीतर जो छिपा हुआ एनर्जी का स्रोत है वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। अभी 2001 और 2002 में हमारी प्रति व्यक्ति खपत 374 किलोवाट थी, जो आज हम 602 किलोवाट कर रहे हैं और जो विकसित देश हैं वे 1000 किलोवाट कर रहे हैं। अगर हमें विकसित देशों के लक्ष्य तक पहुंचना है तो हमें और विद्युत चाहिए, इसके लिए जो हमारे कंवेशनल सोर्सेज हैं, उन पर हमको निर्भर करना पड़ेगा। क्योंकि आज भी तीन गांव में बिजली है, तो गांव में बिजली नहीं है। जिन गांवों को विद्युत नहीं मिल पा रही है, उन गांवों तक बिजली देने के लिए हमको जो कंवेशनल रिसोर्सेज हैं, उनकी सहायता लेनी पड़ेगी। सरकार को गोबर गैस प्लांट्स को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, जटरोपा को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए, सौर ऊर्जा को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। सरकार को सौर ऊर्जा के इम्पलिमेंटेशन पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जैसे पंजाब और हरियाणा की सरकार ने उनको इरिगेशन (सिचाई) सिस्टम के लिए रिलीफ दी है, पम्प लगाने के लिए दी है, इसी तरह से सौर ऊर्जा तकनीक को डेवलेप करने के लिए सरकार को इसमें 75 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा मदद देनी चाहिए। पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में सौर ऊर्जा सिस्टम को लगाना चाहिए, जिससे कि लोग अपने गांव में, अपने घरों में खेती का काम कर सकें। यह इसके लिए जरूरी है।

सर, एक बात और भी है। हम जो इलेक्ट्रिक यूज करते हैं, जो इलेक्ट्रिक हम प्रोड्यूस करते हैं, उसका एंड यूज नहीं हो पाता है, इसके लिए सरकार को एक सिस्टम डेवलेप करना चाहिए। इलेक्ट्रिक जेनरेट होने के बाद बर्बाद नहीं होनी चाहिए, उसको रोकना चाहिए, इसके लिए सरकार को रिसर्च सेंटर डेवलेप करना चाहिए। इसकी बर्बादी का एक और कारण है। हम लोग जो नेकेड वायर लेकर जाते हैं, उससे इलेक्ट्रिक में बहुत ज्यादा रिडक्शन होती है। इसलिए नेकेड वायर को चेंज करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारे यहां 10600 किलोवाट विद्युत पवन एनर्जी से पैदा की जाती है, एयर से एनर्जी पैदा की जाती है। जो हमारे कोस्टल एरियाज हैं, हिमालयन एरियाज हैं, इनको हम और ज्यादा डेवलेप कर सकते हैं, इनकी तरफ

मंत्री महोदय को विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। मेरा अनुरोध है कि पवन ऊर्जा की तरफ भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सर, हमारे साथियों ने कहा है। सर, आप घड़ी देख रहे हैं, इसलिए मेरा भी ध्यान उधर जा रहा है। इसकी टेक्नालाजी को डेवलेप करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय को विशेष रिसर्च सेंटर बनाने की जरूरत है। सरकार ग्रामीण इलाकों में बिजली को पहुंचाने की कोशिश करें। आप इसके लिए कोई अच्छा सिस्टम डेवलेप करें। राष्ट्रीय सौर ऊर्जा मिशन में कहा गया था कि हम 2022 तक सौर ऊर्जा से 20000 मेगावाट विद्युत पैदा करेंगे, लेकिन कैसे करेंगे, इसके लिए जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलेप करना था, वह नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए इसके लिए पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलेप करने की जरूरत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक मिनट का समय लूंगा, इससे ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : आप डिसप्ले बोर्ड देखिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, अमेरिका तो विश्व का सबसे डेवलेप कंट्री है। अमेरिका के बराक ओबामा जी ने कहा है कि 2025 तक 25 परसेंट विद्युत सौर ऊर्जा से डेवलेप करेंगे। सर, अगर वह 25 परसेंट विद्युत सौर ऊर्जा से डेवलेप कर सकते हैं, तो हमारे मुल्क में उससे ज्यादा रिसोर्सेज हैं, हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? प्रोटोटाइप प्रणाली से हम धूप के द्वारा गांव की जरूरत को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

उपसमाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) : हो गया। अब आप समाप्त करिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : इससे हम वही पर विद्युत की मांग को पूरा कर सकते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Bharatkumar Raut. You can take five minutes.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I will not take even a minute more than what is required.

Sir, I wish to welcome the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister. While I say that it is a well-intended Bill definitely it is a well intended Bill I am not very sure how effective it would be for the

basic purpose of conservation of energy because conservation of energy is not a matter of enactment, but it is a matter of social awareness. I am not sure whether there is any clause in this Bill or in the original Bill of 2001 which talks about creating social awareness. Unless there is social awareness, no enactment, no provision, no penalty and no reward would be effective in this regard. As everybody has stated, saving is earning. I believe in that. There are many topics like transmission loss, etc., which have already been discussed.

Sir, our hon. Minister come from Maharashtra. I also come from Maharashtra. The thermal power stations in Vidarbha, the generation sets of 210 megawatts, were installed in 1977 and 1978. Generally, world-wide, the life of any thermal set is between 10 years and 15 years. Now, over 30 years have passed. These sets are not being changed.

If you do not invest in such things, if you do not invest in replacing the sets, they would definitely become inefficient. The generation capacity would get reduced and, therefore, that amounts to deficit in energy. That is one request of mine. The second thing is, most of the losses are transmission and distribution losses. One thing is theft and the other thing is old cable. When electricity is transferred from one place to another, which is hundreds of kilometers away, definitely there is a loss. In order to prevent that loss—I am not an electricity expert or an electric engineer you should set up sub stations. Every sub station will enhance the electricity and transmit it further. Yes, we will not be having money for that. But, why don't we have PPP, Public Private Partnership in this? Take the help of private companies, those who have units in respective areas and get the sub-stations readied for them. They would definitely be useful and effective.

There seems to be some confusion. On the one hand, we say that we want to give more teeth and more strength to the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and, on the other hand, the Ministry itself wants to control many things. For example, clause 13(ii) talks about energy saving certificate, which would

be issued by the Central Government. Why should the Ministry do this job? This is not the job of the Ministry. If there is a Bureau; if there is a Tribunal, that job can be done by the Bureau. It means the Ministry of Energy does not want to leave its powers. Then the whole thing becomes only a lip service. There is one more point. There are many agencies. I believe in the decentralization of power and decentralization of decision making. I accept that. But how many agencies are required? More agencies means more confusion. Now we have the Ministry which is strong enough with a strong Minister; we have the Bureau of Energy Efficiency; then we also have a Tribunal which will do the watchdog's job at the Central level, plus there is the Central Electricity Authority. At the State level, we have State Energy Ministries. In addition, there are State Electricity Boards. So, where is the division of power? Where is the division of authority? Where is the division of responsibility? How do they control and cross-control? You will just enter into an era of confusion and more confusion. These are my points. I could speak on the subject of energy for hours. But, Sir, you are also conserving time. Looking at the presence in the House, I think, the Members are also conserving their energy by not attending. With these words, I welcome the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you. You have made very valuable suggestions.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Before I start, I must say that I happened to be on the Standing Committee. About ten years ago. We had debated and put forth a report and in that report, we had said that let us give ten years to the BEE. That is what the Minister was talking about that they put in the infrastructure and the mechanism straight so that they can really start working. There are two issues in this. I am happy to say that the Energy Conservation Bill which became an Act in 2002, came before the Electricity Act, 2003 and that also came up after nearly 50-60 years because the last one

was in 1948. So the Conservation Act came before the Electricity Act which talks about generation and other things, while this talks about the conservation. So we put conservation on such a high pedestal in this country.

And, I must say that it is being put forth now as to how we can really save electricity. We are in a scenario of shortage. India has shortage; Government say, it is 10-15 percent. I think, there is more than 50-60 percent shortage in this country, and even more in the peaking shortages. We had put in a very ambitious rural programme called the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana some 7-8 years back, when we said, "We will electrify all the villages. But what is the condition as of today? It is the shortage that I am talking about. Hundreds and thousands of villages, even today, after more than 60 years of independence, are still not electrified. And, even if they are getting electricity, it is only single-phase power, and they do not get it for more than five or six hours. That is the position in most of the States today. That is the shortage, and they say, "There is a demand which is only ten to fifteen per cent" Actually, the shortage is so much that even if we have, today, a generation capacity of 3 lakh mega watt, we will still not be able to give 24 hour electricity to all the industries that require it, and all the villages which are to be electrified. So, that is the shortage that we are talking about.

Sir, let me give you some interesting facts. In Europe, there are countries where they have extra surplus electricity. They cannot shut down the power plants because shutting down a thermal power plant or a nuclear power plant and starting it again means so much that they have to give electricity free. And, they say, "At nights, let us give electricity free." And, they have a Euro Grid, and they give it out free to a lot of industries. That is the situation in Europe. In the U.S., in 1974, they brought in the Conservation Bill. And, they have not put in any new power plant. They have been conserving energy. That is why they are still in the situation of 'no shortage', and since 1974, they have been saving electricity. Sir, I remember, while I was in Melbourne, and I was surprised that at

nights, even though no offices were working, but they kept their lights and fans on. I was wondering why they had to keep the fans and lights on, while the offices were closed. But there, they have the same problem that they have surplus electricity. And, electricity is a commodity which, if generated, has to be used immediately. You cannot store it in a refrigerator and say, "We will use it tomorrow." That is the situation there.

Then, there is the BEE which we have created. We must strengthen it. We must say that this Bureau is doing great work. It needs to educate people. It needs to put in certification. It needs to do auditing of electricity which is intensively utilized by industries like cement, fertilizer and all that. This must be audited. That would help even those industries because if they are using old, obsolete technology, they are not viable any more. Hotel industry needs a lot of new methods. The code of buildings needs real changes so that we can save electricity.

Sir, I support this Bill, saying in the end that this must be strengthened. There must be powers to impose penalties, and also incentives introduced, so that we can save electricity. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Chowdary, I know that it is your maiden speech and I would not control you, but you need to exercise self-control!

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman and respected Members, I rise to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. Since this is my maiden speech, I would request you to allow me a few minutes to introduce myself before speaking on the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): It would be in proportion to the time allotted to your party. You cannot take too much time.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I understand, Sir.

Sir, I am humbled by the great privilege of being a Member of this august House, which has seen stalwarts among its Members like Prof. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Prof. N.G. Ranga, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar, hon. Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, and our present Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. I pay tributes to Shri N.T. Rama *Raogaru*, founder of the Telugu Desam Party, for providing leadership and identity to the people of Andhra Pradesh. I fondly remember his encouragement to the young people from all sections of the society. I thank Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, our party President and the legislators of Andhra Pradesh who have elected me to this august House.

Sir, this august body, where Members are drawn from diverse fields of arts, politics, eminent professionals, academics and industry, makes it unique in our great democracy. I come from an industrial background, which I had started at an early age. After doing my Post Graduation in engineering in 1986, I had started a small-scale industry. This grew into a group of industries which presently employs 6000 people, known as the Sujana Group of Companies. The name 'Sujana', I am proud to say, was coined out of the first few letters of the names of my beloved parents. Shrimati Susheela and Shri Janardhana Rao. My grandfather, an IPS officer, retired from the CBI and my father retired as Superintending Engineer in the Government of Andhra Pradesh. My great grandfathers were agriculturists. So, the evolution of my career is in rural areas and, therefore, I am blessed with exposure to all major spheres of the society.

Sir, the Preamble to our Constitution says, "We the people of India give this country to ourselves". To me the word "We" means all the people of India. I stressed on the word "all" because in the nature, the jungle law that rules is the survival of the cleverest; in the organized and civilized society, the law has to protect the meek from the strong. This was stated, over and over

again, by the framers of our Constitution. The Preamble and articles 38(1), 38(2), 39B, 39C and 46 talk about reduction of inequality in income and giving equal access to resources of the country. Just as a blind man cannot thank us for giving him a mirror, the poor man cannot thank us for not implementing the equality, the mandate of the Constitution. Thus, the essence of the Constitution is equality to be achieved through a conscious attempt to help those in society, who cannot help themselves. A fine example of this is the philanthropic efforts of successful business people like Warren Buffet and Bill Gates. I commend the cause of charity in its full sense espoused by them. Perhaps, they believe that what they give, they have, and what they keep, they lose. These kind-hearted men are practicing what Gandhiji said that rich people are the custodians and trustees of their wealth for the benefit of the poor. Since such kind hearts are not many, I would vote for a very visible hand of the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary to make laws and policies of affirmative action and vigorously implement them.

Sir, there is a State sanction behind every citizen's security and legitimate earning. The State, in turn, gets its authority and legitimacy from the citizens through the social contract concept developed by political philosophers like Thomas Hobbes and Locke and Rousseau. In a democratic country like India, periodic elections to State and Centre constitute the social contract and needs to be continuously strengthened.

Sir, while appreciating the efforts that are being made for rationalization of direct and indirect taxes, a time has come to restore estate duty which would be a step towards reducing the gap between the rich and the poor. Sir, for quite some time, I thought, eliminating poverty and creating wealth are the same. But, on being more matured, I realized that the creation of wealth will necessarily not eliminate poverty or reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.

Sir, the Government works for making a difference in the living standard of the people. It means that ensuring *roti, kapda* and *makaan* alone is not sufficient. Ensuring only them implies that we are not elevating the general.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Chowdary, please speak on the subject. Yours is a maiden speech, but please speak on the subject.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, I will come to it. Sir, while ensuring the above, we should target good health, education and creation of individual opportunity as our objective and guiding principle for governance.

Sir, having dwelt upon my political philosophy, I now move forward to discuss about the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2010. The energy conservation as we all know is a wide topic that most of our hon. Members spoke. It broadly encompasses efficient utilization of electricity and fossil fuels. The current Bill in discussion appears to only cover the energy efficiency measures with a view to conserve power. Although it is important to address this issue, it would be desirable to adopt a holistic approach to include conservation of fuels and ecosystems.

Sir, the current installed capacity of 1,31,000 MW is required to be increased to about 9,50,000 MW by 2030 as stated by the hon. Prime Minister recently. To create this gigantic future electricity generating capacity. It is estimated that a massive Rs.60,000 billion investment is required. However, as the hon. Members are aware, this expenditure can be far from reality considering several Budgetary constraints. Therefore, I am of the opinion that part of this problem can be addressed through strict adherence to the measures proposed to be implemented through this Bill.

Sir, having gone through the proposed amendments, I suggest the following changes. Section 14(C) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, after the proposed amendment prohibits issuance of notification within six months in normal cases and one year in special circumstances. Even after the proposed amendment, there is no obligation on the part of the Government to issue notification prohibiting the use of energy inefficient equipment after six months or one year, as the case may be. Once a product is notified under section 14 (A), any equipment not conforming to prescribed norms should be automatically prohibited from sale, import, etc., after six months or one year, as the case may be.

A new section 14(A) is proposed to be inserted. As per this proposed section, in case there is a saving of energy by the designated consumer, an energy saving certificate would be issued. This can be sold to a designated consumer who is not complying with the energy consumption norms. There may be a case that for reasons, a designated consumer may not be in a position to encash these certificates. Therefore, a clear mechanism may be put in place to enable immediate encashment of such certificates.

In addition to the above suggestions, I propose the consideration of the following steps to make the initiatives of the Government for energy conservation more effective and meaningful. Firstly, target the sector where there is a scope for energy savings. (2) Accelerate and incentivize indigenous R&D for developing energy efficient appliances and systems and provide fiscal incentives to industries established to absorb such energy efficient technologies; (3) Conversion of inefficient AC agricultural water pumps to either more efficient AC pump sets or DC pumps using permanent magnets; (4) All street, municipal and Government installation to switch to LED lighting mandatorily, in a phased manner, like in the United States of America, which has been following it; (5) To meet rural lighting requirements with solar and LED light combination which is cheaper and more sustainable, and the technology is fully proven, compared to current solar/CFL combinations; (6) include use of LED luminaries in Lamp Bachat Yojana Scheme; (7) Reroute the perennial kerosene, MNRE subsidies towards promotion of sustainable energy efficient systems; (8) Weak aluminum conductors to be recycled/re-conducted or replaced to reduce the transmission and distribution losses; (9) Strictly enforce energy efficient norms and prohibit sale/import of energy inefficient devices; and (10) As is the adage, 'power saved is power generated', there should be a provision to incentivize virtual energy generation system.

Sir, with the above suggestions, I conclude my maiden speech and am grateful to the Chair and the hon. Members of the House for providing me this opportunity. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri Kumar Deepak Das, not here. Now, Mr. Minister.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Members of this august House have made very precious and important suggestions. Hon. Members, Shri Avinash Raiji, Shri Seelamji, Shri Jinnahji, Shri Rangrajanji, Shri Balagangaji, Shri R.C. Singhji, Shri Bharatkumarji, Shri V.P. Singhji and Shri Y.S. Chowdaryji have made very good suggestions while speaking on this Bill.

Sir, on the amendment suggested by Shri Avinash Raiji about Government buildings, I would like to say that the procedure is already going on in the President House, Shram Shakti Bhawan, Rail Bhawan and soon, and we wish that others will comply as early as possible. Firstly, many observations were made by the hon. Members regarding the losses in electricity, consumption of electricity, requirements of rural people. Looking at all these things, let me first say that in the Constitution, electricity is in the Concurrent List. The States have to provide sub-transmission, distribution and supply of electricity to the people. The Central Government facilitates and supports the efforts of the States. For that, we have the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana. For supporting and improving the system, we have restructured the APDRP Programme by which we would like to bring down our losses from 29 percent, and even lesser. Through this, we will be able to provide electricity to more and more people. As such, under the Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana, we have targeted about 1,18,000 villages, and 2.46 crore people. Out of that, we have covered about 81,576 villages and 1.18 crore people. The balance we will do as soon as possible, by 2012.

At the same time, we know there is a gap between the demand and supply of electricity in our country. That is why the role of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and the Energy Conservation Act becomes important. Through this, we would be able to save as much electricity as possible, which will be comparable to the world standards. For that, the Bureau of Energy Efficiency is carrying out different campaign and programmes. Almost 40000 schools and nine lakh children are participating in a Painting Competition on how electricity can be conserved and saved. The other suggestions made by the hon. Members are about thermal plants, etc. I appreciate the suggestion of Shri Avinash Raji about metering also.

I appreciate his suggestion about metering also. Under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana also even BPL households are connected with a metered electricity connection. About the standby electricity which is used, the meter gives a reading. There were complaints from all over India, including Delhi, that the electricity meters are running faster and all. That was because of standby power. The mechanical meters have been replaced by electronic meters which give very accurate reading. People have understood and appreciated that.

With regard to the suggestion given by Shri Seelamji about new technology and school competitions, lakhs of rupees are given as incentive to the children competitions and PAT is the programme by which new technology will be attracted, suggested that the PAT certificates, the energy certificate should not be sold outside the country. This programme will be carried out only in India and those certificates cannot be sold outside India. So, whatever is his suggestion, it is already taken care of.

Hon. Member, Mr. Jinnah mentioned about Tamil Nadu. I appreciate the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government. Nearly one lakh new pump sets have been given by the Tamil Nadu Government in the reforms programme by spending so much money. So, I appreciate the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government.

Hon. Member, Rangarajanji, suggested about consumption and also suggested of having centralized air-conditioning system and all that. That is part of the energy conservation. Whatever way it is possible to conserve electricity, we have to do it. My hon. Minister for Power, Shri Sushil Kumarji, had a conference of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency and FICCI and we had invited people from all sectors like media, NGOs, children, colleges and schools in order to get suggestions how we can conserve energy. They have given their input. That was a very good programme and it will be continued and through this we will have suggestions and we will have a sustained campaign of energy efficiency for another two to three years which will also help in the process of energy conservation.

The suggestion given by Shri Balaganga is also appreciated. Hon. Member, R.C. Singh, suggested about the solar, fossil fuel, etc. in coming times and in future fossil fuels will be a problem. While comparing our electricity supply with the world standard, it is very less. That is why 'Electricity To All By 2012' programme has been carried out and the sanctioned amount is almost Rs.33,000 crores. Even if we require more to connect all the villages and all BPL houses, the hon. Finance Minister has said that there would not be any shortage of funds.

Hon. Bharatkumarji has suggested about creating social awareness and he suggested about the PPP mode. That is why the franchise system at the rural level, in the urban areas at the lower level is suggested. As I have earlier mentioned, about nine lakh children are participating from 40,000 schools in the campaign of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency for saving and conservation of energy. Certain suggestions have been made about Section 14. I have mentioned why these energy conservation certificates are issued by the Government. Under Section 14 of the Electricity Act the Responsibility has been given to Government to ensure, proper functioning. That is why the Ministry of Power is going to issue the energy certificates.

The suggestions made by the hon. Members will be very useful in the coming times. And the PAT programme will be operative by 2011. Most of the designated sectors will start getting results by 2014.

With regard to conservation steps have been taken and we will also come up with a move, with ideas as schemes in future and we will add to the capacity in future. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): It is his maiden Bill which he has piloted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Very good, very good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, the question is:

That the Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 16 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA (*Contd.*)

The Jharkhand Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Bill, 2010

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha: