

Demand to take concrete steps to check the increasing incidents of air miss at various airports of the country

श्री मोती लाल बोरा (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, हाल ही में 1 जुलाई, 2014 को इंदिरा गांधी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एयरपोर्ट, नई दिल्ली पर रनवे 28/10 पर दो विमान एयर मिस के शिकार हुए। वर्ष 2014 में ही देश के अन्य हवाई अड्डों पर एयर मिस की 8 घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं तथा पिछले चार वर्षों में दिल्ली में 20 उड़ानें तथा देश के अन्य हवाई अड्डों पर एयर मिस की 78 घटनाओं को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तो एयर मिस की कुल 98 घटनाएं हो चुकी हैं और ये थमने का नाम नहीं ले रही हैं। डीजीसीए के अनुसार एयर मिस के ज्यादातर मामलों में एटीसी की तरफ से एप्रोच फ्रीक्वेंसी का गलत एसाइनमेंट, सर्विलांस में कमी, यातायात की मॉनिटरिंग न किया जाना, सीडब्ल्यूएस की विफलता और सेक्टर को देर में खोले जाने जैसी गलतियां हैं। इसके अलावा एटीसी कर्मियों और पायलटों के समन्वय में कमी भी है। शायद गलतियों के लिए किसी को पर्याप्त दंड नहीं दिया जाता, इसलिए एयर मिस की घटनाएं रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही हैं और इसकी सजा यात्रियों को भुगतानी पड़ती है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हवाई यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के हित में सरकार ठोस कदम उठाए ताकि एयर मिस की घटनाओं पर रोक लग सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anil Desai, not present. The House is adjourned to meet at 2.30 p.m.

The House then adjourned at thirteen minutes past one of the clock.

The House re-assembled after lunch at thirty-one minutes past-two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair:*

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTIONS

Continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on the economic development of the country

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Private Members' Resolution. Further discussion on the Resolution regarding the continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on the economic development of the country, moved by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. The next speaker is Vijay Goel; not present. Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. Don't speak too much; you have to come here!

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): That means, you are not interested in listening to my reply, Sir !

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I would be here !

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the only thing I wanted to say is, there is a debate on Power on Monday too. So, I wanted to get a sense of the House, whether I should give a very detailed response today or, they would like to have a more detailed response on Monday. I am open to both. I can speak twice. I have no problem.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can choose your way. You can make a detailed reply on both days. There is no problem. Now, Mr. Badnore, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, there was a Resolution moved by Dr. Reddy, "That this House expresses its deep concern over the continuous shortage of power and its adverse impact on the economic developmem of the country and urges upon the Government to take urgent measures."

Sir, first and foremost, let me start with the deep concern over continuous shortage of power. It is a fact that we have had Independence since 1947. It is nearly 67 years since then. In 1948, the Electricity Act came into existence, which was in the Independence era. At that time, the power scenario was such that we had power in just three-digits, in hundreds only. The last Electricity Act was in the 19th Century. After about 50 years, we had the Electricity Act in 1948. The regime changed, and instead of the private sector that used to look after power, the Government thought that most of the Central Public Sector Units, as they exist today, should be with the Government. And from those times, we have come to 2 lakh plus megawatts today. So, for sixty seven years, we have had progress in electricity. They have been in Government for fifty years out of that sixty seven years and the responsibility lies on them. But we do not want to score any brownie point and say that it is your doings that all this is happening. We have come to 2 lakh plus megawatts. The development and scenario has changed. But it is sad that after sixty seven years there is still a deficit; there is still a peak deficit. About twelve years ago, very few villages in the country had electricity; only big villages and cities had electricity. So, they started this flagship scheme of Rajiv Gahdhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana and under this Rajiv Gahdhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana lots of villages have been electrified —over one lakh villages. We also wanted that they should have some norms in the scheme 'what is electrification of a village'. Now, we say that if the Whole Village is 100 per cent electrified, then only will we say that the village is electrified. That could not-really come about, and they came out that if 10 per cent of that village is electrified they would think that the village has been electrified. In the Standing Committee we have been wanting to say that when, at least, 50 per cent of that village is electrified, only then should it be declared as electrified. But that has not come out. What has been done is that you put up a pole at the centre-most point of that village, and if there is a Government building, that must be electrified. The OBCs, EWS

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should be provided free connections. That was also in this Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana. But it is sad that after sixty seven years, hundreds and thousands of villages are still not electrified. Even if those villages are electrified, most of them don't get electricity for more than to ten hours. We have been insisting in the Standing Committee that we must have electricity for twenty four hours. When will we get to this position? So, the concern of Dr. Reddy is well taken; there is a deep Concern. The next point is the economic development of the country. If we do not have the electricity, what will happen? For industry, agriculture and even for this House, electricity has become the mainstay and in every walk of life we need electricity. I must say that the industry and the competitiveness of the industry, manufacturing and export, depend on electricity and when that doesn't happen it gets affected. So, if we do not have cheap power, we will not be competitive here and outside. Now, let me cite an example. In India, We have the National Grid. There was a time when there used to be a South Grid, a North Grid, a West Grid and a North-East Grid. Except for the North-East Grid, all that has now come under the National Grid. I will give you an example. In European countries, they have a European Grid, and there are times in those countries when at night, the power is available at a very cheap rate. They cannot shut a thermal power station. Everybody knows that a thermal power station is not like putting off the electricity. Once you shut a thermal power station, it takes a lot of money and time to revive that because you have the coal or the gas coming in. So, it is not easy to shut a thermal power station. These countries in Europe give very cheap power at night and that is when the electricity intensive industries, like cement, fertilizers and steel, use it at night. In India, We have not come to that position of surplus electricity. And, it becomes really a problem of where to put this electricity because electricity is a commodity which, when produced, has to be consumed immediately. It cannot be put into the sea even. So, there are times when these countries give it even at minus rate to keep their thermal power stations going. That is when these industries buy this cheap power and run their plants. If we get to that situation, then we will become really competitive. I remember when I was in Australia, I saw all the offices were lighted at night. I was wondering as to why they should be lighted. Was that because of the tourism that they had lighted up all those offices? Then, I found out that those offices had to compulsorily keep the lights on because they have to use that electricity. You can't put it into sea. You have to use it. So, they have to keep the lights on even if the rates are different at night. In the European Grid, at times, they give free electricity also, and that is when the industries become more competitive because they buy electricity at night. But that is the surplus regime that I am talking about. In India, I don't know when we will be able to get to

that situation. In India, because of village electrification, a scheme was started in Gujarat that we must separate the feeders. Now if we do not separate the feeders, there will be theft. In the farm sector, they put this device on the line and they take electricity at night. And, this was a very good idea that they started. This idea of feeder separation was started in Gujarat and then it was copied in other States also. Now, Gujarat has a different model and I am talking about the model that you have three phases, and in the farm sector, the three-phase system is used for pumps. So, if you do not give three-phase system, naturally that sector is totally closed and you give it to the villages. So, if you have a single phase, the theft also stops. This was started in Gujarat and copied in many States. Sir, talking about where and how we can really improve the scenario, I would say that we have been concentrating on the generation side, and, naturally, if we do not have the electricity, how can we go ahead. But it is a fact that if you spend one rupee on generation, you must spend two rupees on transmission, and, two rupees more on distribution. Now, that has not been adhered to. We have been concentrating on generation and equal money has not been spent on transmission. The National Grid has come about but the evacuation problem from many power plants is there. We say that there is great hydro potential in the north-east. There is great hydro potential in Bhutan, in Nepal but we have not been able to get the evacuation because we did not spend those two rupees, which we had to spend. We have not been able to spend that matching amount, that is, one rupee on generation, then, two rupees on transmission and then further two rupees on distribution.

Let us talk about Delhi. Exactly the same thing has happened. We put up the Bawana Power Plant, which is supposed to be a 1500-MW power plant. I do not know how the Congress Government thought of putting it up when there was no gas provided to it. It is hardly running. The PLF is really so low and then, there was the evacuation problem, which our Minister looked into, and, tried to get it from Bawana Plant but there is no gas provided for it. You spent lots of money on the Bawana Plant. Now, if you talk about distribution, Delhi and a few cities have been taken over by some private sector companies, and, if we do not have competition in the distribution, we will not be able to really go ahead. The crux of the matter is that we need to spend and do something about the distribution. Sir, in the 2003 Act, where I was also there, we put in 'open access', and, we said that you may not be able to do it right now, but we made it mandatory and said that in five years, we must have open access not just in the transmission but in distribution as well. And, that is how we will be able to usher in competition. Now, if you divide Delhi and give it to two private sector companies, there is really no competition because they are in different areas. It is like two cities being looked after by two different private players. So, what will happen? Let me give you an

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example of telephony. About 15-20 years ago, there used to be long queues for landline connections in the telephony, and, then, we got lots of people in the telephony. They opened it out. I will not get into the 2G or 3G issue but there were so many players who came in, and, then, you could go and buy a telephone connection, and, then, the mobile came. It is exactly the same system of 'open access', which we mentioned in the Electricity Act, 2003, that is, have more players. Let me give you an example of what happened in England in the nineties. The Thatcher Government had a problem when they wanted to reform the England Electricity Act. She was the person who wanted to introduce competition in the distribution. There was a hue and cry but she went ahead. Even with lots of complaints and lots of people complaining as to how this will happen, she ushered in competition. And, what did she do? Today, in London, if you are not happy with one player, you can change it. It is just like the telephony where if you are not happy with Vodafone, you can go to Airtel, and, if you are not happy with Airtel, you can go to MTNL, and, what not. In the same way, the systems are there, but you need to refurbish them, like in Delhi. But have more players. Then, like telephony, if you are not happy with Tata, go to Reliance; if you are not happy with Reliance, let US get L & T or whatever or whoever it be. Like in the telephony, this ushering in competition is required in the distribution sector. Unless that is done, this system will not really come up. He wanted this to come up and make it mandatory. It must come up in five year. But what did they do? They did it only of one megawatt, that too in transmission sector. Coming into distribution, the real competition would come in if we have more private players in the distribution like the telephony. Anybody can go and buy a telephone and get a connection. The same way, if you are not happy with one player, you switch to another or some other, like you have it in London, in South Africa and in America. I would urge the Minister to look into this open access. This is the crux of the matter, and if that is done, things will really improve. A young Minister can really take this up. Sir, about ten years ago ...*(Interruptions)*... हमारे सामने तो बहुत यंग हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Young and dynamic.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Yes, Sir, I forgot the 'dynamic' part of It.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY;
AND THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
Now, there is a word from the Chair!

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, in 2005, on the generation side, the Congress thought that we must do something and reform this sector. That is when the ultra mega

power scheme was floated. It was a novel scheme and it was so largely trumpeted by them that this will be the panacea for all our ills and the power sector will really surge and we will come into the surplus section. (*Time-bell*) Because I will speak again on Monday, I will not take long time. I think it may become a very long speech then, so I will not take much time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. I want you to come here. That is why I rang it.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Okay, Sir.

Sir, I was saying about ultra mega power scheme. It was a great and a novel idea in the sense that instead of carting coal all the way to the land-locked areas and the areas where they do not have coalmines, why don't we have pithead generation where there is coal? Instead of tackling all other problems like congestion, traffic problems of the Railways, you have pithead generation and you wheel the power instead of carting coal there. It is a great idea. Also, have it on the coastal areas where if you get imported coal, have it and then again wheel it. They were supposed to be ultra mega because it had the super critical technology also into it. We wanted to get into the new technology where there was going to be less pollution. This was ultra mega scheme in the sense that there was supposed to have been 4,000-5,000 and above megawatts of power generation. So, if you had about 12 of them, had this problem been sorted out, you would have put in about 60,000 megawatt. They said that we would do it in about five-six years. It will take a little time. Where did they go wrong? I was in the Standing Committee and I said it would not work. I had suggested to them that you have these power projects, you identify them, you clear those projects, you get them land, the Government must get them land, you have all the NOCs cleared, the water connections and all that and then have international bids.

It would have worked. But you were more interested in finding how much per unit will cost. Then you left it saying you get the land from the States and you get all the connections. Only two of them have really come about. Instead of 60,000 mw power that you could have put in what you would have been able to do is only, I think, Sasan and Mundra and that too a couple of thousand mw of power. And both are not going ahead.

Again, my request to the hon. Minister is this. This has to be remodelled. And it will work, because it is a good thing to have pithead generation or power plants on the sea coast.

Sir, I think on Monday I will be having lots of things to say, so I will speak then. In the meanwhile, I think I have said quite a bit. Thank you very much, Sir.

3.00 P.M.

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति जी, आज सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी ने बिजली को लेकर सवाल खड़ा किया है, वह सवाल भारत के आम आदमी से जुड़ा हुआ है, भारत की तरक्की से जुड़ा हुआ है और एक गंभीर सवाल है। अच्छा है कि बिजली विभाग के नौजवान मिनिस्टर यहां बैठे हुए हैं और उनसे बहुत सारी संभावना है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, रोशनी का अपने जीवन में एक महत्व होता है। जब आप खुद अपने बारे में सोचेंगे और उन लोगों के बारे में सोचेंगे जिनकी आंखों में रोशनी नहीं रही है, भगवान न करे ऐसा हो, तो आपको लगेगा कि जीवन में उजाले का क्या महत्व है। अगर उजाला नहीं है तो जीवन नहीं है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि आज बिजली के क्षेत्र में भारतवर्ष ने भारी तरक्की की है। ये दो दशक ऐसे निकलें हैं, जो ऐतिहासिक तरक्की के दशक थे, लेकिन इसके बाद भी 37.6 फीसदी आबादी अभी भी बिजली की रोशनी से महरूम है। आज भी एक चौथाई से ज्यादा आबादी यानी 34.5 करोड़ लोगों के पास बिजली नहीं है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह उन लोगों के सामने एक सवाल है, जिन्होंने देश चलाया है और जो अब चला रहे हैं। अगर देश की 34.5 करोड़ आबादी बिजली की रोशनी से वंचित है, अंधेरे में अपना जीवनयापन कर रही है, तो हम सोचें कि हमने पैसठ साल की आजादी में क्या खोया, क्या पाया और अंतिम आदमी को क्या दिया ? मैं यहां उस तबके के दर्द को बयान करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यहां पर जो भाषण हुए, प्रस्ताव आए, सुझाव आए वे ज्यादातर सुझाव इस बात पर डिपेंड करते थे कि हमें खुली बाजार व्यवस्था के तहत बिजली को निजीकरण के क्षेत्र में दे देना चाहिए या नहीं। यदि हम खुली बाजार व्यवस्था के तहत सबको दावत देने लगेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान फिर से अर्थिक गुलामी में जकड़ जाएगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि बिजली की वे परियोजनाएँ, जिन्हें सरकार चला रही है, मिसाल के तौर पर हरियाणा में हरियाणा सरकार एक परियोजना चला रही है, जिसमें वह तीन रुपये प्रति यूनिट के हिसाब से बिजली बनाकर तैयार कर रही है। इसके विपरीत जब हम निजीकरण के क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, प्राइवेटाइजेशन करते हैं, तब यही बिजली छह रुपये प्रति यूनिट बनाई जाती है और मनमाने रेट पर बेची जाती है। यह कैसे होगा ? इससे गरीब आदमी लुटेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत दिनों तक शासन में रहना मायने नहीं रखता। आप भले ही बहुत कम वक्त शासक रहें, लेकिन आप निर्णायक फैसले करके जाएँ, क्योंकि इससे इतिहास बनता है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके जरिए सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दस औद्योगिक घरानों को ताकत देने के लिए, दस औद्योगिक घरानों की रणनीति के तहत बिजली का प्राइवेटाइजेशन किया जा रहा है और वे मनमाने ढंग से, अपने ढंग से बिजली बनाने और बेचने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं उन घरानों के नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, हो सकता है कि किन्हीं क्षेत्रों में सरकार को उनका सहयोग आवश्यक हो, लेकिन बिजली के क्षेत्र में जो हमारी सरकारी परियोजनाएँ हैं, जो हमारे सरकारी संयंत्र लगे हैं, वे हमें जिस तरह की परफॉर्मेंस दे रहे हैं, चाहे वह एनटीपीसी हो, चाहे वह हरियाणा की विद्युत योजना हो, उनकी परफॉर्मेंस इस बात का ऐलान करती है कि अगर सरकार पूरी तवज्जो के साथ हमारे सरकारी संयंत्रों को ताकत दे, उनकी

मदद करे, उनको सुविधाएँ दे, तो हम देशवासियों को सस्ती दरों पर बिजली दे सकते हैं।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेड्डी साहब ने एक सवाल उठाया कि बिजली का और उत्पादन होना चाहिए, लेकिन उसमें चोरी भी होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चोरी तो हर क्षेत्र में होती है। चोरी को रोकने का काम जिनका है, अगर उन्होंने चोरी नहीं रोकी, तो यह उनकी जिम्मेदारी है। अगर चोरी के भय से हम गरीबों को विद्युत कनेक्शन देना बंद कर देंगे, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमारे देश में आज भी ऐसे लोगों की करीब आधा अरब आबादी है, जिनकी रोज की आमदनी बकौल एक कमीशन के 32 रुपए है। उन लोगों को बिजली का कनेक्शन दिया जाना चाहिए और मुफ्त दिया जाना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश की 70 फीसदी आबादी गाँवों में रहती है। महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा था कि गाँव भगवान ने बसाए हैं और शहर इंसान ने। अगर हम शहर बना कर भगवान की बस्तियों को अंधेरे में रखेंगे, तो यह सरकार चलाने वालों के सामने एक प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न होगा। मैं सोचता हूँ कि गाँवों की सिंचाई के लिए हमें विशेष योजनाएँ देनी चाहिए। हमारी 60 फीसदी खेती आज भी पानी पर डिपेंड करती है और आसमानी बारिश से उसका ताल्लुक रहता है। हमें सिंचाई के लिए बड़े किसानों को कनेक्शन देना चाहिए, उनसे प्रति यूनिट कम कीमत लेनी चाहिए और छोटे किसानों को, जो पांच एकड़ या दस एकड़ वाले किसान हैं, उन्हें मुफ्त बिजली देनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक सवाल और है। हम विदेश से महँगा कोयला लाते हैं और हिन्दुस्तान का कोयला सस्ती दरों में बरबाद कर देते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... माननीय बिजली मंत्री इसमें एक इक्लाबी फैसला लें, एक क्रांतिकारी कदम उठाएँ और हमारे देश में पैदा होने वाला कोयला अपने विद्युत संयंत्रों में उपयोग में लाया जाना चाहिए। विदेश से आने वाला कोयला कृत्रिम होता है, इसलिए उसको रोकना चाहिए। हमारे देश में कोयले को लेकर भी एक बड़ी बहस छिड़ी हुई है। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन कोयले और बिजली का चोली-दामन का साथ है। इसलिए उसके लिए भी एक नीति बननी चाहिए, ताकि हम अपने सरकारी संयंत्रों को ताकतवर बना सकें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक आखिरी बात कह कर, गुज़ारिश करके अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। मैं माननीय विद्युत मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर आप सब कुछ निजीकरण के क्षेत्र में ले जाएँगे, तो फिर यह बताइए कि राष्ट्र के पास क्या बचेगा। माननीय विद्युत मंत्री जी, मैं फिर एक बार कहता हूँ कि बिजली के क्षेत्र में दस औद्योगिक घरानों की जो रणनीति है, उसको तोड़ कर आप एक नया रास्ता बनाएँ और हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर बिजली पैदा करने वाले जो सरकारी कारखाने हैं, सरकारी संयंत्र हैं, उनको ताकतवर बनाएँ, एनटीपीसी को ताकतवर बनाएँ। मुझे लगता है कि इससे हम बिजली की समस्या को दूर कर सकते हैं। चूँकि बिजली इंसान की एक जरूरत बन गई है, अगर बिजली नहीं होगी, तो राज्यसभा भी नहीं चलेगी। अब चिरागों में हमारी आँखों को दिखना बंद हो गया है। इसलिए उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय विद्युत मंत्री जी मेरे मशिवरों पर गौर करेंगे और निजीकरण के क्षेत्र में वे जिस तेजी से दाखिल हो रहे हैं, अपने पैरों को रोकेंगे और देशवासियों को सरकार का महत्व समझाएँगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

† چودھری منور سلیم (اثر پردیش) : اپ سبھا پتی جی، آج سبّارامی ریڈی جی نے بجلی کو لے کر جو سوال کھڑا کیا ہے، وہ سوال بھارت کے عام آدمی سے جڑا ہوا ہے، بھارت کی ترقی سے جڑا ہوا ہے اور ایک بہت گمبھیر سوال ہے۔ اچھا ہے کہ بجلی وبھاگ کے نوجوان منسٹر یہاں بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اور ان سے بہت ساری سمجھاؤنٹیں ہیں۔

(اپ سبھا ادھیکش (شری وی.پی. سنگھ بدنور) پیٹھاسین ہوئے)

اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، روشنی کا اپنے جیون میں ایک مہتو ہوتا ہے۔ جب آپ خود اپنے بارے میں سوچیں گے اور ان لوگوں کے بارے میں سوچیں گے جن کی آنکھوں میں روشنی نہیں رہی ہے، بھگوان نہ کرے ایسا ہو، تو آپ کو لگے گا کہ جیون میں اجالے کا کیا مہتو ہے۔ اگر اجالا نہیں ہے تو جیون نہیں ہے۔ میں یہ مانتا ہوں کہ آج بجلی کے چھیترا بھارت-ورش نے بھاری ترقی کی ہے۔ یہ دو دشک ایسے نکلے ہیں، جو ایتھاسک ترقی کے دشک تھے، لیکن اس کے بعد بھی 37.6 فیصدی آبادی ابھی بھی بجلی کی روشنی سے محروم ہے۔ آج بھی ایک چوتھائی سے زیادہ آبادی یعنی 34.5 کروڑ لوگوں کے پاس بجلی نہیں ہے۔ اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، یہ ان لوگوں کے سامنے ایک سوال ہے، جنہوں نے دیش چلایا ہے اور جو اب چلا رہے ہیں۔ اگر دیش کی 34.5 کروڑ آبادی بجلی کی روشنی سے ونچت ہے، اندھیرے میں اپنا جیون پاپن کر رہی ہے، تو ہم سوچیں کہ ہم نے 65 سال کی آزادی میں کیا کھویا، کیا پایا اور انتم آدمی کو کیا دیا؟ میں یہاں اس طبقے کے درد کو بیان کرنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، یہاں پر جو بھاشن ہوئے، پرستاو آئے، سجھاؤ آئے، وہ زیادہ تر سجھاؤ اس بات پر ڈپینڈ کرتے تھے کہ ہمیں کھلی بازار ویوستھا کے تحت بجلی کو نجی-کرن کے چھیترا میں دے دینا چاہئے یا نہیں۔ اگر ہم کھلی بازار ویوستھا کے تحت سب کو دعوت دینے لگیں گے، تو ہندوستان پھر سے آرتھک غلامی میں جکڑ جائے گا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بجلی کی وہ پری یوجنائیں، جنہیں سرکار چلا رہی ہے، مثال کے طور پر ہریانہ میں ہریانہ سرکار ایک پری-یوجنا چلا رہی ہے، جس میں وہ تین روپے پرتی یونٹ کے حساب سے بجلی بنا کر تیار کر رہی ہے۔ اس کے وپرت جب ہم نجی کرن کے چھیترا میں جاتے ہیں، پرائیویٹائزیشن کرتے ہیں، تب یہ بجلی چھ روپے یونٹ

بنائی جاتی ہے اور من مانے ریٹ پر بیچی جاتی ہے۔ یہ کیسے ہوگا؟ اس سے غریب آدمی لٹے گا۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں مائے منتری جی سے ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہت دنوں تک شاسن میں رہنا معنی نہیں رکھتا۔ آپ بھلے ہی بہت کم وقت شاسن کریں، لیکن آپ نریانیک فیصلے کر کے جائیں، کیوں کہ اس سے اتہاس بنتا ہے۔ اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں آپ کے ذریعے سرکار سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دس اودھیوگک گھرانوں کو طاقت دینے کے لئے، دس اودھیوگک گھرانوں کی رن-نیتی کے تحت بجلی کا پرائیویٹائزیشن کیا جا رہا ہے اور وہ من مانے ڈھنگ سے، اپنے ڈھنگ سے بجلی بنائے اور بیچنے کا کام کر رہے ہیں۔ میں ان گھرانوں کے نام نہیں لینا چاہتا، ہو سکتا ہے کہ کنہیں چھیتروں میں سرکار کو ان کا سپیوگ ضروری ہو، لیکن بجلی کے چھیتروں میں جو ہماری سرکار پری-یوجنائیں ہیں، جو ہمارے سرکاری سنینٹر لگے ہیں، وہ ہمیں جس طرح کی پرفارمنس دے رہے ہیں، چاہے وہ این۔ٹی۔پی۔سی۔ ہو، چاہے وہ بریلہ کی ودھت یوجنا ہو، ان کی پرفارمنس اس بات کا اعلان کرتی ہے کہ اگر سرکار پوری توجہ کے ساتھ ہمارے سرکاری سنینٹروں کو طاقت دے، ان کی مدد کرے، ان کو سویدھائیں دے، تو ہم دیش واسیوں کو سستی دروں پر بجلی دے سکتے ہیں۔

مائے اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، ریڈی صاحب نے ایک سوال اٹھایا کہ بجلی اور انپادن ہونا چاہئے، لیکن اس میں چوری بھی ہوتی ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چوری تو ہر چھیتروں میں ہوتی ہے۔ چوری کو روکنے کا کام جن کا ہے، اگر انہوں نے چوری نہیں روکی، تو یہ ان کی ذمہ داری ہے۔ اگر چوری کے ڈر سے ہم غریبوں کو ودھت کنیکشن دینا بند کر دیں گے، تو یہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ ہمارے دیش میں آج بھی ایسے لوگوں کی قریب آدھا ارب آبادی ہے، جن کی روز کی آمدنی بقول ایک کمیشن کے 32 روپے ہے۔ ان لوگوں کو بجلی کا کنکشن دیا جانا چاہئے اور مفت دیا جانا چاہئے۔

اپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے دیش کی 70 فیصدی آبادی گاؤں میں رہتی ہے۔ مہاتما گاندھی نے کہا تھا کہ گاؤں بھگوان

نے بسائے ہیں اور شہر انسان نے۔ اگر ہم شہر بنا کر بھگوان کی بستیوں کو اندھیرے میں رکھیں گے، تو یہ سرکار چلانے والوں کے سامنے ایک پرشہنواچک نشان ہوگا۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ گاؤں کی سینچائی کے لئے ہمیں خاص یوجنائیں دینی چاہئے۔ ہماری 60 فیصدی کھیتی آج بھی پانی پر ڈپینڈ کرتی ہے اور آسمانی بارش سے اس کا تعلق رہتا ہے۔ ہمیں سینچائی کے لئے بڑے کسانوں کو کنیکشن دینا چاہئے، ان سے پرتی یونٹ کم قیمت لینی چاہئے اور چھوٹے کسانوں کو، جو پلچ ایکڑ یا دس ایکڑ والے کسان ہیں، انہیں مفت بجلی دینی چاہئے۔

مائنے اپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے، ایک سوال اور ہے۔ ہم ودیش سے مہنگا کوئلہ لاتے ہیں اور ہندوستان کا کوئلہ سستی دروں میں برباد کر دیتے ہیں۔ ... (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔ مائنے بجلی منتری اس میں ایک انقلابی فیصلہ لیں، ایک کرانتی کاری قدم اٹھائیں اور ہمارے دیش میں پیدا ہونے والا کوئلہ اپنے ودھت سنینٹروں میں اپیوگ میں لایا جانا چاہئے۔ ودیش سے آنے والا کوئلہ کرترم ہوتا ہے، اس لئے اس کو روکنا چاہئے۔ ہمارے دیش میں کوئلے کو لے کر بھی ایک بڑی بحث چھڑی ہوئی ہے۔ میں اس میں نہیں جانا چاہتا، لیکن کوئلے اور بجلی کا چولی دامن کا ساتھ ہے۔ اس لئے اس کے لئے بھی ایک نیتی بننی چاہئے، تاکہ ہم اپنے سرکاری سنینٹروں کو طاقتور بنا سکیں۔

اپ سبھا ادھیش مکش مہودے، میں ایک آخری بات کہہ کر، گزارش کر کے اپنی بات ختم کرتا ہوں۔ میں مائنے ودھت منتری سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اگر آپ سب کچھ نجی-کرن کے چھیتروں میں لے جائیں گے، تو پھر یہ بتائیے کہ راشٹر کے پاس کیا بچے گا؟ مائنے ودھت منتری جی، میں پھر ایک بار کہتا ہوں کہ بجلی کے چھیتروں میں دس اودھیوگک گھرانوں کی جو رن-نیتی ہے، اس کو توڑ کر آپ ایک نیا راستہ بنائیں اور ہندوستان کے اندر بجلی پیدا کرنے والے جو سرکاری کارخانے ہیں، سرکاری سنینٹر ہیں، ان کو طاقتور بنائیں،

این ٹی پی سی۔ کو طاقتور بنائیں۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ اس سے ہم بجلی کی سمسیمہ کو دور کر سکتے ہیں۔ چونکہ بجلی انسان کی ایک ضرورت بن گئی ہے، اگر بجلی نہیں ہوگی، تو راجیہ سبھا بھی نہیں چلے گی۔ اب چراغوں میں ہماری آنکھوں کو دکھنا بند ہو گیا ہے۔ اس لئے آپ سبھا ادھیکش مہودے، میں امید کرتا ہوں کہ ملنے وڈھت منتری جی میرے مشوروں پر غور کریں اور نجی۔ کرن کے چھپتر میں وہ جس تیزی سے داخل ہو رہے ہیں، اپنے پیروں کو روکیں گے اور دیش واسیوں کو سرکار کا مہتو سمجھائیں گے۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔
(ختم شد)

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I rise to support the Resolution mainly dealing with different aspects of power sector in the country. Shortage of power, price of power and the supply side of power are very important aspects and the Resolution moved by Dr. Subbarami Reddy talks about that, which I am supporting. We have a new Government. The Power Minister was very dynamic and active when he was in the Opposition. I hope while sitting on the Treasury Benches, he will also be very dynamic in future. We expect that in the coming five years, the Government will do a lot of things to increase the efficiency of the power sector in the country. Nowadays it is very evident and it has been proved that power tariff and power sector are very important for coming to power and for getting uprooted from power. That is the example of Delhi. The Party which ruled the State for some years, was uprooted because of high power tariffs. Yesterday, while discussing the Delhi Budget, we raised the same issue. The elections gave a hung Assembly to Delhi. Even after the Aam Aadmi Party came to power for some time, and after that there is the President's Rule, the power tariff in Delhi was increased twice. The Congress Party was defeated in the elections and the new Government came which said that they would decrease the power tariff. The BJP in the election campaign promised that there would be 30 per cent reduction in power tariff in Delhi. Now the BJP is indirectly ruling Delhi. The BJP is ruling Delhi *de facto*. But the promises which they had made at the time of elections, have not been fulfilled. I hope the Power Minister would advise the Government to fulfil the promises which they had made. Recently, there was eight per cent increase in power tariff. Earlier also, there was eight to nine per cent increase in power tariff. I am not going into the details of Delhi. One thing is very clear from what actually happened in Delhi. Everybody knows that power tariff hike is not proper. Then CAG audit is also going on in Delhi. Everyone is saying and everyone believes that the tariff which they are charging in Delhi

[Shri K.N. Balagopal]

is very high and there are some kinds of adjustments in the accounting of private power companies. Earlier, the power sector was privatized in Delhi. This is one aspect of the power sector. Earlier, when the Electricity Act was passed, there was a talk that if we privatise the power sector, power sector will become more efficient, there will be more power generation, and the tariff will come down. But, actually in practice, tariff is not coming down, and generation has also not increased.

Sir, it is very clear that power is very important for the development of any society. Technology is also very important for the development of any society. History shows that the USA and Europe were a very good landmass and all kinds of geographical facilities were there. But they were not populated like India and Asia. Why? In those days, before technological development and industrial revolution, major parts of Europe and the USA -- habitants came in this number later -- were not very friendly for the people to live because of snow all around and the climate was also not very conducive. Later when the new technology came, because of industrial revolution, which was a result of colonization of India and other countries, because of technological development, because of airconditioners, heaters, and because of all these facilities, they could develop like that and started living there. So, technology is very much important for the development of any country. We are lucky. We are not a very far behind country now. If you take the global standards, the power sector in India is third or fourth in the world. I think in the case of power generation, we are third in the world. We are producing 4.8 per cent of the global production of power. We are placed after Japan and Russia. This is the information which I got from some records...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Balagopal, the allotted time for your party is five minutes and there is another speaker. I want you to speak because you are speaking so well. But that doesn't mean that you are you going to go on and on. Take just one or two minutes more.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, in consumption also, we are not very bad. We are fourth in the world. Statistics show that after China, the United States and Russia, we are fourth in the world. But the issue is this. As per some global study, the production that we have now should, at least, be tripled. In other words, we would need three times more power by 2050. That is the estimate. Now we have to make that. But how are we going to make that? That is the issue. We have to increase the present capacity by three or four times. The question is: How are we going to increase the capacity? Presently, Sir, we are mainly dependent on thermal power. We have to look into the use of technologies. I am not going into the details because of time constraints. But when you talk about production of power, our country uses 17 per cent of it from hydro energy. I am from

a State which uses maximum hydro power. In technologies, which were 100 years old, the initial unit was firm. But, from then to now, the same capacity is coming out from hydro electric power. If you take the case of motor vehicles, between the Ambassador car and the motor cars which are plying now, there is three times more fuel efficiency than those old technologies. Sir, if the hydro electric power, which we produced earlier, was 15 MW, we would have had, at least, 50 MW of production now if we had the same technology. But we are very, very pathetically behind in technologies. With the existing technology, we have to increase our capacity. The same thing is the case with thermal power.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I hope, you know, today with Bhakra, hydro power costs only 5 paisa per unit.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is very good information. But, in my State, Kerala, where we are producing 60 to 70 per cent using hydro energy, it is very costly nowadays. I am saying about the initial costs. The initial cost is high. The capital investment is very high. I am not an engineer by profession. I am an arts student. So, I cannot speak about technologies. With the use of nano technology, etc., how you can increase the capacity of turbines, this information can be given only by technical people. But we have to increase the capacity.

Sir, I wish to make one point more. I was told that the Gujarat Government has been very successful in using the solar energy. Once we went there and had some discussions with the higher authorities there. They said that they were planning to establish panels on Narmada canals. Even Rajasthan is coming up with new ideas on solar energy. So, we have to do something more in the field of solar energy...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): We are going to have a discussion on this on Monday. You can continue your speech during that discussion.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Unfortunately, I am not going to speak on that. You are going to speak on that. My party has decided my name for other subjects.

My last point is regarding power losses. We are now losing 23-25 per cent. We have targeted that by 2022, this should be brought down to 14 per cent. The European standard is 14-15 per cent. We are losing so much power. Maybe, if meters and wires are changed, we can bring down the transmission losses. But, Sir, we have to produce more energy. But privatization without any checks and balances will not help. That is the ultra mega power unit's story and we have to be up to the mark with regard to transmission and other things and we have to control ballooned project cost. Proper audit should be there. I support the Resolution and hope that in the coming five years the Government will do a lot in this.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very proud to participate in the Resolution moved by the learned Senior Member, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Access to electricity is one of the key pre-requisites for economic development. Since electricity consumption is closely and directly linked to human development index, providing access to adequate quantum of electricity at affordable rates to all citizens should be the topmost priority for any nation. During the year 2013-14 the country faced an energy deficit of around 4.2 per cent and a peak deficit of about 4.5 per cent. In 2014-15, anticipated energy deficit is likely to be about 5.1 per cent to 5.5 per cent. There has been a recent reduction in the peak deficit due to additional generation capacity of 20,000 megawatts but it is obvious that power deficit continues to be a major power problem for the country. This energy deficit is although not the true representation of the energy paucity in the country, since a significant part of the population is living without energy access. About 25 per cent of rural households do not have access to electricity as per the Planning Commission's Twelfth Five Year Plan document. So the young and energetic Power Minister came to power without power!

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You have given that power.

DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM: I said the young and energetic Power Minister came to power without power. Sir, the demand of power is ₹10,02,257 million units in the nation. The availability of power is only 9,59,829 million units. So there is a shortage of 42,428 million units. How are we going to equal this? What approach is the Government going to adopt? Please remember, here we have to reduce carbon emissions also. The world is crying now. We have to provide clear environment to our future generation. For this, the only option is to promote and encourage new and renewable energy in a big way. Now the Government is on the pathway. We have to appreciate that. Sir, here, I wish to place on record some of the facts relating to new and renewable energy scenario of India. India has been ranked fourth most attractive country for investment in renewable energy field by the reputed Ernst and Young magazine. With increasing focus on renewable projects, the renewable energy market is expected to grow significantly. Sir, our country is endowed with the availability of around 300 clear sunny days. With this, we can harness huge solar energy. By doing so, we can increase the contribution of solar energy to our total energy needs. Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission was launched in January, 2010 with the prime objective of producing 20,000 megawatt grid power from solar energy by March 31st, 2022. This Mission was to be implemented in true letter and spirit.

Coming to wind energy, Sir, Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in wind energy. The districts of Tirunelveli, Nagarkoil and Coimbatore have many wind farms. Power generated from here are evacuated and distributed to the whole of Tamil Nadu. Central Government

should also come forward to promote wind energy. Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, we must inculcate the habit of using renewable energy for our household needs. We should make it compulsory. At this juncture, I request the Power Minister along with the Urban Development Minister to make it compulsory for having renewable resource in each and every house. If owner of house gives undertaking to have such renewable energy mechanism in his/her house, only then permission for building of new houses should be granted. Make this mandatory for all Government buildings, hospitals and police stations. Formulate an effective and comprehensive environment-friendly building code. Results will be wonderful. Unless and otherwise people are not made to realize about the advantages of having pollution-free energy, we will not succeed in our efforts to give a good, clear and pollution-less society to future generations. Here, I differ with Dr. Subbarami Reddy. It is because he is insisting that the Government should import coal for generation. But, I am differing with him on this point.

Sir, history is witness to having frequent drought in every decade in our country. So, we cannot totally rely on hydro power. Our learned friend, Mr. Balagopal, said that hydro power is also costly. No; it is less.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: No, no. Sir, I said about the capital investment.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: Maybe, you might have been talking about construction of dam, etc. If it is so, construction of dam is also helpful for irrigation purpose.

Moreover, from planning stage to implementing stage, hydro power projects take long time. So, returns from hydro power projects are not that much encouraging now.

Sir, now, I am coming to traditional method of power generation in our country *i.e.*, coal-based power generation. When coal blocks allotted way back in 5 or 10 years are not developed then how you will meet the ever increasing demand of coal. If we turn our attention to import of coal ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I need five more minutes. It is a very important subject.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): We will be discussing on the working of the Ministry of Power again on Monday.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: There is power shortage, no time shortage.

Sir, it will only be a commercial venture, not a welfare activity. A few businessmen will get benefit from importing coal and the end result will be nothing. So, do not confine our dependence on only a particular method of power generation. Diversify our production capacity in various ways. Go for innovation. Promote research and development activity and come out with good results.

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Sir, a section raises hue and cry whenever announcement regarding free electricity to farmers is made. The expenses involved in giving free electricity to farmers are very meager when compared to administrative and establishment expenses of river, dams, channels, and lake irrigation.

Farmers are morally boosted by giving free electricity, because they are food-givers. So, don't say that we are giving free electricity to farmers which make shortage and all that. That is not true.

Then, I come to inter-connectivity of various grids. That is a major problem now. Strengthen their connectivity. Bring surplus power to those places where power is required. Reduce the transmission losses and bring them to zero. Only then we will be surplus. There will not be any necessary to import power as we are now importing it from Bhutan.

With these few submissions, I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity. Thank you.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, the Power Minister is missing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): He will come. Please, continue. Somebody on his behalf is noting down the points.

श्री दिग्विजय सिंह: सर, यदि आप देखेंगे तो पाएँगे कि पावर सेक्टर अपने आप में घाटे का सौदा है। जब भी ग्रिड में एक-एक यूनिट उपलब्ध करवाया जाता है, तो उसमें प्रति यूनिट घाटा होता है। जितना जनरेशन कीजिएगा उतना ही घाटा बढ़ेगा। Unless and until you reduce theft in distribution, you will not be able to make power sector economically viable. A lot of efforts have been made to control theft in power sector at distribution point. But, unfortunately, it has not succeeded. We have to use technology to reduce the theft. The technology is available now; like the prepaid chips that you have in the telecom sector, we should have prepaid electronic meter chips at the distribution points, particularly amongst the consumers in the industrial sector and other sectors.

The second point I want make is that in our urge to electrify the largest number of villages, we are transmitting electricity at a very low voltage. The lower the voltage, the higher the transmission losses. In most of the developed countries, the transmission is never below 25 KVA. But, in most of our rural sectors in India, we are transmitting power at 11 KVA resulting in much higher transmission losses. The Power Ministry must try to convert all these low transmission lines into higher transmission lines and have at each consumer level distribution point a step-down transformer so that the transmission losses are controlled and the distribution losses also be controlled.

On the energy audit at the distribution point, you should fix responsibility of the person who is in-charge of the distribution point. Most of the distribution companies are running in losses, or are not being able to pay back the generating companies. Most of the State Electricity Boards owe huge sums to the generating companies. Most of the generating companies are becoming NPAs. Therefore, one of the major challenges in this country is to make the whole power sector economically viable. Until and unless you make this power sector economically viable, we shall always be power deficit.

Sir, I think, there are a number of old plants which are running at very low plant load factors. Modernisation of these plants will not need much of an investment and, therefore, they can be taken up at the State-level and at the NTPC-level also. The usual age of a power plant is about 35-40 years. Therefore, modernisation schemes should be taken up by the NTPC and the State Electricity Boards on a priority basis.

Sir, I think, availability of coal is a major problem. Unfortunately, most of our coal blocks which were allocated as per the Government policy of the NDA and the UPA landed themselves into the investigation by the CBI. Most of these coal blocks have to be unshackled; unshackled from the CBI, and unshackled from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Until and unless you unshackle our coal resources, you will be importing high priced coal from outside raising the generating cost.

Gas is an important fuel for our power sector. Unfortunately, a number of power plants came up with gas as a source for generation. But, then, the availability of gas is not there and thousands of crores of investment money has gone waste because of that.

Sir, I have always been a great votary of renewable sources of energy. I think the time has come, because of higher technology, every day, the solar energy prices are coming down. We should be looking at hybrid grids which can bring the wind energy, solar energy with our conventional energy so that through hybrid grids, we could economize our power generation. I have always felt, Sir, that one of the major energy resources, the biogas, somehow, has not been used to its full advantage. In the rural areas, if some amount of the subsidy that we are giving to the petroleum sector is channelized through the biogas in the rural sector, it can be one of the most decentralized forms of energy usage in the country. Every unit saved is energy generated. It should be made mandatory for these people, the builders to use innovative energy-saving devices in all the new buildings. CFL and LED bulbs now also throw up a great opportunity for energy saving. In most of the urban areas, Sir, the urban local bodies must look into this that all the street-lights should either be lit by using the CFL bulbs or be solar-powered.

Sir, the other thing which I wanted to say, Sir, was that ultimately power is absolutely essential for any country's development. This is an opportunity for the hon. Minister.

[श्री दिग्विजय सिंह]

I think, for the first time, in this country that the Power Minister also has the Coal Ministry. The end-user and the resource Minister is the same. This charge may have been given by the hon. Prime Minister for other reasons also, but the fact remains that here is a great opportunity before the Power Minister, being the end-user he also has in his authority the natural resource. Therefore, I say, Sir, this is a great opportunity for the hon. Minister to look into all the issues which my hon. Member of Parliament, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, has raised, and, I strongly support his Resolution. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्णाटक): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आदरणीय डा० टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी जी ने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने की दृष्टि से विद्युत का उत्पादन बढ़े, इसके लिए संकल्प पेश किया है। महोदय, समाज के सारे क्रमों में विद्युत का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। अगर उसके बारे में कोई कदम नहीं उठाए जाएंगे तो निश्चित रूप से देश के विकास में बहुत बड़ी बाधा उत्पन्न होगी। इसलिए सबसे पहले उनकी सलाह है कि नए रिफॉर्म्स आने चाहिए। रिफॉर्म्स लाते समय कई प्रकार की विद्युत की प्रणालियां हैं जैसे इन्डिजिनस, ग्रामों में विद्युत का उत्पादन करने का जो तरीका है, जिसमें गोबर भी बनता है और विद्युत का उत्पादन भी होता है, उसको अगर और मजबूत किया जाएगा तो वह हमारे लिए बहुत लाभदायक होगा। दूसरा, जो हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी है, It is a one time investment. बाद में केवल मेंटेनेंस करना पड़ता है, लेकिन आजकल कई बार सरकार से जब हम अपने-अपने राज्यों में इस संबंध में सवाल पूछते हैं तो कई बार ऐसा सुनने को मिलता है कि हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी पैदा करने से क्या फायदा ?

यह एक बार होने के बाद इसकी कोई रिपेयरिंग नहीं, कोई मेंटेनेंस नहीं और चीज नहीं, तो इससे हमें इन्कम भी नहीं होती है। मैं विशेषकर यहां पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि लगभग 1200 मेगावाट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी उत्पादन की क्षमता रखने वाली कृष्णा बेसिन की एक कैनाल का पानी थोड़ा डाइवर्ट करने के बाद रायचूर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के अंदर गोलपल्ली नाम के विलेज के नजदीक में, आंध्रा को पानी की कोई कमी न होते हुए फिर वही पानी आंध्रा को चला जाएगा, 1200 मेगावाट की इलेक्ट्रिसिटी उत्पन्न होती है। इस तरफ राज्य सरकार ख्याल नहीं करती है और केंद्र सरकार देश की आवश्यकता को समझकर ध्यान दे, ऐसा मैं मानता हूं। इस दिशा में कई ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन पर सरकार को गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ माननीय सदस्य ने कोल की आवश्यकता के बारे में कहा है। निश्चित ही थर्मल प्लांट में कोल का एक महत्वपूर्ण रोल है। भारत के कोल की गुणवत्ता थोड़ी कम है, परन्तु हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी के अंदर हिमाचल प्रदेश एक बहुत बड़ी सेवा देश की कर सकता है। वहां पर कई ऐसी परियोजनाएं हैं, अगर सरकार उनको तुरन्त गति से लागू करेगी, तो हम देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या से निपट सकते हैं और आर्थिक प्रगति की ओर बढ़ सकते हैं। टाइम बीइंग के लिए मजबूरी में हम कोल को विदेश से मंगाने के बारे में सोचें। इससे बढ़कर, जैसे थोड़ी देर पहले आदरणीय दिग्विजय सिंह ने कहा कि पावर मंत्री भी वही हैं, कोल मंत्री भी वही है। अगर वे स्वयं सोचें, जो भी hurdles भारत के कोल के उत्पादन के संबंध में हैं, उन्हें एक विशिष्ट कानून द्वारा तुरन्त दूर करके बड़ी मात्रा में अगर देश के कोल की उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़ाई जाएगी, तो निश्चित रूप से हम बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में अपने देश के कोयले के द्वारा ही, अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकते हैं। कई बार सौर ऊर्जा से बिजली का उत्पादन होता है और सूर्य शक्ति का कोई अंत नहीं है, इसके

लिए कई कन्सेशन्स सरकार ने रखे हैं, लेकिन जब निचले स्तर पर राज्यों में जाने के बाद, जहां की जनता को यह सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए, तो उसमें कई बाधाएं पैदा होती हैं। कई कम्पनियों के लोग भी इस दिशा में काम करने आते हैं, तो राज्य सरकारों द्वारा कई अनावश्यक hurdles निर्माण होते हैं जिसके कारण जितनी मात्रा में विद्युत का उत्पादन होना चाहिए, उसमें बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। इन चीजों को ध्यान में रखकर आवश्यकता पड़ने पर अगर माननीय पावर मंत्री जी राज्यों के पावर मिनिस्टर्स की एक विशेष मीटिंग बुलाकर इन समस्याओं को दूर करके अधिक से अधिक अपने देश की indigenous, जिस-जिस प्रकार की इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का उत्पादन कर सकते हैं, उस दिशा में विशेष रूप से प्रयास करेंगे, तो कम से कम दस परसेंट की आवश्यकता हम पूर्ण कर सकते हैं। इस बातों को कहते हुए, मैं आदरणीय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी के संकल्प का स्वागत करता हूं। एक सक्षम सरकार आई है और निश्चित रूप से माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर काम करेंगे। अभी थोड़ा ही समय हुआ है और यह समझ कर उनका जो भी जवाब मिलेगा, उसमें आप साथ देंगे, ऐसा मानते हुए, मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सुब्बारामी रेड्डी साहब के संकल्प को बल देने के लिए, मुझे कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव और शिकायत रखनी है। हमारे देश की यूपीए सरकार ने परमाणु करार किया, हालांकि हमने उसका विरोध किया, यह कह कर विरोध किया था कि परमाणु करार से जो बिजली का उत्पादन होगा, उसकी आपूर्ति होगी, शायद उसके दाम इतने ज्यादा होंगे कि हमारा देश परमाणु करार से उत्पादित बिजली का उपभोग करने में मुश्किल महसूस करेगा। फिर भी उस करार पर सहमति बनी और देश के लोगों में एक नई उम्मीद जगी। लोग यह महसूस करने लगे कि शायद बिजली आपूर्ति की समस्या के निदान का समय निकट है। लेकिन वह समय गुजरा। अब नई सरकार और मजबूत सरकार सत्ता में आई और एनर्जेटिक मिनिस्टर आदरणीय गोयल साहब को जिम्मेदारी मिली। देश के लोगों में फिर से एक उम्मीद जगी कि नई सरकार बनी है, युवा मिनिस्टर को मौका मिला है, परमाणु करार से न सही, शायद नई सरकार से कुछ हल निकल आए। यह बात भी ठीक है कि दो महीनों में इस प्रॉब्लम को सोल्ट करना मुश्किल हो सकता है, लेकिन इन दो महीनों में मजबूत इरादों को जाहिर करना मुश्किल नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें खास तौर से मीडिया के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी के बयान और बातें सुनने को मिलती हैं। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजली संकट पर चर्चा हुई। उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने अपना बयान देकर कहा कि केंद्र की सरकार पैसे लेने के बावजूद भी कोयला नहीं दे रही है, हमारी बिजली का शेयर नहीं दे रही है। इस पर मंत्री जी का बयान जारी हुआ कि हम कोयला देना चाहते हैं, बिजली देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन यू.पी. की सरकार पैसे नहीं दे रही है। अब उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता इस गफ़लत में है कि बिजली की कमी की वजह केंद्र की सरकार है या यू.पी. की सरकार है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन 22 करोड़ लोगों का क्या कसूर है, जिन्होंने यू.पी. की सरकार बनाई, देश की सरकार भी बनाई और आज फुटबाल बन गए? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से दो-तीन जानकारियां चाहता हूं। क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की कृपा करेंगे कि परमाणु करार हो जाने के उपरान्त परमाणु विद्युत उत्पादन की कार्रवाई में क्या प्रगति हुई है ? मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है, मैं सकारात्मक दृष्टि से विचार करता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में केंद्र और सूबे की सरकार के बीच में एक गफ़लत का जो माहौल पैदा हुआ है, आखिर उसकी सच्चाई क्या है ? आप इसको स्पष्ट करें ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग इस बात से मुतमईन हो सकें कि बिजली की समस्या का निदान क्या

[श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप]

है ? उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय सही बात यह है कि सरकार मजबूत बनी, मीडिया में इरादे मजबूत दिखे, लेकिन दो महीने के रिजल्ट में मजबूती का कोई बहुत ज्यादा आभाष नहीं हुआ। मैंने पहले भी कहा है कि मैं किसी प्रकार से भी इनको आरोपित नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, दो महीने में बहुत बड़े नतीजों की उम्मीद रखना भी बेहतर नहीं होगा, लेकिन इन दो महीनों में ...(समय की घंटी)... बिजली का जो संकट देखने को मिला है, वह निश्चित तौर पर देश की सरकार के लिए एक गंभीर विषय है।

हम दिल्ली में रहते हैं, लेकिन दिल्ली में भी बिजली का क्राइसिस है। हम उत्तर प्रदेश के रहने वाले हैं, पर सच यह है कि इस वर्ष बरसात की कमी हुई, बिजली की कमी हुई और किसानों की धान की बुआई पूरी नहीं हो सकी। इस वर्ष ईख की खेती सूखी है। हमारे देश में बिजली की कम आपूर्ति की वजह से जितनी शहरी आबादी प्रभावित हुई है, उससे ज्यादा ग्रामीण आबादी प्रभावित हुई है। जब हम इसके दूरगामी नतीजों की कल्पना करते हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी, फिर हमारे देश के सामने मुश्किल आएगी। आप दो महीने बाद यह कहना शुरू कर देंगे कि वर्षा कम हुई, इसलिए गेहूँ महँगा हो गया, वर्षा कम हुई, इसलिए चीनी महँगी हो गई, वर्षा कम हुई, इसलिए महँगाई आ गई। इसलिए बिजली की आपूर्ति हमारे देश के लिए उतनी ही जरूरी है, जितनी ट्रेन जरूरी है, जितना पानी जरूरी है, जितना खाना जरूरी है। मुझे जो एहसास है, हम इस मुद्दे पर अपनी शुभकामनाएँ और सकारात्मक सहयोग सदन और सरकार को देना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक यह बिजली की समस्या कुछ वैसी ही लग रही है, जैसी भ्रष्टाचार की समस्या है। हम इसे हल करने की बात करते हैं, हल करने के दावे भी होते हैं, लेकिन हल नहीं हो पा रही है। यह समस्या वैसी समस्या लगती है, जैसी महँगाई की समस्या है। इरादा करते हैं, प्रयास करते हैं, लेकिन हल हो नहीं रही है। मैं पीठ के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि यह गम्भीर समस्या और विकराल रूप न ले ले, इसलिए वे बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ नए कदम उठाएँ।

महोदय, मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा। मैं अपनी बात का अंत कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मंत्री जी से कम-से-कम मेरा एक निवेदन है कि जब महँगाई की शुरुआत होती है, देश में बहुत सारे लोग यह कह देते हैं कि अनाज की कमी होने वाली है, यह होने वाला है, वह होने वाला है, तो ऑटोमेटिकली महँगाई बढ़ जाती है। हमें ऐसे बयानों पर विराम लगाना पड़ेगा। कई बार आपका स्टेटमेंट भी आया था कि हमारे पास केवल दो दिन का कोयला बाकी है, अभी 24 घंटे का कोयला बाकी है। इस तरह के बयानात देने से कहीं-न-कहीं देश के लोगों में एक अविश्वास का भाव पैदा होता है। बिजली की समस्या पर पूरा देश और सदन आपके साथ है, लेकिन अगर आप कोई भी कदम उठाते हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... कोई भी बयान देते हैं, तो कम-से-कम इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए कि हम उन बयानात से कहीं देश के अन्दर कोई और मुश्किल तो पैदा नहीं कर रहे हैं। बहरहाल, महोदय, मैं इस विचार का, इस संकल्प का समर्थन करते हुए माननीय बिजली मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि यह देश की एक गम्भीर समस्या है, देश के विकास में एक बड़ी बाधा है, किसान के विकास में बड़ी बाधा है, इसलिए वे इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिए अपना बजट बढ़ाएँ, अपना सिस्टम बढ़ाएँ, वे हमसे जो सहयोग चाहेंगे, हम भी सहयोग करेंगे, लेकिन वे समस्या के निदान का कोई रास्ता निकालें। महोदय, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to share some of the highlighted energy-efficiency projects being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu. I would like to point out that the Central Electricity Authority, which is the main advisory body to the Union Minister of Power, the young and energetic Minister, has set a target of 1,00,000 MW of additional power generation in the period of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, between 2012 and 2017. That is what is needed to meet the power demands of an economy forecasted to grow at nine per cent per annum. I know that in this process, ecological unsustainability is a major cause for concern. We are more worried about the impact that this additional generation will have on climate. About 70 per cent of this additional capacity is to be added through coal-based thermal power. I am sure that in our country there is a gap between the demand and the supply of coal. It was around 83 million tonnes at the end of 2012. The shortage would have been even more had all the coal-based power plants been commissioned on time. But the shortage is even forecast now to be 200 million tonnes because the Environment Minister has imposed a ban on mining in heavily-forested areas. It declared 35 per cent of forest area in nine major coal-mining zones as 'no-go' zones. This led to a complete halt on mining activity over a potential capacity of 600 million tonnes. So, this ban could affect power generation to the tune of 1,30,000 MW. Also, the equipment shortages have been a significant reason for India missing its capacity for adding up its additional targets. For this, Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is promoting investments through public-private partnerships by tapping renewable energy resources from mini hydro, solar, biomass, urban/industrial waste and cogeneration, etc. As you all know, the Energy Saving Corporation, ESCO, has become a vital component for providing all the energy composite elements, especially, for running all the urban local bodies. In the city to which I belong to, Tirunelveli, where I was the Mayor, our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has introduced the first pilot visionary project for producing energy from the municipal solid waste which is collected every day from our city, which is about 150 metric tonne. It is then segregated, pelletized to produce refused driven fuel. From there, we were able to capture carbon credit and thus compensating for the carbon emissions from daily vehicular traffic. Also, 5 MW power is generated from the municipal solid waste. It is a visionary pilot project which was introduced in Tamil Nadu, and, that too, in my city, Tirunelveli, which is just about to commission.

Then, bio methanisation project in various cities of Tamil Nadu has also been introduced, and our hon. Chief Minister has provided funds for starting up new methanization projects. An amount of about rupees one crore has been provided for every city and ten major cities of Tamil Nadu are selected for this which are about to put up initial infrastructure for this. In that project all the food waste, bio medical waste, the fluid

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

waste, the hotel waste, etc., are collected and transported, and, through that, we are able to run 800 street lights every day. This has been possible through the bio methanization project as a result of which we are not only able to manage our liquid waste but we are also able to run 800 street lights. So, this is a very valuable information which I would like to share with this august House so that many of such projects which are run on renewable energy can be utilized in a much better way. Instructions can be given to all the local bodies. There should be emphasis on ESCO. New energy conservation projects can be promoted by issuing notifications. The Government sector can utilize it by issuing notifications regarding the mandatory use of solar water heating system. The usage of compact fluorescent lamps in all Government undertakings, corporations, cooperative organizations and local bodies must be made mandatory too. Then, we could have BIS marked pumpsets. Especially in agricultural pump-sets, we could switch over to energy efficient pump-sets. Use of solar water heating systems should be made mandatory in buildings having an area of more than 500 square yards. The State Government, under the dynamic leadership of our hon. Chief Minister, is well ahead, with the replacement of incandescent bulbs with compact fluorescent lamps in all our Government buildings and offices, including the Government guest houses, offices of the corporations, cooperative organizations and municipalities. This may be extended, so that Government could have a rethink on how to have an energy efficiency mechanism, in order to make this country more competitive, as well as to manage with the shortage. We know that we are short of power.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): We are short of time also today!

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: But we need to find ways to manage with the power that is available in India. We are going to boom this country with more power and more light.

I thank the hon. Vice-Chairman for giving me this opportunity to share my views.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Shri Rangarajan.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. This is a good Resolution, and I have a lot of hopes from the Minister for Coal and New and Renewable Energy. I used to eagerly watch and listen to him whenever he spoke from that side; now, he has to perform from this side!

Sir, we are a developing country and we must explore every way of developing this country in the power sector. But, having said that, don't believe in the multinational

4.00 P.M.

company, Enron. That would be suicidal. We have already tasted the multinational company. It is suicidal. Don't go towards that again.

Sir, some years back, I was asked to attend a conference in France. The Conference had been sponsored by CGT, one the powerful trade unions there. The Conference was held in Southern France. The Conference was not a regular trade union conference. They had invited all the public sector companies and private sector companies of Europe. They had invested money in Africa and Latin America. They started generating power there. This Trade Union had done one thing; they went to Africa, country after country. The public sector electric companies went to places where there was no electricity. There were places where there were private sector companies, like in Congo and Tanzania, but they said there was no electricity in those areas. So, we asked the private sector multinational company's CEO, who was there, as to why he was not able to supply power to these villages and why the villages were still using hurricane light. The reply was, 'it is not profitable'. So, if it is not profitable, private sector companies would not invest, whereas public sector companies do not have the money to cover things.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Still, we must think about India. ...(*Time-bell-rings*)... Sir, I have started just now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The point is, the discussion was only for one-and-a-half hours. I am sorry, the time is over. You may finish it.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: But, Sir, I know that you are very sympathetic towards me and this is a very important Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sometimes, I am unsympathetic too!
DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM : No, Sir. You are never unsympathetic. You are always sympathetic.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, okay. Please.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN : Sir, the conference gave me a general look. In Europe, it is okay. My colleague Mr. Singh spoke here. In Australia, it is very good; I also visited Australia. But in a country like India you have to plan thinking that 70 per cent of the Indian population is farmers. You have to plan in such a way that three out of ten are below the poverty line according to the United Nations study. Without taking into consideration all those things, if you start planning and handing over things to private companies this way or that way, it will spoil the basic thing of the country. Sir, you have to plan a national grid. At the moment, the southern grid is very weak. I appeal the Minister to please consider strengthening of the southern grid and bring a national grid before the end of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. My AIADMK colleague

[Shri T.K. Rangarajan]

has given a very good example of how they are managing in Tamil Nadu. Supply and demand gap is going to be there permanently in this country. We have planned Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor; we have planned Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor. That is very good. Unless you plan the power production, ordinary people will suffer. When power will go to the factory and when power will go to multinational companies like Ford and Nokia, ordinary farmers in the villages will not get power. So, you plan keeping in mind that this is a developing country. We are neither Europe nor China. We are still a developing country. So, you plan in such a way that you can have full energy within a short period.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for the Resolution is two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... All those who gave the name in time have been allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every day you are doing this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... This way you cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not doing it for the first time; you are doing it for the third time. I am noting it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you give name in time? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, our party has time ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not responsible for that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very unfortunate. For a number of times, bulletins have been issued stating that within half-an-hour the names should be given. Accordingly, we plan the time. After one hour or two hours you give the names. What will we do? You must remember that there is another hon. Member who is waiting here for the next Resolution. He is also an hon. Member. But you want to kill his time. This is not fair. There is a direction from the hon. Chairman that names given after half-an-hour should not be accepted. Already two hours are over. I am sorry. Kindly, bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is one-and-half hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today it is one-and-hour hour; the other day it was half an hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You add it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, be cool. We are all with you. Be comfortable; be smiling. I know there is much load on you. But it is not two hours.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Last Friday, we took hal-an-hour and today one-and-half hour. ...(Interruptions)... My advice to you is that you give the name in advance; then I will call you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I have given the name in time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Yes, I have given the name in time. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I was here for thirty minutes; then I went. Within that time, your name was not there. Now, Mr. Minister, you start please.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think it has been a very engaging debate which helped me a lot to learn in a new sector which, for me, was completely alien to my own professional and political background. But I must say that it has been a very good experience for me to hear the hon. Members of Parliament expressing their views, expressing their suggestions and giving me a lot of food for thought.

Sir, I do hope the Members will appreciate that when we concluded two weeks ago in this august House, I was on my legs and I was asked by the Chair to reply to the Resolution, but I had *suo motu* offered that we should continue it two weeks later so that more Members get an opportunity to express their views. I was very keen to hear more Members and I am happy that this has been a very challenging debate where a lot of balls have been thrown at me, but I hope I will be able to volley them back a little bit to the other side so that I am able to get and extract some support from all the hon. Members in the challenging days ahead and in the task ahead of me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, Mr. Minister, you have to reply one more discussion on power.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I have my replies for every Member of this august House.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): The Minister should first reply to my points.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I have replies for every Member. I have noted all the points. These are the number of pages with me and I have noted all the comments.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: But, first, you have to bear in mind what Resolution I have moved.

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please inform the Minister about the time constraint.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister knows it. He is also from your State.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: But I must draw the background that we are standing herein today. First of all, June 2014 has been a better month than any of the previous months for the last two years, and the core sector has grown by over 7.3 per cent in June, as per the statistics released just a day ago. That is against 1.3 per-cent growth a year ago. I am happy to report to this House that the growth is largely at the back of coal and electricity. Electricity generation has grown by over 15 per cent in the month of June, which is the first month that I have taken charge in. I cannot claim credit for that. I cannot blame anybody all the time for the past, but I must state that, at least, the inning has started reasonably well. There were some hiccups in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, which I will address in the course of my reply, and I will also talk about the proactive action that this Government took. But the fact is that in the month of June, electricity generation has grown by over 15 per cent. The nation has seen a revival in the mood, the investment sentiment and we are Seeing the entire nation looking for better times, the entire nation backing this Government led by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. And, I can assure this House that we are committed to our task of providing 24x7 power to every home, to every industrial and commercial establishment, irrespective of the State, irrespective of the Government in any State. For that, we will require your support, your co-operation and the similar enthusiasm at the State level which we are willing to provide from the Centre.

Sir, I must thank my very good friend, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, for having brought this Resolution before this House. It is a subject where, I think, none of the Members can disagree. It is a problem of pretty large dimension, pretty humongous ramification to the people of India and if I was on the other side, which I was two months ago, I would have, probably, brought in exactly similarly worded Resolution to attack the then Government. When hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister saw the Resolution, his first comment to me was, "Have you drafted out this Resolution and brought it to the House?" It almost sounded like an opportunity for me to express before this House the severe problems that I have inherited. I have before me a White Paper which I can speak on for two hours to show the nation, to show the hon. Members, the dire state in which the economy, particularly the power, the coal and renewable energy sector was inherited by this Government.

But as I said before, I am not looking to politicize this discussion. I do not wish to bring politics into this sector. I believe that we have to provide power to every citizen of this country, and, in that, the entire House is united, and, if we receive the same level of cooperation outside the House and in the States, I commit myself and our Government to provide 24 X 7 power to every home in this country.

The hon. Member from Uttar Pradesh did talk about certain happenings in the first three or four days of my Government. I would like to express to him, even on that day, on the national television, I had said— मैं इस विषय का राजनीतिकरण नहीं करना चाहता। मैं सुबह से उस विषय में एकदम चुप रहा था। मैंने अपनी तरफ से स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी को खुद तीन बार बात करने के लिए फोन किया। वे दौरे पर थे, लेकिन मैंने मैसेज दिया था कि मैं चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार से मैं राज्य सरकार की मदद कर सकता हूँ। जब दिल्ली में समस्या हुई, तब भी वह मेरा काम नहीं था। मैं केंद्र का ऊर्जा मंत्री हूँ, प्रदेश के काम प्रदेश की सरकारें देखती हैं, फिर भी मैं स्वयं आगे बढ़ा समस्या के निदान के लिए, समस्या को हल करने के लिए, मुझसे जो हो सके, वह करने के लिए। दुर्भाग्य से उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने इस विषय का राजनीतिकरण करने की कोशिश की। उन्होंने केंद्र सरकार के ऊपर कुछ अनाप-शनाप आरोप लगाए, जो एकदम बेबुनियाद थे ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिनके पीछे कोई सत्य नहीं था। उसी वजह से मुझे देश को बताना पड़ा कि 15 मई तक जो राज्य सरकार 377 मेगावॉट बिजली झज्जर से, एनटीपीसी, से खरीद रही थी, उन्होंने एकात्मक तरीके से 16 मई से वह बिजली लेनी बंद कर दी और उसकी वजह से जनता में त्राहि हुई। कोयले की भी जो समस्या हुई, वह निजी क्षेत्र के पावर प्लांट में हुई थी। केंद्र के किसी पावर प्लांट में उस दिन कोयले की समस्या नहीं थी, तो इन वजहों से जनता में त्राहि हुई, उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की समस्या हुई, लेकिन हमने फिर भी तैयारी रखी। हमने 377 मेगावॉट अनएलोकेटेड बिजली तैयार रखी और रात को दस बजे, जैसे ही राज्य सरकार ने रियलाइज़ किया कि जनता अब और इस प्रकार से सहन नहीं करेगी, इस प्रकार के गलत तरीके सहन नहीं करेगी, और उन्होंने जब चिट्ठी लिखी कि हम वह बिजली खरीदना चाहते हैं, तो हमने डेढ़ या दो घंटे के अंदर वह बिजली उनको देनी शुरू कर दी और एकाध दिन में ही मुझे लगता है कि समस्या का हल हो गया। यह अलग बात है कि अब उन्होंने फिर से वह बिजली लेनी बंद कर दी है और अब उससे क्या समस्या होगी, मुझे नहीं मालूम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप : समस्या तो अभी भी वैसी की वैसी बनी हुई है।

श्री पीयूष गोयल : मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय डा. सुब्बाराामी रेड्डी जी ने जो विषय उठाया है, उसमें उन्होंने काफी गहराई से अपनी बात रखी है, काफी अच्छे तरीके से देश की समस्या को उजागर किया है और मुझे उनके किसी भी विषय पर व्यक्तिगत तरीके से एतराज नहीं है। पावर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म होना चाहिए, कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ना चाहिए। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हम लंबे अरसे के लिए इम्पोर्ट पर डिपेंडेंट रह सकते हैं। सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि कोयले के आंवटन में जो गड़बड़ियां हुई, उसकी वजह से कोयले का उत्पादन कम हुआ है, यह सत्य है। यह हमारे सामने बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि जो कोयले की खदानों का आंवटन हुआ, वे सब अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में फंसी हुई हैं। तो देश के सामने जो एक सपना था कि 2012 तक हम पावर फॉर ऑल देंगे, उस पावर फॉर ऑल के सपने को दिखाते हुए अगर आंवटन में कुछ गलत तरीके अपनाए गए और उनका भुगतान आज देश को करना पड़ रहा है, तो आज सबके सामने वह सत्य है। आप सबको पता है कि कोयले का उत्पादन मात्र 2 प्रतिशत हर वर्ष बढ़ रहा है जब कि जो डिमांड है- एक सम्माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि 77 हजार से लेकर 1 लाख 12 हजार मेगावॉट कोयले के उत्पादन की क्षमता इस देश में बढ़ी है। अगर पचास प्रतिशत कोयले से बिजली उत्पादन करने की क्षमता बढ़ती है और कोयले का उत्पादन मात्र 16 प्रतिशत बढ़ता है गत पांच वर्षों में, तो आप खुद अंदाज़ा लगा सकते हैं कि क्या

[श्री पीयूष गोयल]

होगा ? किस प्रकार से बिजली की कमी आएगी, किस प्रकार से बिजली के कारखाने बीमार होंगे ? यह एक सत्य है जिसको मैंने विरासत में लिया है। उस विरासत से मैं घबराता नहीं हूँ, डरता नहीं हूँ। मुश्किलें जरूर आएंगी-एक सम्मानीय सदस्य ने मुश्किलों की बात की—मैं मुश्किलों को स्वीकार करता हूँ, मुश्किलों से जूझने में मुझे आनन्द आता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई भी समस्या असंभव नहीं है। इस चीज़ का समाधान करना असंभव नहीं है और समाधान के प्रति हम सब वचनबद्ध हैं, हम सब उसमें लगे हुए हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके सामने कुछ विषय जरूर रखूंगा। ऐसा बताया गया कि इस देश में साढ़े चार, पांच, साढ़े पांच प्रतिशत बिजली की कमी है। मैं सम्मानीय सदस्य और इस सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये मात्र सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। यह जो साढ़े चार-पांच प्रतिशत की कमी की बात होती है, वह सरकारी आंकड़े हैं। जिस दिन मैंने मंत्रालय संभाला, जब मैं रिव्यू में गया और जब उन्होंने बताया कि बिजली की इतनी कमी है, तब मेरा पहला सवाल था कि इस कमरे में क्या कोई भी व्यक्ति इस बात को मानने को तैयार है कि इस देश में सिर्फ साढ़े चार-पांच प्रतिशत की कमी है तो एक भी अफसर तैयार नहीं था। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आज भी पांच करोड़ घरों में बिजली नहीं पहुंच पाती। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि आज भी जो औद्योगीकरण की क्षमता इस देश में है, उसका अभी तक हमने शायद बॉटम भी टच नहीं किया होगा, पीक पर जाना तो बहुत दूर की बात है। यह वस्तुस्थिति है कि जो लेटेंट डिमांड है, जो डिमांड सरकारी आकड़ों में कैप्चर नहीं होती, उसको अगर पकड़े तो यह जो बिजली की कमी है, इसकी अभी तक कोई क्रेडिबल स्टैटिस्टिक्स आज तक इस देश ने स्टडी नहीं की है, प्रेपेयर नहीं किया है और किसी के सामने यह आंकड़ा नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर हम हर घर को एडिक्वेट क्वांटिटी में, उपयुक्त मात्रा में बिजली देना चाहें, तो एक प्रकार से जो अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टैटिस्टिक्स हैं, उनको अगर हम देखते हैं तो शायद बिजली की कमी दो, तीन, चार, गुणा भी बढ़े तो भी हम पूरी नहीं कर पाएंगे। उदाहरण के रूप में हम देखें तो गुजरात, जहां पर हर घर को, हर उद्योग को 24 घंटे बिजली मिलती है, वहां पर हर वर्ष पर-कैपिटा कंजमप्शन ऑफ पॉवर 1800 यूनिट से अधिक है, लेकिन बाकी सारे देश को जब हम देखते हैं तो बिजली का जो पर-कैपिटा कंजमप्शन है, वह 950 यूनिट के लगभग है। एक राज्य पूरे देश के एवरेज से डबल है। ऐसी स्थिति जब है तो यह स्वाभाविक रूप से समझ में आता है कि अगर पूरे देश में 24 घंटे बिजली देनी है तो कम से कम बिजली के उत्पादन को डबल करना ही पड़ेगा, उसके लिए कोयला भी लगेगा, जो अपारंपरिक ऊर्जा है, रिन्युएबल एनर्जी है, चाहे वह सौर ऊर्जा हो या विंड एनर्जी हो, इस सबका बहुत महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहेगा। हमारी सरकार, रिन्युएबल एनर्जी, कोल प्रोडक्शन और जो बिजली के कारखाने आज बिजली पैदा करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, लेकिन उसका इवैक्यूएशन, उसको जनता तक, राज्यों तक पहुंचाने के लिए जो ट्रांसमिशन और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइनों की कमी है, उस पर ज्यादा इन्वेस्टमेंट हो, इन तीन विषयों पर अधिक मात्रा में ध्यान दे रही है। जिस प्रकार से देश में ये तीन विषय हैं, कोयले का उत्पादन, ट्रांसमिशन एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन और जनरेशन के लिए क्लीन ग्रीन एनर्जी रिन्युएबल एनर्जी के रूप में बढ़े, इन तीन विषयों पर हम ज्यादा ध्यान देकर इस समस्या का हल निकालने में लगे हैं। महोदय, मैं इन तीनों विषयों पर थोड़ी जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। अगर बिजली के पूरे इको सिस्टम को देखें तो उसमें चार प्रमुख विषय होते हैं। अगर पॉवर जनरेशन को मध्य में रखें तो फ्यूल अवेलेबिलिटी, किस प्रकार से कोयला, गैस, सूर्य की रोशनी, हवा, इन सबकी अवेलेबिलिटी इस देश में क्या है...। उसमें यह भी निर्भर करता है कि देश की एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी में देश कितना सक्षम है, आगे चलकर अपने बिजली के उत्पादन में, अपने पैरों पर खड़े होने में कितना

सक्षम है। इन विषयों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए हमने कोयले के विषय में, खासतौर से यह कोशिश की है कि किस प्रकार से environment clearances, forest clearances, mining plan approvals इन सब विषयों को expedite किया जाए। जहां-जहां पर बाधाएं आती हैं, उनमें हम departmental silos जो सरकार के अलग-अलग डिब्बों में काम करने की प्रणाली हमें मिली, उसको जोड़ते हुए, किस प्रकार से सरकार एकजुट होकर समस्याओं को हल करें ताकि हम environment clearances, mining plans, land acquisition, rehabilitation programmes, R and R policy हर विषय पर ध्यान देते हुए और राज्य सरकारों का सहयोग लेकर कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें। इसी दौर में हमने कोयले की linkages की rationalisation का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है। जब मैं अलग-अलग राज्यों में गया, तो यह मालूम पड़ा कि कोई प्लांट जो समुद्र तट के नजदीक है, उसको linkages छत्तीसगढ़ या झारखंड की किसी खदान से मिली है और ट्रेन से लाखों टन कोयला बार-बार, रोज हजारों ट्रेनों के द्वारा समुद्र तट के प्लांट में आ रहा है। दूसरा प्लांट जो शायद झारखंड या हरियाणा में है, उसका कोयला इम्पोर्ट होता है, समुद्र तट पर आता है और रेल के द्वारा हजारों किलो मीटर दूर देश के अंदरूनी हिस्सों में पहुंचता है। शायद एक ही समय पर कोयले की दो-दो ट्रेनें अप एंड डाउन ट्रैक पर एक साथ जाती होंगी। अब इस प्रकार का जो irrational distribution system कोयले का रहा है, इसको हम स्टडी कर रहे हैं। उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहूंगा कि rationalisation of coal linkages से मैं समझता हूं कि हजारों करोड़ रुपये का फायदा होगा और वह फायदा उपभोक्ताओं को होगा। आखिर जब regulated tariff system है, तो जितनी हमारी सरकार cost saving कर पाएगी, उसका फायदा कंज्यूमर्स को पहुंचेगा और जो रेल लाइनें, जो रेल ट्रैक्स फ्री होंगे, उससे और ज्यादा कोयला प्लांट्स तक पहुंच पाएगा और इलेक्ट्रिसिटी जनरेशन को हम इनक्रीज कर सकेंगे।

इसी प्रकार से कई खानें court cases में फंसी हुई हैं। कोर्ट, कचहरियों के दायरे में कई खानों का मामला अटका हुआ है। इस पर भी मैंने चर्चा शुरू की है। जिन लोगों की कोल माइन्स de-allocate हुई हैं, मैं सबसे अपील करूंगा कि कोर्ट, कचहरी में जाने के बदले जहां तक हो सके चर्चा के माध्यम से, जरूरत पड़े तो arbitration के माध्यम से, अगर निजी क्षेत्र, उपभोक्ता, राज्य सरकार, सरकार की इकाइयां, केंद्र सरकार, हम सब मिलकर राष्ट्र के हित में विषयों का समाधान जल्द से जल्द करें, तो मुझे लगता है कि देश की समस्याओं का हल हम सब मिलकर जल्दी निकाल पायेंगे। रेड्डी जी ने reforms की बात कही है, इस बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 50 दिनों में reforms का कोई नया आयाम तो तुरंत नहीं दिखेगा, लेकिन मैं आपको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि चाहे वह हमारी commitment हो, जो सम्मानीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में दी कि हर एक बिजली उत्पादन करने वाले कारखाने को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कोयला हम प्रदान करेंगे और 31 मार्च, 2015 तक जितने प्लांट्स आए हैं, उनको यह सहूलियत दी जाएगी कि वे चाहे कोयला हमसे लें या इम्पोर्ट करें, reasonable rate of return के साथ वे उत्पादन बढ़ा सकें ताकि जनता तक ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पहुंच पाए। आपने coal shortage की बात कही, उसमें नई technology की बात माननीय सदस्यों ने की, मैं भी इस बात से एग्री करता हूं और मुझे लगता है कि coal mining technology में बहुत संभावनाएं हैं। कल जब हमारी पावर मिनिस्ट्री में मीटिंग चल रही थी तब इस विषय पर हमने कोल मिनिस्ट्री से भी बात करना शुरू किया है कि कैसे technology का साथ लेते हुए अंडरग्राउंड माइन्स से ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयला निकले। उस पर हम विशेष ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, how many more minutes would you take?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I can speak for a couple of hours if the hon. Members want. I have answer to every one's queries.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have to take up the next Resolution. The Ministry would also be discussed. So, you would get another opportunity.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I will leave it to the hon. Members.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, till now, he has not touched upon the points raised by me specifically. He is speaking generally.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I do not think that I would like to join issue with the hon. Member. His suggestions, for example, coal is aplenty in Indonesia and South Africa and NPTC should import coal from Indonesia and South Africa, are things on which I think, as Minister, I cannot comment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, he is replying to you. Please sit down.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I think it is not in the interest of this House that I should be commenting on individual interest to import from a particular country or to import. My intention is to increase electricity generation and not further the interest of any import lobby or import country.

Well, of course, a mention was also made. Since the hon. Member has mentioned about how to resolve the coal problem by import, I must draw the attention of this House that two-and-a-half years ago, the then hon. Prime Minister had set up a committee under his Principal Secretary which was supposed to find a solution to this problem. That committee, in fact, worked for two years instead of the allocated three months to find a solution. Despite two years of working, they did not find any solution. They, in fact, only complicated the problems as we were probably coming to power six months later. Today, we have a situation that there are power plants aplenty which neither have a coal linkage, which neither have a PPA, which neither have the ability to import coal because they do not have a PPA and they cannot participate in the PPA bidding because they do not have a linkage. It is such an oxymoron that the situation in the country today is that if you have a power plant, you will not get the coal linkage till you have a PPA and you will not be allowed to bid for a PPA till you have a coal linkage. This is the situation which I have inherited today. Then, the hon. Member says that I should only allow import. How can anybody import if there is no purchase of that power? So,

I am making my efforts to find a solution to these problems which the hon. Member has rightfully raised. He also mentioned about loans. He mentioned that the India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, IIFCL, should provide loans to the infrastructure sector and that I should remove all restrictions on financing power projects. Sir, I have been a votary that Government has no business to interfere in the lending decisions of the banks. I have never interfered in the lending of any of the PSU banks or the PSUs working under me. It is an independent decision. They have to look at the economic viability of each project. They have to assess that their money is safe in the hands of companies, whether private or public. I think, it is important for me to respect the sanctity of these independent companies and I will uphold their autonomy. I will not interfere even if there are certain interests who want me to liberalise the disbursement of loans.

Well, of course, I was told that the State Governments are not calling for bidding for power purchase. I can appeal to all the Members to request their State Governments to bid for power purchase. It is something that the Central Government cannot force. It's a federal structure. The subject is not a Central subject. I can only appeal to all the hon. Members to support me. Incidentally, there is paucity of time. Otherwise, I have three such booklets. These are booklets about issues pending with the State Governments. I have issues from each State Government. I am happy to read out for each State including the State of hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh. It also includes your State of Tamil Nadu. It also includes your State of Uttar Pradesh. Sir, I have mapped out the issues. I hope every State Government supports me in all these issues. I will talk more about it on Monday when we have the debate on the Power Ministry. But I need the support of the States. I need all of you to exert pressure in your Constituencies, in your States to help me resolve these problems. I can make one assurance from the Central Government; if your State takes one step ahead, the Central Government will take three steps ahead to support your States to give 24 x 7 power supply.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, the Power Minister of Odisha had come to Delhi and met the hon. Minister. He had requested the Minister to supply 300 megawatts of power to the State of Odisha. What is the Minister going to do in this regard?

चौधरी मुनव्वर सलीम : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय मंत्री जी ने हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री, अखिलेश यादव जी पर राजनीति का जो आरोप लगाया है, वह निराधार है। बल्कि अखिलेश जी एक दिन पहले से प्रयास करते रहे कि मंत्री जी से बात हो जाए, लेकिन संभवतः मंत्री जी को हेडक्वार्टर से इजाजत दूसरे दिन मिली, तब बात हुई। इसलिए मंत्री जी राजनीति कर रहे हैं, अखिलेश जी ने राजनीति नहीं की है।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, the hon. Member from Odisha has raised an issue. I appreciate his sentiments.

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा : मंत्री जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं, पर्याप्त जानकारी दे रहे हैं। आपका काम ऐसा लग रहा है कि आप कई वर्षों से इस विभाग के मंत्री हैं। मैं आपका आदर करता हूँ। मैं आपसे एक ही विनती करना चाहता हूँ कि जब पॉवर मिनिस्ट्री पर डिस्कशन होगा, उस समय सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी आदि ने जो मुद्दे उठाए हैं, उनके बारे में विस्तार से बताइएगा, ताकि मुझे मौका मिले, जिससे मैं विदर्भ की बात कर सकूँ। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आप मेरी बात को सपोर्ट करें।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, specifically, 300 megawatts is the request of Odisha from the Central Pool. I would like to know whether the Minister is in a position to give that to the State of Odisha or not. That is my specific question.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, there are two things. The hon. Members from Odisha have raised an issue. The hon. Power Minister of Odisha did come here. He did make certain assurances. I am in regular touch with him. But, sadly, the issue does not stand resolved, as I stand in this House today. I would urge the hon. Member to please appeal to your Government to resolve the issue of Talcher mines. One lakh metric tonne of additional coal can go to the power-hungry States and power plants, if that issue is resolved quickly. I will appeal to you to support us. As regards the hon. Member's request for additional power, it is something which had been formalized many years ago under a Gadgil Formula. The allocation of power is done by the Gadgil Formula, and I am not yet in a position to change the Gadgil Formula. In fact, it would be better if the State Government could support us. There are many power plants in your State. If you encourage them to come up faster, instead of depending on the largesse of the Central Government, you can generate more power in your State. If you need more, the NTPC will set up more power plants there, if your State comes forward with more proposals. As regards what the hon. Member of Parliament from a neighbouring State said, I have on record telephones made from my office. I would urge the hon. Member to provide the requisite information when his hon. Chief Minister contacted me. I am the most accessible person. After this debate, I will give you both my mobile numbers. I think half the people in the House have my numbers. I pick up my phones myself.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I have a small clarification. The hon. Minister has pointed out that there are some power plants which have come up without the PPA being signed and without any coal linkage. Would you please ask this from the bankers, who have financed these power plants without PPA and without coal linkages?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, it is a very good question and I am very happy that it has been put. Of course, all these power plants were financed in the last ten years, out of which, for four years, I was sitting on that side...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So you have no contribution to that!

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: And the hon. Member was sitting on this side of the House.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: I was neither here nor there but I was outside. But the fact remains that he has made a very conflicting remark and a very confusing remark that power plants have come up, duly financed by banks, without a PPA being signed and without a coal linkage. He must verify that.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, many of these power plants have also come up on the back of coal block allocations which have been found to be irregular by the hon. CAG, and many of them have got into trouble because the process, which was followed by the erstwhile Government, caused agony to the entire coal sector and which the nation is suffering from today. I think it will be very interesting if the hon. Member would reflect whether it was the right method of giving coal blocks and making private sector and Government set up power plants on the back of these irregular allotments. It may also be very interesting to see whether there was any pressure from the then Government to those bankers to give those loans. It will be a matter of investigation. I will be delighted to have an investigation done on that.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Go ahead.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: But I am not sure whether the hon. Member will be very happy with the findings of that. Sir, many of the Members have talked about solar and wind energy. I can assure you that my hon. Prime Minister and the nation's Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is, personally, very committed and that commitment reflects on the fact that out of 2,700 MW of solar, today one-third is in the State of Gujarat alone. I am very confident that under his able leadership, we shall be able to significantly increase the solar and wind generation. I also want to state that while the earlier thinking on renewable energy was one based on subsidy, this Government is finding out solutions to take the regime of subsidy out of renewable energy and make it stand on its own feet so that more and more people come into the ambit of renewable energy and, in the years to come, we will see a revolution in solar and renewable energy missions. It is already reflected in the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister where he has announced the setting up of solar parks in many States, and if any other State comes forward with land and requisite support, I can assure Members that we are looking towards expanding renewable energy even further. So, I would request them to come to us with more proposals for land and the ability to purchase. Without costing them expensive power, we have found out ways to get them cheap renewable power, affordable renewable power, and I urge upon all of them to come forward with more proposals.

Due to paucity of time, I can only appeal to Dr. Reddy and other hon. Members that I have noted with interest all their comments and am deeply concerned about this

[SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL]

crisis. I am sure that, with the support of all sections of the House, we will be able to overcome this situation and look for an era of an energy surplus, dynamic and a vibrant India. Also, Sir, I would request the hon. Member that keeping in view the Government's assurance in this regard, he may kindly withdraw the Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, do you want to say something?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, firstly, let me congratulate Shri Piyush Goyal on his dynamic personality. He is a very smart person. In 2012, when he initiated the debate on the Finance Bill, Shri Pranab Mukherjee was impressed and he gave a full reply to it. So, he is such a capable man. Now, let me thank the hon. Minister and other hon. Members for having participated in the discussion and for supporting my Resolution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No thanks for me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA: Sir, I want to speak on my Resolution.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is this? I am the Mover of the Resolution. Can I not speak? So, Shri Piyush Goyal, please listen to me. Let me clarify. Firstly, since there is no time, please reply to the points raised by me afterwards in the interest of coal production and enhancement of power. Secondly, I would like to clarify. He has misunderstood my point. I never said NTPC should import coal. It is none of my business to say that NTPC should import. I merely told you that two years back when hon. Prime Minister constituted a Committee and checked up as to how to import, at that time it was 120 dollars. Now it is 60 dollars. Prices have come down up to 50 per cent. So, you just examine. It will be more viable. If you import coal and mix both imported coal and domestic coal, you will be able to do it. Examine this point.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I fully appreciate that suggestion. Prices have come down and I will take this very seriously.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Another point I would like to clarify is this. You have misunderstood my point. Indian Infrastructure Financial Corporation Limited was set up in 2006 by the UPA Government to support the power and infrastructure sector. But what has happened is, in reality, due to some restrictions imposed by Reserve Bank of India and the Government they are not able to fund. I never told you to fund X, Y or Z. I merely spoke about policy matter. So what you must examine is, IIFCL is not under you. it is a Finance Ministry's autonomous body. So you must restructure it and you must also fight with the Finance Ministry to give you more strength to do it.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would urge the hon. Member and draw his attention to a circular issued by Reserve Bank of India on 15th July, 2014 as a follow-up of the Budget presented by the FM in which we have now encouraged the banks and all financial institutions to lend a long tenor up to 25 years, money at

attractive rates for the infrastructure sector.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: One more thing, Sir. I raised the most important point. You have nicely said that you will appoint some professional as Chairman of Coal India. When are you going to do? Today it is headless. It is the prime institution of India, which produces coal.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you, MP Sir for raising that. Sir, the Coal India has not had a Chairman.....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, don't answer to every question. Don't answer like that. ...(Interruptions)... Then he will be tempted to put more questions!

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I won't withdraw the Resolution. My last point is, what Shri Digvijaya Singh raised, about PPA. The serious point is, State Governments don't invite biddings. PPA is not there. Then Coal India says that we can't give coal. You answer this point on Monday again. The last point is, in very peculiar circumstances, two brothers, after their marriage, when their wives fight, say, 'Divide Andhra Pradesh and Telangana'. Otherwise, they are very affectionate brothers. So you must help both Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. They are suffering due to power shortage. As a special case you must take interest to help Telangana and Andhra Pradesh to solve the problem immediately.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy, you also say whether you are withdrawing it or not!

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let me complete, Sir.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: The first point is, Coal India has a Chairman. As I answered, all the States of India are important for us. Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are equally important and we will not discriminate. In fact, we have given additional power to both the States very recently.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. You say whether you are withdrawing or not.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Let me speak, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is this? How many speeches you want?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I know the procedure. What I am saying is, before withdrawing, I want to make my humble submission. I spoke for 35 minutes. I spoke about so many issues, gave suggestions and sought clarifications. Kindly go through it and send me a reply. Secondly, on Monday, when you come, you clarify certain points.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; Mr. Minister, why do you want to reply point by point?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This is a discussion in the House. I will clarify everything. What letter does he want, I don't know. I am not assuring any letter. If anything is not clarified, I will clarify right now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever you could not reply, you write to him. That is enough.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I want to know what I have not replied!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No discussion, please. Nothing like that, please. What you replied is replied.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in conclusion, I am fully confident that Shri Piyush Goyal will make a mark, and, as a country we are all united. We are with you. I am withdrawing the Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Message from Lok Sabha.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: First, Message from the Lok Sabha. I will allow your point of order after the Message.

MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

Joint Committee on offices of Profit

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:

"I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 1st August, 2014, adopted the following motion:-

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst the Members of each House in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote:

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be -

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing "committees" [other than those examined by the Joint Committee to which the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Bill, 1957 was referred] and all "committees" that may hereafter