

is said to be distressing because not only does the force of the fall massage tense muscles, the copper-rich waters also carry a complement of herbs and barks that add to its medicinal benefits.

I urge the Government of India to announce this greatest natural waterfalls as National Heritage Tourist Attraction.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Munavver Saleem, absent. The House is adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at one minute past one of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

DISCUSSION ON THE WORKING OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, those remarks need to be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I told you in the morning. What I have to say I told you in the morning. Nothing more I have to say on that. I advised you what to do. You do that. Now Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power. Shri P. Bhattacharya. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I am a Member of this House. I have a right to raise an issue. You have to protect my rights. The Chair should protect...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are a senior Member. You know it.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Yes, Sir. I have not come to the Well. Some other hon. Members...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't bring those issues now. No, Please.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: That remark should be removed from the record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have told you. I cannot allow a discussion on that.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I am not discussing. I am appealing, Sir, that an individual Member's right should be protected.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Kindly listen to him, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What I have to say I have already said in the morning.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Please listen to my appeal for a second, Sir. I was within the zone. I never went into the Well. There were Members shouting from the Well and signalling me out and saying that you were nobody. It is objectionable. It is hurting the feelings.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To my knowledge, and I said in the morning, if any Member is not speaking from his seat, then he cannot be taken cognizance of. Therefore, he will not be considered. That is all the Chairman meant. It is the same for everybody. If he is not speaking from his seat, if he is speaking from somebody else's seat or from the passage, He whatever he says, will not be taken cognizance of. will not be considered at all.

श्री जेसुदासु सीलम : पर्सनल रिमार्क क्यों किया गया ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told you. If you have anything more to say on this, kindly meet the Chairman. Nothing prevents you from meeting the Chairman.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Why should I meet the Chairman? I have not done anything...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. Nothing will go on record. I am not allowing. It will not go on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you are a senior Member. I have advised you to meet the Chairman. That is enough. Please sit down.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please...(Interruptions)... If this is your behaviour, everybody will get angry.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnatka): Sir, he comes from a different culture. The way of presenting may be different. Just because he presented it that way, it should not be mistaken.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not mistaking him. I know he is Mr. Seelam. I am not mistaking him. But what I am saying is, he is not listening to my request, he is not obeying my request. I am requesting him and I also spoke in the morning. Maybe, my language was not up to the mark, but, at least, he must have understood what I said in the morning was he may meet the Chairman. I have told him not to raise it again. What more do you want?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, personally you talk to him and settle this issue. Kindly do it, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You tell this to your colleague. He is not listening to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, you tell this to your colleague. You speak to him. Please sit down. Yes, Mr. Bhattacharya. So, you now felt it when somebody else has obstructed you. Remember, this is a case of everybody. You now felt it. I am happy. You felt it because somebody is obstructing you.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What can I do, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should all know that when a Member wants to speak in the House and somebody is obstructing, then, that Member will feel hurt. Now, we will start the discussion on the working of the Ministry of Power.

Before Mr. Bhattacharya starts, I have to announce, at the very beginning itself, that there is a direction from the Chairman – it was there in the Bulletin also – that names received after the commencement of the discussion will not be accepted. There are enough and more names already here. If you had not given the names earlier and you send a chit from there, I will not be able to oblige to that.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों ने तो कल ही नाम दे दिये थे।

श्री उपसभापति : नरेश अग्रवाल जी, आपका नाम तो सभी सब्जेक्ट्स पर होता है। Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA : Sir, I am very much glad that you have given me this opportunity to explain certain things in regard to the power situation in the country and on the Budget which has already been placed by the Power Minister.

If we look into the Annual Report of 2013-14 in detail, it will be very clear to us that the previous Government, the UPA Government, was very keen to generate maximum quantity of power all over the country. They had opened up all avenues for increasing thermal power, hydraulic power, nuclear power, nonconventional energy and all such things. As against the additional capacity target of 88,537 MW set for the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a capacity of 29,350 MW was achieved in the first two years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. In the first two years itself, the UPA Government had created such an atmosphere in this field that power generation really increased in

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

a remarkable way. Sir, I can give you some data. For thermal power, in the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the total target was 14,878 MW. The target for 2012-14 was 7,146.6 MW, and what was achieved till 31.12.13 was 6,183.3 MW. For hydraulic power, in the Central Sector, the target was 6,004 MW. The target for 2012-14 was 1,559 MW and the achieved figure was 632 MW. For nuclear power, the total target was 5,300 MW; the target, which was 4,000 MW, for 2012-14 was not achieved for different reasons. And, as against the total target of 12,705.6 MW, the achieved figure, up till 31.12.13, was 6,815.3 MW. These are only Central sector figures. We also have the achievement of the State sectors and private sector. I am not going into the details of that. I would only talk about the total All-India picture. On thermal power, the target was 72,340 MW. In 2012-14, it was 30,388.6 MW. The achieved figure up till 31.12.2013 was 28,402.8 MW. That is the achievement of the UPA Government. They have increased the power supply all over the country, including thermal power station through the thermal power, hydraulic power, nuclear power, non-conventional power. So, what is the new Government doing? They have to depend upon the action plan and the schemes that had been taken up by the previous Government. There is monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority, (CEA). It has a nodal officer associated with each on-going project which continuously monitors the progress at the site through frequent visits and continuous interaction. The respective nodal officer is responsible for submitting a report on the progress of each. That means the previous Government had a quiet attention with the sector. That is why there is a monitoring by the Central Electricity Authority. They have done this job throughout the country. My next point, Sir, is about Power Project Monitoring Panel (PPMP). As a follow-up to the decision taken in the Conference of the Chief Ministers held on May 28th 2007, the Ministry of Power has set up a Power Project Monitoring Panel for monitoring of thermal, hydrogeneration project targeted for commissioning during the Eleventh Plan along with the associated transmission schemes. So, overall how can a country progress without power? It is not possible. We have entered the 21st Century. All over the world, power is the most important factor. Without power, development work cannot be possible. It is not possible in agricultural field, it is not possible in industrial field and it is not possible in cottage industry. So, in all spheres of life, power is the most essential factor. So UPA I and UPA II gave the most attention to this issue. Talking about power sector, how can power be increased? How can we make modern arrangements so that there is no dearth of it? Two days back I heard the hon. Minister, when he was mentioning some facts and figures. He talked about how he is trying to equip with this situation and develop. It is all right. I congratulate him. But I must tell him that it is not the achievement of NDA Government. They have only started a new phenomenon, a new chapter. I hope the Minister will agree to that. You are only following what the UPA

Government has done, and accelerating it. Sir, power is such a sector where we will be facing a lot of problems. I entirely agree because transmission is the most vital area. A lot of problems are coming in transmission. The Minister himself said that 23 per cent power is lost in transmission lines. The additional capacity target of the Twelfth Plan period is estimated to be 88,537 MW, as I have stated earlier, comprising 26,182 MW in the Central sector, 15,530 MW in the States and 46,821 MW in the private sector. I have no objection in inviting the private sector companies. But, Sir, we have very powerful public sector companies such as NTPC, NHPC, and Damodar Valley Corporation with all their power generating units. We have the powerful NTPC. Yesterday, I was talking to the Managing Director of NHPC.

Hon. Minister, this is for your kind information. I would like to apprise you that the NHPC's Managing Director told me that they don't have the Chairman for a long time. I am sure, you will take the necessary steps so that the Chairman is put in place immediately. I am very happy to hear when he told me, 'We don't want any financial help and support from the Government. What we are doing, we are doing on our own and we will be doing it continuously. There is no problem.' I showed one news-item to him which stated that the NTPC and the NHPC would be brought together. He said, 'Sir, it should not happen; it should not be done.' I don't know whether there is any scheme like this in this Government. If at all it is there, I request the Government not to do such a thing.

Sir, availability of the quality infrastructure is key to the growth of industry and services. From the infrastructure development perspective, the important issues like delays in regulatory approvals, problems in land acquisition and rehabilitation, and the environmental clearance need immediate attention. Time over-runs in implementation of projects continued to be one of the main reasons for under-achievement of many of the infrastructure growth. According to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation's fresh report in February, 2014, of the 239 Central sector infrastructure projects costing ₹ 1,000 crores and above, 99 are delayed with respect to the latest schedule. So, I would request the Minister, again, to have some arrangement so that all these hurdles are removed. I understand it is a big problem. In my State also, I have seen that the NTPC wanted to set up plants at two places. But due to land problem, the local farmers do not agree to give land to NTPC, it was delayed. I do not know when they will be able to settle this issue. So, land is a big problem. Why is this land problem there? I am sure all the hon. Members know it very well that the farmers want proper compensation, revaluation, etc. So, a new power plant cannot be executed if we do not solve all these problems.

Sir, the UPA Government had close interaction ...(Time-bell-rings)... Sir, I have started just now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But there are five more speakers from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not responsible for that.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: What could I do, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should stop within two minutes.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, after you called my name, I was obstructed for full five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; take three more minutes. All right.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, a very important thing which I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Minister, through you, is rural electrification. Sir, rural electrification is such a thing which is most essential, at this moment, all over the country. Sir, I have the knowledge that when some poles are erected in villages, they say rural electrification is completed. We do not want this type of rural electrification. We want real bijli inside the villages. Sir, so many organizations are operating in this field. Sir, the last UPA Government took very keen interest to settle this issue, and I am very glad that the last UPA Government has done very successfully the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. But due to some States, which did not pay proper attention, it was not properly implemented. So, I would request the hon. Minister to find out a way as to how to coordinate with the State Governments and remove all these hurdles.

Sir, power generation must be increased more and more. Without power, a nation cannot progress. Sir, I was told that the Government of India is going to set up four mega power plants in different places in the country. I was told that one mega power plant will come up in Madhya Pradesh, one in Odisha and one in Gujarat. Sir, I have also come to know that Mr. Adani is going to set up a big power plant, he is a big industrialist, in the Kutch area. How far it is true, I do not know. That is in the newspapers. I read it. ...*(Time-bell-rings)*... Sir, it is a very important thing. I was told that the Government is thinking of selling power, electricity to Pakistan. Is it true ? When the newsmen questioned that company, they said, neither 'yes' nor 'no'. They kept mum.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Is it some hidden agenda, Sir ? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have all the records with me. ...*(Interruptions)*.. No problem, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have all the records. I can place all the records before you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No need of placing records here, only you please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I am not against any private sector industry to intervene in this sector. Let them come and set up their power plants. But if it is true that one particular industrialist wanted to set up a power plant in the Kutch area, then what exactly is happening that we want to know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Lastly, I would submit to the Government, through you, Sir, that I know in some of the places in Katowa and in Santhadiha where the farmers who have given their land, they could not get any compensation, whatever it may be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude. You have taken twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: I request the present Minister to look into this case. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri V.P. Singh Badnore. You know your time, I believe.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Thank you, Sir. Another two minutes extra. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I stand to speak on the working of the Ministry of Power and Energy. At the outset, let me emphasise, but very briefly, the immense importance electricity has in our every day life. Today our whole India growth story revolves around or is dependent on cheap, reliable and sufficient electricity. Electricity is not a requirement only for households, but it runs the wheels of industry, agriculture and competitiveness in the export is also totally dependent on electricity. GDP has a direct link to the availability of quality power and affordable energy. Let me now laconically trace the history of our Electricity Acts which will give us an idea of how this very important sector grew and developed. It was in the British times that the first Electricity Act of 1910 came into existence and one of the provisions of that Electricity Act of 1910 was that the Government was allowing licences to the people, to the private sector, to anybody and a very little investment was done by the then British Government. This investment was to come through the licences. So, it was more of a provision of how to give licences and produce electricity. The electricity then had a very little accessibility in the sense that a very few cities only had electricity. With the dawn of Independence in 1947, Pt. Nehru, our first Prime Minister, who was greatly impressed with the Russian model of development, saw that in the Electricity Act of 1948 the public sector got a main thrust. And this sector was dominated by the SEBs and the Central public sector units. That is how we went ahead. With the opening of the economy in the 1990s, a lot of entrepreneurs from the corporate world wanted to get into the generation of power. But they needed an enabling Electricity Act. And

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that came about because there were some piecemeal amendments to the earlier Act. But the whole Act came about only in 2003. These 10-12 years, after the 2003 Act, have seen a lot of changes in this sector. And, this is the aftermath of the 2003 Act. We, now, see a growth in this sector. But we need to see what changes are required, where we have gone wrong, how we want to review the 2003 Act, and how we can see this sector really grow even more. That is why I want to urge upon the young Minister that he must review this ten years' period after 2003 Act and see where and what went wrong. He was very right in saying that we talk about a deficit of 5 per cent and 10 per cent in the peaking time and otherwise. But if you really see there are thousands and thousands of villages which are still not electrified. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidut Yojana had gone a great job. I do commend that they had concined and had done lots of electrification in this country, but still even those electrified villages do not get more than 8 hours of electricity a day. When will all the villages get 24x7 electricity? Sixty-seven years have passed and we see that even today we have not really been able to electrify all of our villages.

I would like to highlight some of the important substantive issues plaguing this sector. Number one, the Congress has ruled this country for about 50 years. They may be basking in the glory of having reached to 2,40,00 MW from what we had in 1948, that is, 1,361 MW. But, is it good enough? Are we still not in the deficit regime? I will not talk about the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyut Yojana in a big way. I will just say that we must get to the levels of 24x7 electricity for all our villages. China is adding one lakh megawatt a year. The hon. Leader of the Opposition, when he was speaking on the Budget, said that they had put up so much electricity. But I would like to say that, in the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the target was 78,700 MW. The Mid-Term Appraisal was 62,500 MW. What did we achieve? We achieved 54,964 MW only. Why? Because most of the SEBs are in the red and the Centre has to bail them out. You have bailed them out, not once, but so many times and the last one was for ₹ 1,90,000 crores. That was done by the Planning Commission. How is it that we bailed them out; we do this; but, again, the problem is the same! What is required is the review of the 2003 Act to find out what is going wrong in this field. Energy sector has been focusing mainly on generation whereas the matching amount into the transmission and distribution has not come about. The power grid has put in a lot of work. They have been able to have a National Power Grid. I commend them for that. But, still, whenever you spend one rupee on generation, two matching rupees should be spent on transmission and another two on distribution. What are the ills of the distribution companies? Even if they have given it to the private sector, they have not been able to put in that much of amount. They are taking money out. So, that is where the thrust should be.

Sir, now let me talk about the regulators. This is another field that we must look into. What have the regulators done? What were they supposed to do? People are saying that the regulators, that is, the CERC and the SERCs have become white elephants. They may pass anything, but there is no accountability. They are becoming parking slots for the IAS. That is how people look at it. Sir, the biggest problem is that it is a Concurrent subject. In a federal polity, one can give a subsidy. That subsidy amount must be paid to the SEBs, but that is not being paid. The SERCs and the CERCs are supposed to see this. So, there is no accountability. That is the biggest problem that I see. If subvention is not paid to the SEBs, how are they going to function? It is a full circle that you come to. There are people who want to get into the generation. The private sector has not really come in a big way because there is no escrow system. If at all there is an escrow system, it does not work because the SEBs are in the red. They cannot take. Unless that is looked into, this problem will be compounded. We have to find some solutions. Sir, in 2005, the Congress came up with a flagship scheme of Ultra Mega Power Projects and it was a waste. Instead of carting coal all the way to the States which do not have coal mines, they can wheel electricity and have pit head generation. There were supposed to have been 5,000 or 6,000 MWs. About 12 of them were really identified. They were supposed to have come up in five to seven years. Sir, I want to again tell the Minister that there have been some problems. The land allocation was not done. The NoCs were not given. The water connection was not given. Because of these problem, the Ultra Mega Power Stations have not really come up. Only two, three of them have come up. They also are not working to the extent that they should have, because today, we should have added another 60,000 MWs from Ultra Mega Power Stations which have not really come up. Sir, we need to have a basket of energy, and, in this basket, the most talked out and the flavour of the time, is solar. And why not? The western countries were not interested in doing research in solar because they do not have the sunlight that India enjoys. With the other African countries, we have that sunlight and sunlight for about 200-220 days in a year and they do not, and that is why they were not really putting in the sort of research and development in this sector. That has to be looked into. We need to really project this, and I will give you an idea.

People are talking about scams, and I will not go into the scams – what happened in Rajasthan. But I must say that land is a big requirement for solar. Gujarat has done very well because they had land in the Kutch area, and the best land available today is Ladakh. It is a cold desert. Lots of land is there, and Ladakh can really come up if you have lots of solar projects there. It is a cold desert in the sense that in Rajasthan you have to wipe all that because there is a lot of dust there but in Ladakh that problem is not there and you can have electricity fed through solar into the grids there; but the evacuation would be a problem and evacuation would be required.

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Sir, another thing which has come up was, I think, from Chennai; and I really agree to that that there are so many cities with so much garbage and all those should be given to all the industries and they should be told that you have to Captive power through the MSW, Municipal Solid Waste. All cities must be given a land for that and everybody will come, and, I think, you can get one lakh of Megawatt from that – one lakh Megawatt – and the garbage problem will also be sorted out. There is a lot of technology in it. But I am surprised we have not made a headway. I will not go into the details. There was a Supreme Court PIL and all that. Let me not get into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is it viable? That is a question.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: It is. Chennai has shown it and Poona has done it. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are four of them which have come about. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We have already started. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: You are starting, but in Poona it has come up ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Shrimati Sathyananth, please.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: In the world, there are lots of them. There is a problem in the sense of separation of that garbage. It is the biggest problem. There is technology as to how to go about it. But you have to look into that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Minister will explain it.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, one area which, again, has not been looked into – Neyveli has been doing it - is the lignite. Now there was a time. In European countries, lignite power stations were there but then they went into nuclear, hydro and all that. But today Germany has done a lot of research into how to excavate, explore and get lignite because lignite is actually a brown coal. It is not really coal. So, you have to have a very technical kind of thing. You know technology is different for the reactors, for the turbines and all that. Germany has done a lot of work on it. It is interesting to say that all the fuel in the world has international price but lignite doesn't. So, there also, we have an advantage and there is a lot of lignite in the south, in Rajasthan, and in a lot of places in Gujarat also. Gujarat has taken it up in a big way. They have got lignite power plants now. That can also be looked into.

Let me now come to hydro. I must say that from Nepal and Bhutan -- where our Prime Minister has gone and he has signed some deals there -- the evacuation would be a problem. That has to be looked into. In the North-East, there is a lot of potential. But what has happened? NHPC, today, has no new orders coming in. We must have a hydro policy in this country. We don't have one. Although it is a Concurrent

subject, we have to look into that. All these are being cornered with upfront money being taken, and it is in a big mess. That should also be looked into. We could get another one lakh megawatts from this untapped source. Last and most important is the nuclear energy, although it does not come under the Ministry of Power, and I must. ...(*Time-bell- rings*)... सर, अभी तो दो मिनट बाकी हैं, दो मिनट एक्स्ट्रा भी हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is just a reminder. I am only reminding you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, talking about nuclear energy, I don't know why people start talking about Chernobyl and all that. That was ages ago and that too, in Russia. But we have had a great record on nuclear energy. The biggest thing that I wish to highlight here is that we have indigenous Thorium, and we do not have to get Uranium and Plutonium for that. Thorium can be infused with Uranium-235. It is a cycle; it is a new technology that has been developed. The other countries might not be giving this technology to us, but it is something that we have done in the Bhabha Institute. And that could be the future, a game changer, in this sector. Although it is not under the Ministry of Power, I thought I must talk about it.

Sir, let me wrap up by saying that we must tackle the issues of subvention and also bring reforms in distribution. And here, I come to my favourite subject of open access, as it was in the 2003 Act, in Section 42. Like in telephony where you have lots of players and everybody has a mobile, the same system could be adopted in this sector. London has ten private players in the distribution sector and if you are not happy with one, you could go to another. Just as in telephony, if you are not happy with Vodafone or Airtel, you go to Reliance and if you are not happy with Reliance, you go to MTNL, it could be done here too. This has to be done. Unless that is done, we will not be able to surge ahead. Distribution needs to be looked into. That is where the money is collected and that is the crux of the matter. This sector needs a lot of competition through open access.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, V.P. Singhji, for adhering to the time. As Vice-Chairman, you stick to the time. You did that! Thank you very much. Now, Shri Avtar Singh Karimpuri.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज पावर मिनिस्ट्री की वर्किंग पर डिस्कशन में आपने जो मुझे बालने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह जो पावर सैक्टर है, इसकी अपनी बहुत बड़ी अहमियत है। आजकल जो चर्चा हो रही है कि हम दुनिया के नक्शे पर भारत को एक नंबर का मुल्क बनाने की सोच रहे हैं। जब हम दुनिया के विकसित देशों की ओर देखते हैं, तो पता चलता है कि दुनिया के नक्शे में उनको पहला

[श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी]

स्थान, दूसरा स्थान दिलाने में, उनकी तरक्की में, उनके विकास में, पावर का बड़ा भारी योगदान रहा है, क्योंकि पावर एक तरह से तरक्की का वह रनवे है, जहां से हम टेकऑफ कर सकते हैं। तो हमें इसमें बहुत ही गंभीरता से, संजीदगी से आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है। अगर हम आंकड़ों में पड़ेंगे, तो टाइम बहुत कम है और आप घंटी भी पहले बजा देते हैं, तो इसलिए मैं सीधी-सीधी बात करूंगा और मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि देश को अगर नंबर एक पर लाना है, तो इसमें आपकी अहम जिम्मेदारी है। पावर के क्षेत्र में अगर हम आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहते हैं, तो उसके लिए हमें पावर जनरेशन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा, ट्रांसमिशन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा और डिस्ट्रिब्यूटन पर ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि उसके लिए जो बजट एलोकेशन है, वह शायद सफिशिएंट नहीं है, जरूरत के मुताबिक नहीं है। इसी से पता चलता है कि हम इस सेगमेंट में कैसे उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करेंगे, जो हम निर्धारित करके चल रहे हैं। हम जो बिजली जनरेट भी करते हैं, उसमें भी सरकार खुद यह मानती है कि उसमें 23 परसेंट तक बिजली वेस्ट हो जाती है। उसको चोरी कह लो या ट्रांसमिशन में गड़बड़ कह लो, कुछ भी कह लो और प्लानिंग कमिशन ने माना है कि करीब 25 परसेंट वेस्टेज है। अगर गैर-सरकारी सूत्रों की बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाए, तो वे तो 80 परसेंट तक भी कहते हैं। तो इसको हम कैसे रोक पाएंगे? हमारे सामने यह चैलेंज है कि हम अफोर्डेबल रेट पर चौबीस घंटे बिजली कैसे दें? रेट भी अफोर्डेबल हो, तो हम कैसे इसका इंतजाम कर सकते हैं? अगर हम अपने सिस्टम में सुधार कर लें, तो उस 25 परसेंट में से हम काफी शेयर बचा सकते हैं। अब उसके लिए निर्णय आपको लेना है, उसके लिए आगे आपको बढ़ना है। जो चोरी करता है, वह गांव का साधारण गरीब आदमी नहीं करता है, बड़ा उद्योगपति करता है। मैं सारे उद्योगपतियों के बारे में नहीं कहता, पर बड़ा उद्योगपति करता है। इसके लिए सरकार को कोई स्पेशल रणनीति बनाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। इसके अलावा हर गांव में, हर घर तक बिजली पहुंचे और उसमें भी जैसे इधर से हमारे भाई बता रहे हैं कि इन्होंने राजीव गांधी जी के नाम पर कोई योजना शुरू की, उससे घर में बिजली की तार पहुंच गई, लेकिन उसमें बिजली पहुंची या नहीं पहुंची, यह बड़ा सवाल है। घर में अंधेरा है, तार भी लग गई है, वहां बल्ब भी लग गया है, लेकिन लाइट नहीं है, रोशनी नहीं है, तो इसलिए चौबीस घंटे बिजली हो। आपके आंकड़े हमने देखे हैं कि देहाती एरिया में 8 units per month per capita consumption है और अर्बन में 24 units per month per capita consumption है। यह जो इतना बड़ा डिफरेंस है, इसको हम कैसे दूर करेंगे, क्योंकि हमारे देश की जो ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन है, वह गांवों में रहती है। गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों के पास अगर बिजली नहीं है, तो बच्चे पढ़ाई कैसे करेंगे? आज हमारे आदरणीय हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, उन्होंने एक क्वेश्चन का रिप्लाई दिया, 78 परसेंट तक एस.टी. के बच्चे एनीमिया के शिकार हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि वे आत्मनिर्भर नहीं हैं। उनके पास रिक्वायरमेंट के मुताबिक फूड नहीं है। क्यों नहीं है? क्योंकि उनके अंदर एजुकेशन की कमी है। एजुकेशन के लिए हमें बेसिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर देना पड़ेगा, बिजली भी उसमें एक मुद्दा है। सर, डा. अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि मैं किसी भी समाज की उन्नति का अंदाजा उस समाज की औरतों की उन्नति से लगाता हूँ। औरतों की जीवन-पद्धति क्या है, उससे पता चलता है कि समाज ने कैसी तरक्की की है और इस देश में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. महिलाओं की हालत क्या है, यह तो भारत का प्लानिंग कमिशन भी बताता है कि कैसे वे इस देश में अन्याय और अत्याचार की शिकार हो रही हैं। यहां कुछ समय पहले, जब पूर्व की सरकार

थी, यह बात चली थी कि हम परमाणु बिजली बनाएंगे और कलावती के घर तक ले जाएंगे। अब कलावती कहां है, रोशनी कहां है और परमाणु बिजली कहां है? यह तो मंत्री जी बेहतर बता सकते हैं कि कितनी कलावतियों के घर में परमाणु बिजली पहुंची है और किस रेट पर पहुंची है? मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि कृपा करके इस बारे में बताने की कोशिश जरूर करें। महोदय, एक विषय पर नेशनल लैवल पर सरकार को सख्त निर्णय लेने की जरूरत है। कुछ प्रदेशों में मुफ्त बिजली की परम्परा चल पड़ी है। वह मुफ्त बिजली किसान के नाम पर दी जा रही है। हम किसान विरोधी नहीं हैं। हम यह कहते हैं कि स्माल फार्मर को जरूरत है, उसको मुफ्त बिजली दो, मार्जिनल फार्मर को दो, लेकिन स्माल और मार्जिनल फार्मर के नाम पर बड़े फ्यूडल को हम बिजली दें और फिर हम कहें कि हमें बहुत घाटा हो रहा है। उस घाटे के नाम पर हम बिजली का निजीकरण करें, प्राइवेट प्लेयर्स को कॉल करें कि हमारे पास धन नहीं है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश और देश की जनता के साथ न्याय नहीं है। यह अन्यायपूर्ण नीति है, जिसका बोझ, जिसका आर्थिक बर्धन आम जनता के ऊपर पड़ता है। अगर दो एकड़, पांच एकड़ तक के किसानों को जरूरत है तो उस संबंध में आप निर्णय लो, लेकिन जो बड़ा फ्यूडल है, उसको इससे मुक्ति नहीं मिलनी चाहिए। जो बिजली की कमी है, जैसे बता रहे हैं कि पंजाब में करीब 10,090 मेगावाट बिजली की जरूरत थी, लेकिन उसको मीट करने के लिए उनके सामने 8,733 मेगावाट की अवेलेबिलिटी थी। इस तरह वहां पर 1,356 मेगावाट की शॉर्टेज थी। इसी तरह से जम्मू और कश्मीर में 2500 मेगावाट की जरूरत थी, करीब 2000 मेगावाट अवेलेबल थी और 500 मेगावाट की शॉर्टेज थी। उत्तर प्रदेश के आंकड़े तो मैं देना ही नहीं चाहता क्योंकि वहां पर बहुत बुरी हालत है। वहां आधा घंटा बिजली आएगी और एक घंटा जाएगी, फिर आधा घंटा आएगी और एक घंटा चली जाएगी। हमने वहां पर जाकर देखा है। इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है कि वहां पर हम क्या कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा जो एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के रिजर्वेशन का इश्यू है, यह बहुत ही चिंताजनक है। जो आपकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट है, उसके अनुसार एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी और अल्पसंख्यकों के कल्याण के लिए आप जो कुछ कर रहे हैं, मैं थोड़ा सा उसके बारे में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। विद्युत मंत्रालय में जो कुल कर्मचारी हैं, वहां "क" केटेगरी के 59 हैं, उसमें में ओबीसी शून्य है। उसमें इनका भी योगदान है और उससे 6 साल पहले आप रहे हैं, आपका भी योगदान है।...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य: दस साल पहले।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: दस साल से पहले 6 साल रहे। उस वक्त के भर्ती किए हुए होते तो अब तक रिटायर न होते, वह आंकड़ा होता। इस प्रकार उस शून्य में योगदान आपका भी है। इसी तरह से सीईए में "क" केटेगरी में कुल इम्प्लाइज़ 294 हैं, जिनमें ओबीसी के मात्र 13 हैं, 4.4 परसेंट हैं और एसटी केटेगरी के भी 4.4 परसेंट हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि सरकार की नीति किस प्रकार से अन्यायपूर्ण है।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी दो मिनट मेरे बचते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है, बोलिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: दो-तीन मिनट मैं आपका सहयोग चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): दो मिनट में बोल दीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: पीएओ में "क" केटेगरी में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी, तीनों को आपने शून्य कर दिया है। आप एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की देश की, 85 फीसदी आबादी को बिजली मंत्रालय में शून्य करके किस प्रकार देश को एक नम्बर का मुल्क बना लेंगे, किस प्रकार दुनिया में कह देंगे कि हम एक नम्बर पर आ गए हैं? इसके अलावा जो पावर ग्रिड है, उसमें एसटी मात्र 5 परसेंट हैं और ओबीसी, जो देश की 52 परसेंट पापुलेशन है, वे 18.8 परसेंट हैं और 13 परसेंट एससी हैं। यह अन्यायपूर्ण है। अगर हम देखें तो एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी को मिलाकर 85 परसेंट पापुलेशन का टोटल 36 परसेंट बनता है। इस अन्याय के बारे में मैं मंत्री जी को सचेत करना चाहता हूँ। मैं सिर्फ दो-तीन मिनट आपकी कृपा से लेना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मैं अधिक समय नहीं दे पाऊंगा।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: इसके अलावा आरईसी में "क" केटेगरी में कुल कर्मचारी 378 हैं और उसमें सिर्फ 92 एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओबीसी हैं। 378 में 92 हैं। What kind of discrimination is going on? आप देख सकते हो। इस अन्याय का हम आपके द्वारा अंत चाहते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके अलावा बीबीएमबी में ओबीसी केटेगरी मात्र 8 प्रतिशत है, वहां पर "क" केटेगरी के 221 एम्प्लॉयीज हैं, उनमें से ओबीसी के मात्र तीन एम्प्लॉयीज हैं, एस.टी. की संख्या जीरो है, एस.सी. की संख्या 25 है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. सभी टाइम से चल रहे हैं। मैं भी टाइम से चला था आपने देख लिया है।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, हम आपका आभार प्रकट करेंगे। सर, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। सर, बीईई जो है, उसमें एस.सी./एस.टी./ओबीसी की संख्या जीरो है। इसके अलावा एमएसईई में जो "क" केटेगरी है, उसमें एस.टी. की संख्या जीरो है, ओबीसी की संख्या मात्र एक है और "ख" केटेगरी में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. जीरो है और "ग" केटेगरी में एस.सी./एस.टी./ओ.बी.सी. जीरो है। इस तरह से अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवस्था पावर मिनिस्ट्री में चल रही है। हम आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहेंगे कि इसका रीजन क्या रहा है, इसके पीछे इंटेन्शन क्या है, इसके पीछे आब्जेक्ट क्या है, क्या यह एक प्लान्ड तरीके से एस.सी./एस.टी./ओबीसी को isolate करने की कोशिश है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: सर, मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। मैं अंत में एक बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। पिछले दिनों कोयले के ऊपर मंत्री जी की स्टेटमेंट आई थी कि कोयले की शॉर्टेज के कारण 6 प्लांट बंद हो जायेंगे। ऐसी चर्चा है, मीडिया में भी चर्चा है कि शायद मंत्री जी ने ज्यादा enthusiasm में आकर स्टेटमेंट दे दी। शायद उस स्टेटमेंट के तथ्य भी सही नहीं थे। उसके बारे में भी यदि माननीय मंत्री जी क्लेरिफिकेशन देंगे, तो देश की जनता को जानने का मौका मिलेगा। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will broadly divide what I have to say today under two heads. First, the successful model of financial and operational efficiency in one State, and, second, the performance of the Indian power sector, and, I will give my suggestions also.

Sir, today, the State of West Bengal is considered a powersurplus State. The Ministry of Power's audit ranked the State of West Bengal as 2nd in an all-India ranking of power distribution companies. The State has been awarded a high rating for good operational and financial performance by the Power Finance Corporation. The West Bengal State Transmission Company Limited has recently won the 'IPPAI Power Award 2013' for Best Performing State Load Dispatch Centre in the Eastern Region. The State transmission company was also adjudged the Best Performing Transmission Company in India at the Power Line Awards, 2012.

Now, I come to the issue of generation. The State of West Bengal has a total installed capacity of 5,579 MW. In addition, the Kolkata Electricity Supply Company Limited has installed capacity of 1,225 MW. The State has been allocated around 1,300 MW from the Central Public Undertakings. Power is also available through power swapping arrangements. On account of expansion of rural electrification and rapid growth of small, medium and cottage industries, it is estimated that the demand for power will increase two-fold in the next ten years. Conscious of the same, the State Government is in the process of setting up new power plants to meet this growing demand. Three projects at Sagardighi and Bandel will be commissioned within the coming year and twelve new projects have been planned in the long term. The State Government, in coordination with the NTPC, has taken a proactive role in setting up a critical power plant at Katwa.

On the power transmission front, the West Bengal State Electricity Transmission Company is a self-financed company and does not depend on the State Government for its maintenance and upgradation programmes. The State Electricity Transmission Company had pegged its total capital expenditure at ₹ 589 crores for the year 2013-14 and at ₹ 916 crores for 2014-15. Major network upgradation to achieve redundancy and system reliability is also being taken up by the State.

Coming to distribution, energy distributed in West Bengal has seen a 19.3 per cent increase between 2010-11 and 2013-14. A distribution network augmentation plan for the 12th Plan period amounting to ₹ 11,195 crores is under implementation. The West Bengal State Electricity Distribution Company Limited is taking concerted steps towards modernizing the existing power system, reducing technical and commercial losses, prompt disposal of applications for new service connections, participation of consumers in Parisheba Melas, which is a unique feature here, for extending better services and fast disposal of public grievances.

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

Rural electrification work is in full swing under various programmes like Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana, West Bengal Rural Electrification Programme, Special Backward Regions Grant Fund and with funds from the Sunderbans Development Board and the World Bank. It is expected that the work of Special Backward Regions Grant Fund in eleven districts would be completed by 2014-15. Ninety-five of BPL households in the State will have electric connections by the end of 2014-15. The remaining five per cent BPL households in seven districts are expected to be covered within 2015-16. Electrification work in these seven districts will be taken up under the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. The Government of West Bengal has still not received funds from the Government of India for this scheme, even though more than two years have passed since the commencement of the 12th Plan Period. Sir, the State Government has been proactive in leveraging renewable resources of energy. The West Bengal Electricity Regulatory Commission has fixed Renewable Purchase Obligations for Distribution Utilities at four per cent of their total quantum of distributed electricity during 2013-14 which will increase to ten per cent of total consumption in five years. New Town-Rajarhat area under jurisdiction of New Town Kolkata Development Authority has been declared a 'Solar City' with the objective of consuming ten per cent of its electricity from renewable sources and for adopting energy efficiency measures. The Government is in the process of institutionalizing incentives for promoting renewable energy sources. A ten per cent deduction shall be available in building plan sanction cost and property tax for buildings that install roof-top solar power plants in the Newtown Kolkata Development Authority area. Howrah Municipal Corporation and Madhyamgram Municipality are also in the process of implementing a 'Solar City' programme. Significant progress has also been made in generation of electricity from rice husk. Till now, 134 megawatt of power is being generated in the State in different establishments, mostly for captive use, using this technology.

Electrification of Sagar Island in the Sunderbans is underway. Grid Power to Sagar Island has been extended by crossing the Muriganga river through towers and setting up of sub-station there. This is nothing short of a technological marvel. Household electrification work at the Island has started with World Bank funding and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, through you, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that West Bengal is mainly dependent on coal for power generation. The quality of coal received from the Central Public Sector mining companies is steadily declining and the percentage of ash often rises to more than fifty per cent. The price of coal has also increased by over forty-three per cent from 2011-12. Sir, the Coal Minister is here. Recently, in a Press conference he said that the country has just two

days of coal stocks left. However, later on, the Coal India Ltd. said that they had adequate stock and they were supplying to all the NTPCs in the country. So, we are in confusion as to what is correct here. Maybe, some clarification would be coming here in this regard. We request that efforts towards creating a Coal Regulatory Authority be expedited so that such dilemmas are not there in future.

We urge the Minister to act on West Bengal's demand for increased allocation of hydro power from Bhutan and the Subansiri project in Arunachal Pradesh. West Bengal is at a disadvantage in harnessing solar energy because of its geographical location and low cost-benefit ratio. We suggest creation of a new Central policy to assist States located in low-radiation areas in leveraging solar energy.

Coming to the macro points, I would now like to address some larger issues in the Indian power sector. (*Time-bell rings*) The Compounded Annual Growth in generation of power is around 7.4 per cent. Most of the capacity enhancement has been in coal-based power plants. Our coal production has, however, lagged the increase in generation capacity. Coal imports have increased from 21 million tonnes to a staggering 171 million tonnes in the last decade. They are expected to rise up to 250 million tonnes.

I would now like to make a few humble suggestions, Sir. First, the vacancies in Coal India Limited must be filled at the earliest. The position of the CMD has been lying vacant for the past few months. Secondly, the processes of obtaining Environmental and Forest Clearances must be simplified and streamlined. Thirdly, existing mines should be allowed to increase the output by 25 per cent. Fourthly and finally, we had urged during the discussion on the Railway Budget that the eastern leg of the freight corridor is very important for coal supply and must be expedited.

Sir, on the distribution front, the losses of distribution utilities have increased by five times and their debt has increased by three times in the last seven years. According to the Power Finance Corporation, the combined debt of discoms nationwide is at around 4.7 per cent of the nation's GDP and their losses are 0.7 per cent of the GDP. These numbers are alarming. We face a problem of inefficient tariff structures where domestic and agricultural users who account for 47 per cent of total electricity users are cross subsidized anywhere between 25 to 71 percent. This is at the cost of industrial and commercial users. States like Kerala and West Bengal have led the way in covering the cost of power supply without the infusion of subsidies. (*Time-bell rings*) Sir, I will take just one minute.

The implementation of the Restructured Accelerated Power Development and Reforms Programme has fallen behind target due to delays in implementation of IT and Data Management reforms, poor metering in distribution transformers and poor metering for bulk users. There is a lack of data on actual extent of losses. I would

[Shri Md. Nadimul Haque]

like to suggest that the coverage of this programme be expanded to all towns with a population of 30,000 and to peripheral town areas.

Lastly, the Planning Commission has recommended a ratio of 1:1 to be maintained for investment in generation *vis-à-vis* investment in transmission and distribution whereas the current ratio is 2:1. We need increased investment in this, Sir. I would like to advise the Minister against falling prey to the FDI bandwagon in this regard as we would like to augment domestic investment in this regard. Thank you, Sir.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर के कार्यकरण के ऊपर इस बात से चर्चा शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि—

" अँधेरे में आ गए हैं हम,
यहाँ जवाँ जिन्दगी की,
जिन्दगी को ढूँढ़ते हुए,
गीत गा रहे हैं हम आज,
बिजली की रोशनी को ढूँढ़ते हुए।"

बिजली की रोशनी को ढूँढ़ते हुए आज गाँव, गँवई और शहर गीत गा रहे हैं। बहुत सारे शहर ऐसे हैं, जहाँ पर 24-24 घंटे के बाद बिजली दिखाई पड़ती है। आप गाँव, गँवई में जाकर देखिए, चाहे वह कृषि का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे वह शिक्षा का क्षेत्र हो, चाहे स्वास्थ्य का क्षेत्र हो, हर जगह बिजली की आवश्यकता है। जिन्दगी में आवश्यक आवश्यकताओं को बिजली से जोड़ा गया है। इसलिए मैं राष्ट्रीय ईंधन नीति बनाने की ओर मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि बिजली की वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से ही उद्योग चलते हैं और इसके माध्यम से ही किसी राज्य का विकास हो पाता है। बहुत सारे राज्य ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में आपकी रिपोर्ट में विवरण दिया गया है। अगर उन पर चर्चा करूँ, तो बहुत समय लगेगा, लेकिन मुझे बहुत कम समय दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं कम समय में ही आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव किया जाता है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में या उससे पहले जब आपकी सरकार थी, चाहे जिसकी भी सरकार रही हो, जो गरीब स्टेट है, जहाँ पर उद्योग नहीं हैं, अगर वहाँ उद्योग नहीं चलने का कोई सबसे बड़ा कारण है, तो वह है बिजली की, पावर की समस्या। आज आप हमारे बिहार को देख लीजिए। किस प्रकार से हमारे बिहार में उद्योग नहीं चल पाते हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ बिजली की कमी है। हमारे यहाँ बिहार में जो पावर प्लांट्स हैं, जैसे मुजफ्फरपुर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन में दो यूनिट्स हैं। 1978 में इसका शिलान्यास किया गया था और 1985 में 110 मेगावाट का एक यूनिट चालू हुआ था, फिर 2003 में वह बंद हो गया। 2005 में जब नीतीश कुमार जी मुख्य मंत्री बने, तो पुनः 2006 में उस थर्मल पावर से धुआँ आना शुरू हुआ और मुजफ्फरपुर में 110-110 मेगावाट के दो यूनिट्स चालू हुए। मैं खास कर इसकी ओर इशारा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं मुजफ्फरपुर से ही आता हूँ। मैं यहाँ पर देख रहा हूँ कि इस थर्मल पावर से प्रदूषण भी होता है। मुजफ्फरपुर विश्व प्रसिद्ध लीची के लिए जाना जाता है। जहाँ पर यह थर्मल पावर प्लांट है, उसके अगल-बगल बहुत सारे लीची के बागान थे। इसकी चिमनी से

जो धुआँ निकलता है या जो छाई निकलती है, उसने इन बागानों को बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित किया है। लीची का समय पर ठीक से न पकना और लीची बरबाद हो जाना, यह थर्मल पावर प्लांट के लगने से हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे निवेदन करूँगा कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान देते हुए यह देखें कि उस प्रदूषण को किस प्रकार से दूर किया जा सकता है। उसके बगल में एक जलकर है, जिसमें मछली का विकास होता था, वह उसकी छाई के कारण उस प्रदूषण से पूरा भर गया। उस छाई के कारण, इसके भर जाने के कारण इसके अगल-बगल के हजारों मछुआरे आज भुखमरी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। उसके बगल में बूढ़ी गंडक है। जब बूढ़ी गंडक में उसकी छाई जाती है, तो समय-समय पर वहां की मछलियाँ उबल जाती हैं। इस पर भी मैं आपसे ध्यान देने के लिए कहूँगा। वहीं बाढ़ है, कहलगांव है, जहां पर 210 यूनिट का प्लांट है और मैथन हाइड्रो पावर प्लांट भी है। बाढ़ में, जहां पर 600 मेगावाट का प्लांट है, वहां पर कोल लिंकिंग की समस्या है। वहां पर कोयला ठीक से नहीं दिया जाता है। उसी प्रकार से बरौनी थर्मल पावर प्लांट और मुजफ्फरपुर थर्मल पावर प्लांट में शुद्ध कोयला नहीं जा पाता है, वहां पत्थर कोयला दिया जाता है। यह कोयला थर्मल पावर प्लांट के सिस्टम को खराब कर देता है, जिससे बार-बार वह खराब होता रहता है। वहां पर अच्छे कोयले की सप्लाई हो, इसकी ओर आप जरूर ध्यान दें, ताकि बिहार में बिजली की सप्लाई सही रूप से हो सके। इसके लिए वहां पर कोयले की दिक्कत न हो।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे विशेष रूप से कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। सुदूर देहातों में, जहां पर आप थर्मल पावर के द्वारा बिजली नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं, वहां सौर-ऊर्जा की व्यवस्था भी की जा सकती है। हमारे बिहार में सौर-ऊर्जा का बहुत स्कोप है, पवन ऊर्जा का स्कोप है, पन-बिजली का स्कोप है। इसके अतिरिक्त यूरेनियम के माध्यम से परमाणु बिजली का स्कोप है। इथेनॉल के माध्यम से भी आप वहां बिजली का विकास कर सकते हैं। आप इथेनॉल के लिए हमें परमिशन दीजिए, हमारे यहां बहुत सी चीनी मिलें हैं, जिनसे इथेनॉल निकलता है। इससे भी हम ईंधन और ऊर्जा पैदा कर सकते हैं, इसलिए इसकी ओर भी आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अभी हमारे बसपा के एक साथी, श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी जी एससी/एसटी के सम्बन्ध में बोल रहे थे। आप अपनी एनुअल रिपोर्ट 2013-14 के चैप्टर 33.6 में देखिए कि किस प्रकार से ओबीसी और एससी/एसटी कैटेगरी के लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया गया है। इसमें लिखा है, "An SC/ST Cell has been functioning in the Ministry since the early nineties under the direct control of the Deputy Secretary (Administration) who is also the Liaison Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. SC/ST Cell also assists the Liaison Officer for OBCs."

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपसे मांग करता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लिए आपने सैल बनाया है, प्रकोष्ठ बनाया है, लेकिन अभी तक ओबीसी प्रकोष्ठ नहीं बनाया गया है, उसको आपने एससी/एसटी के साथ जोड़ दिया है। ओबीसी के सम्पूर्ण विकास के लिए मैं आपसे एक अलग सैल बनाने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

हर क्षेत्र में ओबीसी के साथ अन्याय किया जाता है। डा. अम्बेडकर, लोहिया एवं कर्पूरी जी का जो मत था, वही मत आपकी तरफ चल गया और इसी मत से आपकी सरकार बनी है। यह मत उन्हीं ओबीसी एवं एससी/एसटी का नेतृत्व करता था।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, अभी दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

[डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी]

आपकी एनुअल रिपोर्ट में कैटेगरीवाइज़ जो टेबल बनाई गई है, इसमें देखा जा सकता है कि इन वर्गों के साथ किस प्रकार से अन्याय हुआ है। मैं आपको केवल मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ पावर के आंकड़े पढ़कर सुना रहा हूँ। आप कैटेगरी 'ए' में देखिए, टोटल 59 कर्मचारियों में से ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जीरो है, उसमें एक भी कर्मचारी ओबीसी का नहीं है, हालांकि उसमें शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कर्मचारी हैं।

फिर आप कैटेगरी 'बी' में देख लीजिए। 125% कर्मचारियों में से केवल 12% कर्मचारी ही ओबीसी के हैं, जबकि 27% का आरक्षण ओबीसी के लिए किया गया है। आप बताइए कि इसमें 27% आरक्षण के अनुसार ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों का चयन क्यों नहीं हुआ? इसके बाद आप कैटेगरी 'सी' में देख लीजिए, उसमें 12.9% ओबीसी के कर्मचारी हैं। फिर आप कैटेगरी 'सी' (एमटीएस) में देख लीजिए, वहां भी ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या जीरो है।

इसके बाद आप वेल्फेयर ऑफ माइनोंरिटीज़ में सीईए में देखिए। इसमें कैटेगरी 'ए' में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 4.4%, कैटेगरी 'बी' में 1.1%, कैटेगरी 'सी' में 9.2% और कैटेगरी 'सी' (एमटीएस) में 1.2% है, यानी इसमें भी ओबीसी के लिए दिया गया 27% आरक्षण कहीं नजर नहीं आ रहा है।

इसके बाद आप पीएओ में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या देख लीजिए। इसमें कैटेगरी 'बी' में ओबीसी के कर्मचारियों की संख्या 7% है और कैटेगरी 'सी' में 21% है, सिर्फ यहीं पर 20% का आंकड़ा पार हुआ है, लेकिन फिर भी वह 27% तक नहीं पहुंचा है।

इसके बाद आप एनटीपीसी के आंकड़े देखिए। एनटीपीसी में ओबीसी कर्मचारियों की संख्या किसी कैटेगरी में 15% है और किसी में 14% है। पावर ग्रिड में भी वही हाल है।

मंत्री महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक विशेष बात की ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा। आप बहुत युवा और काम करने वाले मंत्री हैं। मैं आपको यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो नीति बनने जा रही है, तो उसमें जिस प्रकार से हमारे बिहार में कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक मिनट, सर।

जिस प्रकार से कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी, माननीय लालू यादव जी और नीतीश कुमार जी ने, जो व्यक्ति कैटेगरी फुलफिल नहीं कर रहे थे, तो गांधी मैदान में वैसे लोगों का सर्टिफिकेट देख कर उनको आरक्षण देने का काम किया था और आरक्षण के अनुसार काम किया था तथा उन गरीब-गुरबा लोगों की डायरेक्ट बहाली की थी, तो उसी प्रकार से मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि जो इस वर्ग के लोग कैटेगरी फुलफिल करते हैं, क्या आप उन्हें दिल्ली के रामलीला मैदान में खड़ा करा करके उनको नौकरी देने का और इसमें जगह भरने का काम करेंगे? मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): बहुत बढ़िया। Thank you very much.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: मंत्री महोदय, अंत में मैं सिर्फ एक बात कहना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर): हो गया। बहुत सी बातें हैं, परन्तु...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: सर, मैं अंत में सिर्फ यही बात कहना चाहूँगा कि—

"सिर्फ हंगामा खड़ा करना मेरा मकसद नहीं है,
ऊर्जा स्रोत से इस देश की सूरत बदलनी चाहिए।
आप करें या ये करें चाहे मैं करूँ,
हर घर में बिजली की रोशनी पहुँचनी चाहिए ॥"

जय हिन्द, जय भारत।

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I am very happy to participate in the Discussion on the Working of the Power Ministry. Sir, this is my maiden speech. I gratefully and heartily thank Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for giving me this opportunity to serve the people. I would not have dreamed to come to this august House having born in a remote village without the generous graciousness of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Amma is not only generous to me, she is also generous to the whole of Tamil people and kind towards all Indians. That is why Amma had a landslide victory in the recent Lok Sabha election. Nothing more is required than to celebrate Amma's kindness and generosity. I bow my head once again to Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

I come from a remote village, named Adhimathyanur of Coimbatore district in Tamil Nadu, on the foothill of Western Ghats. Sir, I completed my school studies in a rural school by walking daily up and down 16 kilometres. Now I am sad as a villager because more than 35 per cent, *i.e.* nearly 300 millions of Indians do not have electricity supply to their houses. Particularly, more than 47 per cent of rural houses do not have electricity. In the modern days, economic empowerment means access to electricity. Without energy we are powerless. Economic productivity and wellbeing are linked to the usage of electricity. There is no comfortable life without electricity, let it be employment, agriculture, household, travelling, industry, health, etc. Every part of life is linked to electricity. India has an installed capacity of 249.5 gigawatts. This is only 4.8 per cent of the world's share. The quality and quantity of supply of power is still a dream in India. One-thirds of the rural India does not have access to electricity and six per cent of urban poor do not have access to power. The per capita domestic consumption of electricity in India is only 96 units in rural areas and 288 units in the urban India. This measure indicates the difference of poverty line between rural and urban people. The world per capita consumption is 2,600 units, and in Europe, it is 6,200 units. India is the fourth largest consumer of electricity after the USA, China and Russia. But we suffer a large shortage of generation. Of the 1.4 billion people without electricity in the world, 300 millions are in India. This is a very sad state of affair. The then legendary Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar MGR, in 1979, implemented a scheme called "Kudisaiku Oru Vilakku", meaning "One Lamp

[Shri A.K. Selvaraj]

for One Hut", free of charge. Following Puratchi Thalaivar MGR's policies, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma extended the free supply of power for people living under BPL for the free usage of electrical appliances like mixer, grinder and fan. These facilities are required for a comfortable life which poor men cannot afford. Now the Government of India is implementing the Scheme under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana for the purpose of rural electrification. One hundred per cent coverage has not been achieved so far under this scheme. But, in Tamil Nadu, there is no hut without electric supply due to Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's serious efforts. The Tamil Nadu Government supplies free electricity to farmers and weavers for the purpose of poverty eradication and improving agricultural productivity. During Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's Government, between 1991 and 1996, there was no power shortage, and there was an excess of 2,500 MW. Again, during Amma's 2001-06 period, the Government added 2,500 MW of energy to the Tamil Nadu grid and there was no power cut. But during 1996-2001 and 2006-2011 of DMK's Government, there was only a simple addition of 767 MW and there was a huge power cut. Because of the serious efforts put up by the hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, the State has become power-cut free and self-sufficient at present. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: He is talking about a power-cut free State. I have not seen a State like that.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Maiden speeches are not interrupted.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's Government in the last three years has added 2,798 MW of power to the Grid and made Tamil Nadu power-cut free. In Tamil Nadu, the Government is implementing the solar-powered Green Houses for BPL people and weavers.

Under the Vision 2023, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has planned an outlay of ₹ 15 lakh crores for the total development of Tamil Nadu. The total investment under the Vision 2023 for Energy Sector is ₹ 4,50,000 crores. Fifty-nine per cent energy is based on coal. So the Government should ensure quality coal and ensure speedy and dedicated delivery mechanisms to power plants.

To utilize the excess power in any corner of the country, there should be sufficient power transmission corridors. The UPA-I Government created hurdles in sanctioning environmental clearance in 2005 for the implementation of Pykara Ultimate Storage Hydro Electric Scheme in Tamil Nadu. This was caused by the ill will of the then Environment Minister. Then, the Tamil Nadu Government approached the hon. Supreme Court and got the necessary clearance. The then UPA-II Government refused to allot

transmission corridor under the influence of DMK when Tamil Nadu wanted to buy power from other States. This Government should ensure that the common man gets power at an affordable rate. For this, the Government should build more generation capacity of its own rather than encouraging private companies. The transmission loss in India is 24 per cent, that is, one-fourth of the generation, whereas the transmission loss in Tamil Nadu is about 15 per cent only. This has been achieved by efficient billing, digital metering and improving transmission and distribution networks.

The present hon. Power Minister has praised the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government for efficiently governing the power situation during the acute shortage period under the able leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. If the Union Government can reduce the transmission loss from 15 per cent to 24 per cent, then, there will be a saving of 9 per cent. This will amount to a saving of 13,500 MW of the generated power out of 1,50,000 MW. The cost of 13,500 MW is enormous. To produce 13,500 MW power, the capital expense will be ₹ 80,000 crores. Further, the interlinking of rivers will offer great potential for addition of hydro power generation. This will also increase food productivity with less usage of electric power. More grain per drop of water is possible with interlinking of rivers. Development means increased industrial, economical, agricultural infrastructural developments. For this, India has to increase the power generation to more than 300 Gigawatts. Then only it is possible to achieve the goal. To improve the situation, the Government should speedily and efficiently implement necessary fundamentals for generation of power. Power alone can bring power to the country. So, I request the Government to engage the State Governments and bring about a revolution in the power generation sector. I request the Government to give special attention and extend cooperation to Tamil Nadu to fulfil the vision 2023 of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma's overall dream of development. The representation given by the hon. Chief Minister Amma to the hon. Prime Minister should be attended to at the earliest. These are: (1) Allocation of 15 per cent of the unallocated power completely to Tamil Nadu from the generating stations of the State such as Kudankulam Nuclear power plant units I and II, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Thermal Station II expansion, joint venture with Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Tuticorin and joint venture with NTPC at Vallur projects; (2) Creation of Green Energy Corridor; (3) A grant of ₹ 2,250 crores for evacuation of solar energy for transmission lines; (4) Commissioning of 765 KV line from Raichur in Karnataka to Sholapur in Maharashtra; and (5) 765 KV inter-regional transmission lines which have already been sanctioned by the Power Grid Corporation of India. These are Vemagiri (Andhra Pradesh) – Angul (Odisha), Narendra (Karnataka) – Kolhapur (Maharashtra), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) – Wardha (Maharashtra). To transport power from Chattisgarh to Pugalur in Tamil Nadu, high voltage direct current line of 6000 MW capacity needs to be taken up by the Power Grid Corporation urgently. (*Time-bell rings*).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time is over.

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: I would like to request the Government to spend more money on research, so that renewable energy is harvested effectively and efficiently. The Government should have 20 per cent surplus energy at all times so that the shortfall in hydro and wind energy generation can be equalled during adverse periods. Sir, according to Press reports, Tamil Nadu may lose out on 700 MW of power from Central power generation stations. The Power Grid Corporation of India Limited had earlier committed to provide a 1200 MW transmission corridor to Tamil Nadu in view of the acute power shortage in the State. Now there is a move to reallocate power to different States out of Tamil Nadu's share of 1,200 MW. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to stick to the original plan of allocation of 1200 MW of power to Tamil Nadu.

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

SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Sir, I am just finishing. I have come to the conclusion. I thank the hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity and also the hon. Members for patiently listening to me. I specially thank Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for her generous kindness in sending me to this august House. Thank you, Sir.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, मुझे भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहने का मौका मिला है। तो मैं चाहूंगा कि थोड़ी सी कृपा आप कर दें। माननीय ऊर्जा मंत्री जी को हमारी बड़ी शुभकामनाएं हैं, आपने बड़ा चैलेंज स्वीकार किया है। ऊर्जा और कोयला दोनों मंत्रालय आपके पास हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर): यू.पी. में तो आप सरप्लस हैं इसीलिए आप थे न वहां पर।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ईश्वर करे आप सफल हों। तीन लाइनों के साथ-"कि अंधेरे में जो बैठे हैं जरा उन पर भी नजर डालो, अरे ओ रोशनी वालो!"

श्रीमन्, जब मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री था, इस कन्ट्री में पावर रिफॉर्मर्स शुरू हुए थे। माननीय अटल जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। अटल जी ने सारे ऊर्जा मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन बुलाया था और अटल जी पर्सनली चाहते थे कि पावर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म का कोई फायदा हो। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस सब्जेक्ट को नेशनल सब्जेक्ट क्यों नहीं बनाया जाता? state का इश्यू होने के कारण तमाम राज्य चुनाव के लिए मुफ्त बिजली की घोषणा कर देते हैं। राज्यों में बिजली का टैरिफ अलग-अलग है। बहुत से राज्य जनरेशन प्लांट इस कारण नहीं लगा पाते Escrow Guarantee की उनके पास कमी हो गई, क्योंकि उनके पावर कारपोरेशन की जितनी लिमिट थी, वह लिमिट पी.पी.ए. में कर चुके हैं। अब नए फाइनेंशियल क्लोजर कैसे हों जो वह लगाएंगे। Escrow Guarantee का प्रोविजन है, अगर Escrow Guarantee नहीं देंगे, तो बैंक फाइनेंशियल क्लोजर नहीं करेगा, लोन नहीं मिलेगा। इसी कारण यू.पी. में चार-पांच पावर प्लांट को आपने कोयले का लिंकेज नहीं दिया, Escrow Guarantee की कमी है। 4 नए पावर प्लांट यू.पी. में आना चाहते हैं लेकिन सिर्फ इस

कारण नहीं आ पा रहे हैं कि उनके सामने ये दोनों समस्याएं हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर विचार करिए। अगर आपने पावर रिफॉर्म की बात की, रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन आपने बना दिए। स्टेट के अलग बन गए, सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन अलग बैठ गया। यह तो एक तरीके से पावर सैक्टर में आपने एक थर्ड पार्टी बना दिया। उस समय कुमारमंगलम जी थे। उन्होंने बड़ा समझाया था कि अगर रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन बन जाएगा तो पावर सैक्टर पर कोई दबाव नहीं रहेगा। सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन ने, पीक ऑवर में अगर 49.7 hertz से नीचे हमारा लोड जाता है, तो हम जो बिजली लेंगे उन्होंने यू.आई. कर दिया। उन्होंने यू.आई. का हमसे पैसा ले लिया। आज आपके सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन के पास छः हजार करोड़ रूपए है। यह नियम है कि रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन जिन राज्यों से एक्स्ट्रा बिजली का पैसा लेगा, अगर आपने पीक ऑवर में हम पर फाइन लगाकर सात रूपए, बारह रूपए लिए और जिस राज्य से आपने हमको बिजली दी, उस राज्य को आपने तीन रूपए या चार रूपए दिए तो जो एक्स्ट्रा पैसा है, उस पैसे को आप उसी राज्य में बिजली के क्षेत्र में प्रगति करने के लिए देंगे। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उत्तर में बताएं कि सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन के पास जो छः हजार करोड़ रूपए पड़ा है, क्या सेंट्रल रेग्युलेटरी कमीशन उस रूपए को देगा? आपने नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड बनाया। बड़ी जोर से घोषणा हुई कि एक लाख करोड़ रूपए का भारत सरकार नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड बना रही है और जिन राज्यों की हालत अच्छी नहीं है, यह ठीक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश भी उसी में है, जहां बिजली का लाइन लॉस ज्यादा है। इसको चाहें आप थैफ्ट कह लो, करीब 60 हजार मेगावाट की प्रति वर्ष बिजली चोरी होती है, जिसको हम थैफ्ट में लेते हैं, करीब 40 परसेंट, 25 परसेंट। आपने ऑब्जेक्ट रखा कि 15 परसेंट आना चाहिए। नेशनल इलेक्ट्रिसिटी फंड का आपका पिछले वर्ष मात्र दो हजार करोड़ रूपया खर्च हुआ। क्यों नहीं आप अपनी गाइडलाइंस को ठीक करते हैं? जो राज्य रिफॉर्म कर चुके हैं, जो राज्य रिफॉर्म करके आगे बढ़ना चाहते हैं, उसमें हमारा उत्तर प्रदेश भी है, उन राज्यों की मदद आप क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आपने कहा कि फाइनेंशियल रिस्ट्रक्चरिंग प्लान बनाया है, एफ.आर.पी. के लिए आपने कहा। आपने कहा कि पावर कारपोरेशन के ऊपर जो भी लोन है, 50 परसेंट स्टेट बीयर कर लें, 25 परसेंट हम बीयर करेंगे और 25 परसेंट पावर कारपोरेशन बीयर करे। आप देख लीजिए 50 परसेंट उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार ने बीयर कर लिया। आपको मालूम है कि बैंक हमसे कितना ब्याज ले रहे हैं। साढ़े बारह परसेंट से कम कोई बैंक नहीं ले रहा है। आपका आर.ई.सी. और पी.एफ.सी. भी हमसे साढ़े बारह परसेंट ब्याज ले रहा है। करीब चार हजार से साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रूपए तो एक राज्य उत्तर प्रदेश बिजली के क्षेत्र में सालाना ब्याज दे रहा है। अगर हम चार हजार से साढ़े चार हजार करोड़ रूपए का ब्याज देंगे तो फिर पावर कारपोरेशन की क्या हालत होगी, ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में सुधार कहां से होगा। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना है, आपने कह दिया कि सब गांवों का हम विद्युतीकरण कराएंगे, लेकिन आपने दो शर्तें रख दी। एक तो यह कि escalation राज्य को तय करना होगा और राज्य ने अगर प्लान में और गांव बढ़ाए, तो उसका खर्च राज्य को bear करना पड़ेगा। आपने राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना के तहत यह शर्त लगा दी है। आज escalation बहुत तेजी से हो रहा है। आप सारे राज्यों को बैठाकर पूछ लीजिए कि ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना की क्या स्थिति है? राज्य इस योजना को implement क्यों नहीं कर पा रहे हैं? दरअसल आज कीमतें बढ़ती जा रही हैं, ठेकेदार काम छोड़कर भाग रहे हैं, जिस कारण गांवों का विद्युतीकरण नहीं हो पा रहा है। आप एपीडीआरपी योजना ले लीजिए जिसे आपने शहरी क्षेत्रों के विद्युतीकरण के लिए लागू किया है। आपने उनको सारा पैसा लोन के तौर पर दिया और कह दिया कि आप लाइन-लॉस 15 परसेंट कर लेंगे, तो हम इसे ग्रांट में बदल देंगे अन्यथा यह आपके ऊपर लोन बना रहेगा। ऐसा क्यों है?

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

श्रीमन्, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने एनईए बनाया है, तो राज्यों को जो आप एपीडीआरपी का पैसा दे रहे हैं, उस एपीडीआरपी के पैसे को आप लोन की जगह ग्रांट में convert क्यों नहीं कर देते? मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय इश्यू होना चाहिए। दरअसल, हमारे पास मांग और आपूर्ति में बहुत बड़ा अंतर है। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस अंतर को हम कैसे meet कर पाएँगे?

श्रीमन्, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी टोटल बिजली पैदा हो रही है, उससे दो-तीन गुना हमारी डिमांड है। अगर हम गांवों का विद्युतीकरण कर देंगे, तो सन् 2030 तक हमारी मांग 60 लाख मेगावाट तक पहुँच जाएगी। हम इतनी बिजली कहां से लाएँगे? आज हमारी क्या स्थिति है, क्या आपने कभी इस बारे में विचार किया है? श्रीमन्, इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में पहले ऊर्जा की खपत 60 परसेंट थी जिसे आप क्रॉस सब्सिडी से पूरा करते थे, आज वह 44.84 परसेंट रह गयी है। इसमें रेलवे भी शामिल है। श्रीमन्, Domestic sector की 22 परसेंट रह गयी, एग्रीकल्चर की 17 परसेंट और कॉमर्शियल सेक्टर में 9 परसेंट रह गयी है। अगर कॉमर्शियल और इंडस्ट्रियल दोनों सेक्टरों में आपकी खपत न बढ़ी तो फिर क्रॉस सब्सिडी कैसे होगी? मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि आखिर चाइना में इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में 60 परसेंट से ऊपर पावर खर्च हो रही है, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान में गिरकर 45 परसेंट आ गयी है, तो इसका असर हमारे इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर पर कहीं-न-कहीं तो आ रहा है। यह गिरावट क्यों हो रही है? अगर हम 8-9 रूपए यूनिट में इंडस्ट्रियल बिजली देंगे और फिर चाइना से compete करने की बात करेंगे, तो फिर कैसे compete कर पाएँगे? आज चाइना ने हिन्दुस्तान के बाजार पर पूरा कब्जा कर लिया है क्योंकि हमारे यहां लेबर कॉस्ट, बिजली की कॉस्ट और मैटीरियल कॉस्ट इतनी ज्यादा है कि हम जो भी चीज बनाते हैं, वह चाइना की कॉस्ट से ज्यादा बैठती है। श्रीमन्, चाइना तो इंडस्ट्रियल सेक्टर में बिजली को सब्सिडाइज कर रहा है, लेकिन हम वहां रेट बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इसलिए आपको कहीं-न-कहीं तो बैलेंस करना होगा। अगर हम चैक-बैलेंस के हिसाब से नहीं चले, तो पावर सेक्टर में disaster हो जाएगा।

श्रीमन्, मैं आज सुबह अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि सेंट्रल सेक्टर के थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस में मात्र 4 दिन का कोयला शेष रह गया है। यह न्यूज टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया के फ्रंट पेज पर दी हुई थी। आप कोल मंत्री हैं और जानते होंगे कि पूरे विश्व में सब से ज्यादा कोयला हिन्दुस्तान में है। इस देश में कोयले के बड़े-बड़े भंडार हैं, लेकिन हमें आस्ट्रेलिया से, साउथ अफ्रीका से कोयला लाना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि आपकी कोई कोल पॉलिसी नहीं है। पिछली बार कोल स्कैम को इतना बड़ा मान लिया गया कि जिन लोगों को कोयला दिया गया था, वे सब आज सीबीआई के अंतर्गत मुलज़िम बन गए हैं। आप कोई कोल पॉलिसी तय नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप बताएं कि हिन्दुस्तान में कौन-सी नई कोलरी खुल रही है। हमारे यहां तो धीरे-धीरे जो कोलरीज हैं, वे भी बन्द होती जा रही हैं। यहां हमारे पास बिहार, बंगाल, झारखंड और ओडिशा के साथी बैठे हुए हैं। इन सब राज्यों में कोल पॉलिसी न होने के कारण काम नहीं हो पा रहा है। श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में चार पावर स्टेशंस सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं लग पा रहे हैं क्योंकि आपने उनको कोल लिंकेज नहीं दिया है। हमारे आनपारा और ओवरा सब से महत्वपूर्ण पावर स्टेशंस हैं और हरदुआगंज का पावर स्टेशन दो दिन बंद रहा क्योंकि कोयला नहीं था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, हम पावर सेक्टर में रिफॉर्म की बात कर रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों एटोमिक

पावर के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई थी। एटोमिक पावर के चक्कर में हिन्दुस्तान की पार्लियामेंट में वह घटना हो गई, जो पहले कभी नहीं हुई थी। पार्लियामेंट में नोट भी लहरा दिए गए, लेकिन नतीजा क्या निकला? श्रीमन्, हिन्दुस्तान में जितनी टोटल पावर जनरेट होती है, उसमें से एटोमिक पावर सिर्फ 2 परसेंट होती है। हम करीब 44-45 परसेंट थर्मल से जनरेट कर रहे हैं, करीब 30 परसेंट हाइड्रो से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ 2 परसेंट एटोमिक से है। इस 2 परसेंट के लिए इतना बड़ा शोर हो गया, जैसे पता नहीं आगे क्या होगा? जैसे हम अमरीका से साइन कर लेंगे, तो हिन्दुस्तान की पावर शॉर्टेज खत्म हो जाएगी। उसमें क्या निकला? हम तो चाहेंगे कि आप उस पर भी अपना जवाब दीजिए। आप उनकी गलती को मत ओढ़िएगा, क्योंकि आजकल आपने यह फैशन बना लिया है कि जो इन्होंने किया, हम उसे ही ले रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि रेल किराया हमने बढ़ाया, यह आपने बढ़ाया हुआ था, फलां जो किया वह आपने किया हुआ था, डीजल पर आप दाम बढ़ा गए थे। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप अपने निर्णय लें, स्टेप्स लें। अगर आप कहीं अपने स्टेप्स पर नहीं आए, तो यह आगे बड़ा मुश्किल होगा। आप पावर सैक्टर के चेलेन्ज को स्वीकार करें।

सर, मैं आपसे उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंधित दो-तीन बातें कहूंगा, वैसे कहना तो बहुत था। मैं अपनी बात गाडगिल फार्मूला से शुरू करूंगा कि फोर्थ प्लान में गाडगिल फार्मूला बना कि कैसे राज्यों को सेंट्रल सैक्टर की बिजली दी जाएगी। आज यह बारहवां प्लान चल रहा है और फोर्थ प्लान के गाडगिल फार्मूले को आपने आज भी स्वीकार कर रखा है। क्यों नहीं आप इसको आबादी, क्षेत्रफल के हिसाब से तय करते हैं? क्या यह जरूरी है कि सन् 1928 में जो गाडगिल कह गए हों, वही 2028 में भी चलेगा? आप गाडगिल फार्मूला चेंज करिए। राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने आपको जो पत्र लिखे हैं, उन पत्रों के हिसाब से अगर आप नहीं आएं, तो पावर सैक्टर में कैसे काम होगा? हमारी 75 केवी की एक आनपारा-उन्नाव लाइन बंद है। बीच में वाइल्ड लाइफ फॉरेस्ट आ गया है। आपने नेशनल वाइल्ड लाइफ बोर्ड का गठन नहीं किया। यह एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट लाइन है। मैं आपसे एक बात कह देता हूँ कि आप जनरेशन में सफल हो सकते हैं, नुकसान नहीं है। आप ट्रांसमिशन में सफल हो सकते हैं, नुकसान नहीं है, लेकिन डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में जिस दिन सफल हो जाएंगे, उस दिन पावर सैक्टर अपने आप चमक जाएगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप खत्म करें।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे याद है, जब मैं ऊर्जा मंत्री था, श्रीनगर, विष्णुप्रयाग, दोनों इसलिए डिले हुए थे, क्योंकि वे वहां से ट्रांसमिशन लाइन मुरादाबाद तक नहीं ला पा रहे थे। उनके सामने प्रॉब्लम थी कि जो बिजली हम जनरेट करेंगे, वह बिजली ग्रिड में कैसे जाएगी। तो ऊर्जा मंत्री जी, यह जो हमारी आनपारा लाइन है इसको क्लीयर कर खत्म कर दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप खत्म कीजिए, बहुत हो गया।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि एनएचपीसी हिन्दुस्तान में एक इतना बड़ा हाइड्रो पावर जनरेट करने का पावर रखता है और आपने तो अरुणाचल को छुआ ही नहीं, जो अरुणाचल एक लाख मेगावाट पावर जनरेट कर सकता है। उत्तरांचल को आपने पूरा छुआ ही नहीं, हिमाचल में आपने आधा हिमाचल छुआ है। हमारे पास इतना बड़ा हिमालय है, इतना बड़ा पानी का स्रोत है, जहां से हम हाइड्रो पावर से सस्ती बिजली ले सकते हैं। चीन ने एक लाख मेगावाट का हाइड्रो पावर स्टेशन बनाया, जो काम कर रहा है। हमने पावर सैक्टर में एनएचपीसी, एनटीपीसी, आरईसी, पीएफसी इतने क्षेत्र खोल रखे हैं।

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ठीक है, सर । मैं खत्म करता हूँ । इन शब्दों के साथ माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे कहूंगा...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): नरेश जी, आप तो मंत्री रहे हैं । इतना बड़ा कॉम्प्लेक्स सब्जेक्ट है, आप तो एक घंटा और बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन समय कम है ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, बिल्कुल बोल सकते हैं, क्योंकि हमने इस पर बहुत साल काम किया है । ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी ऊर्जा मंत्री रहे हैं । ओडिशा के देव साहब वहां बैठे हैं, जिन्होंने सबसे पहले इसे देखा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप तो मंत्री थे, लेकिन अब तो हम आज के मंत्री जी को सुनेंगे ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम तो छोटे राज्य के थे, ये देश के हैं । तभी तो मैंने कहा कि इनको मेरी शुभकामनाएं हैं । पीयूष भाई के साथ हर्ष वर्धन जी को भी शुभकामनाएं हैं । व्यापारी समाज के हैं, आप सफल होना, असफल मत होना, बड़ी बेइज्जती होती है । मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि हर प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए एक अलग से मीटिंग बुलाते थे, लेकिन अब पता नहीं क्यों यह परंपरा खत्म हुई? इन लोगों ने जाकर खत्म की । अब तो मोदी जी खुद उत्तर प्रदेश से जीत कर आए हैं । प्रधान मंत्री जी का उत्तर प्रदेश से संबंध है, कलराज मिश्र जी भी बैठे हैं, बड़े पावरफुल हैं । राजनाथ सिंह जी बड़े पावरफुल हैं । यह अलग बात है कि प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी अपनी मर्जी का नहीं मिलेगा, लेकिन मैं इतना चाहता हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए अलग से मीटिंग बुलाएं । यह एक बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, 22 करोड़ की आबादी का और 1000 किलोमीटर लंबा प्रदेश है । उत्तर प्रदेश देश की राजनीति को एक दिशा देता है, कम-से-कम वहां की समस्याओं के लिए एक मीटिंग बुलाई जाए और हमारे प्रदेश की समस्याओं को देखते हुए उनको क्लीयर करें । मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश में पावर सैक्टर सफल हो गया, तो देश के अन्य पार्ट्स में जरूर सफल हो जाएगा । बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the first point I want to make is this. Though we are producing about 2.5 lakh megawatts of power, 47.5 per cent of our rural folk and 7 per cent of our urban folk do not have electricity. It works out to about 37.5 per cent of our population which is about 43-44 crore people. In spite of the great strides that we have made in the field of electricity, we lag very far behind in ensuring electricity to a big section of masses.

Secondly, similar inequality is there, as far as average availability of electricity to different States is concerned. It ranges from 120 KW/hr to 1,200 KW/hr. This inequality has to be brought down. I know certain States spend more, over and above the domestic use, on electricity for the industry and the agriculture. But, still, this inequality has to be brought down in a short time.

We have got an installed capacity of 2.5 lakh MW power. But we are able to

4.00 P.M.

achieve actual production of only 65 per cent of it. If we do research and if there is efficient handling of various machinery, we may be able to achieve 85 per cent, which is 20 per cent more. That means, about 45,000 to 50,000 MW electricity can be saved, using the installed capacity.

Then, Sir, there is more than 30 per cent transmission and distribution losses. If we are able to reduce it to half, we will be able to save 35,000 megawatts of electricity. So, together, we may be able to save about 75,000 to 80,000 megawatt of electricity, with the present installed capacity provided if we handle our equipments, machinery and workforce in a much better manner. I would like to request the hon. Minister, through you, to pay attention to this aspect very seriously.

We have got very good institutions, like, the NTPC, the National Power Grid Corporation, etc. There are many institutions like these. We have got very good public sector institutions at the national level. But in many States the State Electricity Boards are not up to the mark. Some of them are in a very bad condition. Certainly we have to improve these Boards. We have to take carefully assess to what extent we can achieve our goal by improving the public sector institutions. I am saying so because during the last one decade or more we have been giving more stress to the development of the private sector. I am not against the private sector. Let them thrive. But what we are seeing is that even in the city of Delhi, which is our showpiece to the world, the way in which electricity is being transmitted and distributed is not satisfactory. It was a political issue during the last elections. Various political parties complained that there was gross corruption and mismanagement. A lot of money was collected by the DISCOMS, than what was due to them.

If you look at the functioning of the private sector, particularly in the matter of distribution, we will find that they are concentrating more on urban areas, not on rural areas. So, if you want to fully electrify the rural areas, privatization would not help much. So, what I would suggest is — I am not against privatization — that while privatizing or while encouraging private companies, what we have to ensure is that corruption is not there, mismanagement is not there and a lot of wastage is also not there.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

In this connection — even though it is not connected to the electricity — I would say that in the name of improving the production of electricity, the NDA Government as well as the UPA Government had given a lot of coal fields to the private sector. If you take a stock of the coal blocks given during the last one or two decades to the

[Shri C.P. Narayanan]

private sector — how many of them are producing, how many of them have started using those blocks, not for production, but in the preparation for their production — we find that very few of them have done that. I would request the Minister, through you, to make a serious assessment of the way those coal blocks have been made use of by the private sector. If they are not using them, take back those coal blocks. I am saying this because on last Friday when we had a discussion in this connection, there was a demand that we should improve import of coal. I am not against import of coal. We have got huge stock of coal in our coal blocks. But our coal has got one drawback. There is about 40 per cent of the ash content in coal stock. We do not have to just keep it away and import clean coal from Australia and other countries. This is our national wealth. We have to develop our research in this field. We have to improve our efficient handling of solar Energy in this field, so that we can make use of our national wealth to our advantage. If this is to be done, two things have to be kept in mind. One, the Coal India Ltd. is doing yeoman's service. It has to be improved. It has to be given funds. It has to be given people at the helm of affairs and also at the lower levels, so that efficient management and efficient exploitation of our coal fields is possible. Such coal stock can be made use of for increasing our production.

Sir, another point is research, not only in this but also in other fields whether it is in the hydel or thermal or solar or atomic or wind. Whatever field it is, we should not be satisfied having achieved certain levels. We have to improve our efficiency and also improve our knowledge in this field. For that, continuously we have to have research in this field. What I have been told by some friends working in our research institutions is that for the last two decades, we have been giving scant attention to research in our country, particularly, in the field of electricity. (*Time-bell rings*) So, I would request the Minister, through you, that research has to be improved.

Sir, there are two more points. One is regarding solar power. As regards the solar power, I find so much has been mentioned about the Gujarat model where various things have been done. I do not want to go into the details. What I want to suggest is that if we make a project in the next two, three years, we should see that 20 to 30 million households have their own solar power production. To an extent, that is being done in Tamil Nadu and in some other States also. Even if it is only five or six units produced every day by every household and if there are 20 million households, that means 120 million units will be produced every day. They can use it. We have to make arrangements so that the State Electricity Boards will be able to purchase it. What I am saying is that by such decentralized production, a corporative production, we will be able to increase our solar power production in a big way. I am not saying that projects involving vast areas should be avoided. But, along with that, concentrate on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now conclude.

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Yes, Sir, I am concluding. Finally, Sir, there are two things. One is that the Government should give equal level-playing fields for private sector as well as the public sector. We have so far been giving the public sector the pride of place. But my fear is that that is not being done now, particularly, when we read various news items in recent days. That is one thing. So, more attention has to be paid to the public sector, particularly, the well functioning public sector units.

Then, there is one more point the environmental problem. In connection with electricity production. I am suggesting only one point. When we are having new thermal stations, particularly the bigger ones, have it at the pithead itself so that we can avoid the transportation problem as well as the contamination and a lot of other wastage of production is at the pitheads, we may be able to control pollution in a much better way than when production is done all over the country. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now Shri Baishnab Parida. I hope you know your time. You have six minutes.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, after Independence, the Electricity Act came into existence in 1948. At that time, we were producing only a few hundred megawatts. Today, we are producing more than 2 lakh megawatts annually. Till now, one-fourth of our population does not get electricity. The villages which are electrified, most of them don't get electricity for more than eight or ten hours, even, sometimes, lesser.

Access to electricity is one of the chief prerequisites for economic development. Once Lenin, the founder of ex-Soviet Union was asked, 'What is communism?' He said, "Power to Soviets and electricity is communism." That means, power to the people and electricity, both, would develop the society and bring prosperity.

To provide electricity at an affordable rate to all citizens should be the topmost priority. Power deficit is a major problem for our country. There is a shortage of 32,428 million units. How are we going to solve this problem ? Apart from producing energy from thermal power plants, we should lay stress on clean renewable energy. We can harness huge solar energy which is available in our country in plenty. The Central Government should come forward to promote wind energy also. Nuclear energy is another source of power in the modern world. The world is now getting 17 per cent power from nuclear energy, whereas, in India, we get only 4 per cent of our total power generation from it. In this case, we have to develop the technology and obtain materials, *i.e.*, uranium, which is required for nuclear energy. We mainly depend on coal to produce electricity. We have to develop coal blocks. The quality of Indian coal

[Shri Baishnab Parida]

is slightly low. It also pollutes the environment. If speedy implementation of hydro electricity projects is ensured by the Government, it would be a great service to the nation, and there are certain States where we can produce ample amount of clean energy from hydroelectric power plants. The hurdles in the field of coal production should be removed by the Government by enacting special laws. Captive plants to industries should also be provided, and, for that, coal is necessary. In our State, Odisha, plenty of coal is available. If the Central Government can help us, we can produce so much of electricity that we can even provide it to other States also.

But, due to many problems, the coal blocks get blocked. Many of the plants in Odisha are not functional too. This transmission system is so old. Many of my friends here have mentioned that up to 23 per cent losses occurred due to the old methods of transmission and that unless and until the Government reduced thefts in distribution, we cannot make the power sector economically viable. Odisha was the first State in India that introduced reforms in the electricity sector, and thanks to Shri Biju Patnaik, who took a bold step at that time, now Odisha has reduced its transmission losses. Earlier, there were 50 per cent transmission losses; we have reduced it to 23 per cent. We are now planning to reduce it further to 12 per cent if the Central Government helps us. We have to use technology to reduce thefts.

Sir, we are transmitting electricity at a very low voltage in rural areas. The lower the voltage, the higher the transmission losses. The Power Ministry must try to convert low transmission lines to high transmission lines. Modernization schemes for old plants should be taken up immediately by the NTPC and the State Electricity Boards. The Central Electricity Authority has set a target of one lakh megawatts of additional power generation during the 12th Five Year Plan. At present, the NTPC, the largest electricity producing unit in our country, is producing only 43,00 MW of power, but it is facing acute problem in getting coal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: This problem in getting coal should be immediately resolved. Thanks to the Government, both the portfolios of Power and Coal have been given to a dynamic Minister, and he must utilize his energy and innovative ideas to generate more electricity and fulfil the desires of our countrymen.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, in 2005, the Government had planned to establish some mega power projects in our country. There are two-three such mega power projects that had started generating power in the country. Odisha has fortunately got

one such power plant. But the Government is not paying sufficient attention towards making these units generate power and completing work on others. For that you need to allot some money and show some interest in them. That would solve many of the problems that we are facing now.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; Paridaji, please conclude now.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, just one more minute.

Then, Sir, these projects should be cleared, land must be allotted and NOC must be issued to them in time. I request the Minister to remodel these projects. There should be a pit-head generation on the sea-coast. That would solve many of our problems.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, please conclude.

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: Sir, thank you very much for giving me time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; your time is, five minutes.

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Energy Minister and the NDA Government for taking major initiatives to give a big push to India's Power Capacity Addition Programme by putting up 4000 MW Ultra-Mega projects for bidding in its first year of office. The proposals of the Ministry, like encouragement of new and renewable energy, solar and wind energy and development of transmission and distribution sectors are welcome. This will go a long way in ensuring 24x7 power to all.

Sir, India got Independence in the year 1947. In 1948, the Electricity Act came into existence. In 1948, the Electricity Act came into existence. At that time, the power generation was just in three digits, in hundred megawatts only. Now we are generating 2 lakh plus megawatts. After nearly 67 years, it is very sad that the country still experiences peak shortage of 4.5 per cent (6,103 MWs) and energy deficit of 4.2 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Against the power demand of 1002,257 million units, the nation has only 9,59,829 million units. The shortage is of 42,428 million units. In some States, the power situation is even very worse — there is an acute shortage of power supply.

Sir, coming to Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, there is severe power crisis. First, coming to Andhra Pradesh, the power utilities in the State are facing an acute shortage of coal to service the thermal power projects. As against the requirement of 80,000 tonnes of coal every day, the State has 55,000 tonnes coal. For 1,760 MW, Dr. Narla Tatarao Thermal Power Station at Vijayawada required 30,000 tonnes of coal; 1,050

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

MW Rayalaseema Thermal Power Project, 15,000 tonnes and the Krishnapatnam Thermal Power Plant, 20,000 tonnes on a daily basis to ensure generation at full capacity. Hence, I request the hon. Minister to allot 80,000 tonnes of coal a day to meet the demand of thermal power plants in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, coming to Telangana, there is also severe crisis. If you want to increase hydel power in Telangana, you need to construct more and more dams which will be useful not only for irrigation but also for generating hydel power. As the time is limited, I want to mention one or two projects — Dummugudem Hydro Electric Project proposed at Bhadrachalam and the proposed hydro power station generates 368 MWs. So, I suggest the Government of India to help the State to complete this project.

The next point is, 13th Schedule of the AP Reorganisation Act mandates NTPC to set up 4,000 MW thermal power facility in the State of Telangana. It also mandates to provide coal linkages to this. But nothing has been done. The NTPC has to set it up within a time frame. Kakatiya Thermal Power Project has taken up its Phase III expansion plan of 16,00 MW. The feasibility study has already been completed. So, I request to complete this for the sake of farmers and also power. There are two more projects, that is, Sattupalli TPP with 600 MW and Ramagundam TPP with 1,320 MW. I request the hon. Minister to discuss providing coal linkages to these three plants and allot, at least, 700 million tonne capacity coal blocks so that they can start functioning.

Sir, I welcome the proposal of coal gasification process for generating power in Telangana region where left coal is there in coal mines. Sir, we have two gas-based power plants in Telangana — one at Shankarapalli with 1000 MW and the other at Karimnagar with 2,100 MW. Shankarapalli is going to be completed. I request the hon. Petroleum Minister, through you, to provide 4.62 MMSCMD to this plant. There is a deficit of 12 per cent. I request the Government to complete this also.

Regarding distribution reforms, sector losses led to heavy borrowing. Power sector debt reached to ₹3.5 trillion. Need of the hour is, India should consider switching to pre-payment metering system of electricity consumption as part of its sweeping power distribution reforms if it has to move towards growth trajectory. Pre-paid metering system is successful in Nigeria and could be replicated in India. Only then can it meet the goal set for itself to expand the access to electricity to all by 2019.

Coming to wind power energy potential of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States the States have potential to generate about 14,497 MW wind power against which the installed capacity is only 5,394 MW. To overcome this shortage of electricity, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh is encouraging its production from non-conventional sources, especially wind. But the division of Andhra Pradesh has left the States, Andhra

Pradesh as well as Telangana, in a bad financial state of affairs. Andhra Pradesh is running a financial deficit of ₹17,000 crores.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide special package/incentives for establishment of solar and wind power projects in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, or, declare a tax holiday for, at least, ten years for these projects. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Praful Patel - not present. Now, Ms. Anu Aga. You have five minutes.

MS. ANU AGA (Nominated): Sir, in comparison to the developed world's energy consumption of 15,000 units per person per year and China's 4,000 units per person per year, India is at just about 800 units. Even to catch up with our neighbour, China, we would need an additional capacity of 8,00,000 MW in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. Unless we are able to plan this mammoth target in less than ten years, our country will not be able to grow its GDP at the expected rate of above 8 per cent in the forthcoming years. In order to facilitate this, our country will need financial resources. We will need to spend about \$ 1.6 to 2 trillion of capital to fulfil this requirement, which is almost equal to the annual GDP of the country.

Then coming to fuel, the coal mining capacity of our country has to be increased fivefold from the current level to meet up with this demand. Over and above this, we will have to resort to importing coal, expected to rise to almost 500 million tons per annum from the current levels, putting severe pressure on our Current Account Deficit and currency evaluation. Though coalbased power plants may offer an immediate solution for our country, we must be cognisant of the fact that our coal reserves are only about 8 per cent of the known global reserves, whereas we have 17 per cent of the world's population. This, combined with the need for long-term energy security for our country, as also the impending threat of climate change, must encourage a higher mix of renewable energy beyond the current transition phase. We need policies that encourage the use of bio-mass, solar, wind and hybridised solutions. We will also need to enhance India-centric research and innovation in the area of renewable energy, with the Government taking the lead, by funding and connecting academia with industry.

Regarding land, I would like to say that we need to make acquisition of land efficient and at affordable prices, yet being fair to the rural farming community.

Then there is the issue of reduction of transmission and distribution losses. Owing to usage of old and inefficient technology and unabated malpractices, we still lose a substantial quantum of generated power from the distribution network indirectly elevating the cost of electricity in the hands of the consumer. We all know that transmission and distribution loss of this magnitude is a euphemism of outright theft.

[Ms. Anu Aga]

Then, I come to the issue of more realistic tariff structure. While the country spends ₹3.76 per unit for the electricity produced on a weighted average method, our gross recovery is still lagging at about ₹ 3.06 per unit. This mammoth deficit is being made good by indirect subsidies, creating a burden on the National Exchequer. If we are serious about substantial economic growth, we must address this core sector with alacrity. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anil Desai; you have seven minutes.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that the Power Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal, who hails from my State of Maharashtra, has assumed the responsibility to improve the situation of power in our country, and, accordingly, sizable provision is being made in the current Budget.

In the year 1997-98, when the country was poised to introduce reforms in the power sector, it began its journey with the enactment of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act. The primary objective of the power sector reforms and the enactment of Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act were to make electricity sector free from Government control by giving regulators the autonomy in deciding tariffs and undertaking activities to reduce transmission and commercial losses. The basic idea was to unbundle electricity functions of generation, transmission and distribution under the State Electricity Boards into separate entities with the aim of identifying problems in the distribution sector, and, bringing investment in the generation sector.

Sir, sixteen years have passed since the enactment of the Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act, and, now, we have around 27 regulators at the State and the Central levels overseeing the electricity business in their respective jurisdiction. The electricity consumption has grown from 0.78 lakh MW to more than 2.50 lakh MW and per capita consumption of the electricity has also gone up considerably.

Now, the question is: have we been successful in our mission to serve the consumers in ensuring reliable supply of electricity at an affordable price, and, at the same time, attract the desired investments by setting up regulators and granting them autonomy? We have a wide spectrum of consumers in all categories from public works to agriculture, and, from domestic to industry.

With the Electricity Act, 2003 in place, we need to strengthen the regulatory system, and, hence stricter checks will have to ensure at every level of generation, transmission and distribution of electricity to end-consumer.

Sir, in Maharashtra, most of the Districts still reel under darkness for 12 to 16 hours due to load-shedding. Though the Congress-led Government in the State of Maharashtra has, time and again, assured that they would make Maharashtra a power-surplus State, it has failed miserably, and, therefore, the Centre should look into the situation and the demands.

Sir, the power generation centres at Bhusawal, Khaparkheda, Vidarbha and Ratnagiri, the decade-old electricity thermal stations, are in bad shape. Collapsing of the grids thereby putting the entire State, Districts and the Talukas under the darkness has become a regular feature. Proper replacement by modernizing these plants is the need of the hour, otherwise, the requirement or the demand of power will never be met, and, ultimately, progress and development of the State would suffer.

The State Government says that load-shedding is being done, or, is imperative as people have developed the habit of electricity theft, and, also, as consumers do not pay their bills in time. According to them, this results in load-shedding in the State. What to speak of coal block scams in the State of Maharashtra, there is failure on the part of the Government of Maharashtra to control and check the affairs of *Mahanirmiti*, a Government-owned company generating electricity in the State. Apart from this, the Enron project in Maharashtra needs to be relooked and something should be done to see that it is put back on track.

Sir, my last point is about Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant at Ratnagiri. My Party, Shiv Sena, has, time and again, opposed this; yes, Ramdas Athawalaji's Party also opposed this, on various grounds. The main reason is that the nuclear power is the costliest out of all the alternatives that are available. Instead of going after the nuclear power, we should think of renewable energy, we should think of non-conventional energy like wind energy and solar energy, which is cheaper and which would definitely serve the purpose in times to come. We will have to resort to them. I hope that Piyush Goyalji would take interest as far as precarious condition of power in the State of Maharashtra is concerned, and would come out with good solutions not only for the State of Maharashtra but also for the entire country. Thank you.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, may I speak now ?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I called your name. ...(*Interruptions*)... Do you want to speak now ?

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Yes, Sir, if you permit me.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; all right. But remember, your time is only five minutes.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity. I am sorry and I apologize to you and the House for missing my turn. I thank you for now being permitted to speak. I also compliment my dear young friend Piyush Goyal. We are good friends from Mumbai for many years. I compliment him for the enthusiasm and the zeal with which he has set about discharging his responsibilities. I am sure he will always find the right support from people like me because I sincerely believe that the future of our country depends on our energy security. Power being a very important ingredient in the livelihood of all individuals, for the industrial development and the overall progress of our nation, I think it is important. A lot of our colleagues have spoken on various aspects. So, I don't want to go into it again and again. From 1991, when the reform process of power started in our country, the IPPs took off and, therefore, we saw a lot more capacity building up in the private sector also. But, unfortunately, while the generation side of the power reforms took off, the transmission and distribution of power did not keep pace with the generation of power. That is one of the main reasons why after so many years of reforms as well as the building up of huge capacities both by the public and the private sectors and by the State Electricity Boards, we have not yet been able to resolve the problems of power. In fact, it is sad that in a country as big as India — in a way we would like to dispel the notion that we are a thirdworld country or a developing country, and we should rightfully be calling us a developed country — power is something which is very, very core to what we would like to see as progress in our country. The power scenario cannot be sorted out by my friend Piyush Goyal sitting in Delhi. I think it requires a strong partnership between the Centre and the States. It is important because while the Central Government, through its PSUs, does produce power, but ultimately power is primarily produced by the States or by the IPPs. We have a lot of power being generated in pockets, but equitable distribution of power, the Pan India distribution of power, the concept for which the Power Grid Corporation was set up, the concept with which we want to see that power moves freely from may be Kashmir to Kanyakumari, from Imphal to Bhuj, I think, all that has to be achieved through a proper transmission grid, and that is principally, I think, where we have not yet been able to keep pace. Many a time we see power failure or tripping of power in some parts of the country. All this can be resolved if we have a strong power grid. I think Piyush Goyal would look into this objectively. It is something which we have to follow up very aggressively.

The other issue here is, we always hear about the shortage of coal. Somebody mentioned that he talked of two-day coal supply. Well, whatever the real situation may be, I do not want to go into that. On the same subject, the other day you mentioned that you had advised everybody to import coal. Importing coal is one part of the

solution. But is it an effective solution? Is it something which is available on tap? It is not available on tap. You can't import coal on demand. It is linked to long-term supply. You have to go for global tenders. Then you have to ship it into our country. Then from ports, you have to eventually take it to the power stations. It is a huge exercise; it is very cumbersome; and it is a major exercise.

I think if I have a little knowledge of the sector within India, I can tell you that it's not the question of Coal India's production of power alone. Yes, there is shortage of coal and the Coal India has not been able to produce as much coal as is required. But the issue relating to the coal, which is produced within India, its evacuation and transportation has not yet been resolved. That is one of the major reasons. If you actually see the pithead reserves of the Coal India or of various mines, I think you will get the answer that that coal, if really evacuated and transported on time, can reduce the time lag between the quantity of coal that is produced and the quantity that is eventually being consumed.

Having been in Government also for some time, I know for a fact that sincere efforts were made. There're some issues relating to evacuation of coal where some railway lines had to be added. Those railway lines could not be added for many years because environmental clearances did not come or land acquisition was an issue. For a country as big as India, if 2,000 km or 3,000 km of railway lines are required for more effective disbursement and evacuation of coal, I think we should look at it in a mission mode. If you really want to succeed, my friend, I would tell you to take this up and it will be truly something which you would be able to address in a very reasonable period of time at the limited cost rather than looking at a larger picture and achieving it after ten years with great difficulty. I think this is like a low-hanging fruit. If you look at it, this can be really taken up.

Today, look at the power projects. Majority of IPPs are up for sale.

Sir, give me one or two minutes more.

A large number of power projects today are available for sale. The fact is that the promoters have not been able to complete the projects on time for environmental reasons, for land acquisition reasons, for various other regulatory processes and to compound the problem, in between we had this big issue of coal mining. I don't know what the truth is, but the fact of the matter is that it has left such a problem for the entire power sector of the country. Today, it is like water is there, but you can't have a drop to drink. We have coal. It's an irony that our country, which has hundred years of proven coal reserves, has to import coal. And after thirty or forty years, we are not going to be needing coal, because thermal power plants all over the world will be on their way out and there will be alternative sources of energy whether it's wind

[Shri Praful Patel]

or solar or hydro or nuclear. My friends may be opposed to nuclear energy. But that apart, I am telling you that nuclear power is an option which the Government has to look at. There is no shortcut to it. There is no way of turning your back to it. The fact is that in an advanced country like France, 70-80 per cent of its entire power production comes from nuclear resources. There were some incidents. I am sure there are various ways now to redress these kinds of accidents which have taken place. It happened in Fukushima in Japan and Chernobyl in the USSR. But nuclear power is a very important option.

Sir, now I come to solar power. I don't know how much installed capacity we have. Yes, I think it is 2,000 mw now. But our mission is to reach 20,000 mw of solar power by 2020. Does the House know that not a single solar panel can be made within the country? Today, every solar panel is only assembled in India. The entire raw material and chip are imported. Bulk of it is imported from China and a very little quantity from Germany. If that is the situation, we must look at setting up integrated solar manufacturing PV cell units within the country. We had started this exercise with BHEL. You may continue with BHEL. You may continue to incentivise even the private sector. I am not into that issue. The issue is that the country which is aspiring...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I think I am making little sense.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are useful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am only helping the Government to solve the power problem of our country. We have blackout even in Parliament sometimes. While we speak, the lights go off.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must know that I have solar light in my house.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am saying that the solar light in your house is not made in India. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point I am making.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That should be researched.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am sure, Sir, coming from Kerala, you would like to make it in India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you please conclude now.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he is talking about *swadeshi* and I heartily welcome it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I also welcome it and fully support it.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, the *swadeshi jaagran* is their agenda. I am only enlightening them.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I have to manage time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, my limited issue here is that all the alternative sources of energy, including nuclear, should be examined and encouraged. There are various strong lobbies for and against. There are strong lobbies for and against even for hydro power. We see so many agitations taking place. But, a country, which is on the foothills of the Himalayas, right from Arunachal Pradesh till Kashmir, should not be so obsessed that hydro power cannot be produced in the country. There are projects which have come up. There will be more projects required in future. Even in Bhutan, where the hon. Prime Minister just visited, the entire hydro electricity programme is funded, supported and run by India. And we are buying the entire power from them. If Bhutan can be rich, or at least, whatever you can say, well off, due to the power that it produces and sells to India, why can't India itself produce the power and sell it to itself? That is why we have to create more and more sources of hydro power, solar power, wind power, etc. I am happy that in the last Budget, Nirmalaji has encouraged the accelerated depreciation which had been taken away. That is the result why, I think, if you see the statistics, in the last two years, wind power actually plummeted. Actually, nobody really looked at the issue. I also tried to make a lot of sense. Nobody even heard me then. But, I am happy that you have taken the initiative. I am not trying to go into partisan politics, but the fact is that we need all the alternative sources of energy in our country and I am happy that this is being looked into.

Sir, my final point is about the Fuel Supply Agreements, FSAs, for all the producers. Coal India simply has refused to sign any FSAs. Without a Fuel Supply Agreement, all the power producers have gone and signed PPAs with the State Electricity Boards. Those PPAs have become unbankable in the absence of an FSA being signed between Coal India and these IPPs. I am sure that the Minister is seized of these issues. These are legacy issues, but I am sure with his zeal and enthusiasm, he will be able to sort them out. Sir, I thank you once again for allowing me. Though lengthy, I hope I have made sense. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have one suggestion. First is rationalising coal supply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Singareni colliery which is in my district Khammam carries coal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: It transports to coal linkages as far as Gujarat. It's not rational. So, if you are able to rationalise your coal supply to the demand where it is required and you zonalise it, you will find that it will be more cost effective.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Second is regarding nonconventional energy. We need to bring solar energy in all the Government buildings, Zila Parishads, schools, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Dr. Natchiappan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: If the municipal plan sanctioned for this is beyond the prescribed amount, ensure that you have solar energy to external lightings such as gates, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Renukaji, please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Natchiappan, why don't you start? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I am very happy that I have been able to inspire her. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If all of you start speaking your ideas, then, I will be in trouble. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in ten years, he could not inspire them. In ten minutes, he has inspired them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Natchiappan. You have ten minutes.

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on 24th July, 1879, the first electric light was lit in Kolkata by a private company. And from 1947, we have grown from 1,343 megawatt electricity production to the level of 2,99,000 megawatt electricity production. It may be a smaller one, but in the world production, it is third after Japan and Russia. We are occupying 4.8 per cent of the total world production. We have got a lot of barriers. The State Electricity Boards in many States are mismanaged. They want to have popularity in the local area to have more votes. Therefore, they give it for free and in certain cases, they waste electricity and it does not go to proper persons. But, at the same time, Sir, the Act which was initiated in 1910 was a different one. In 1948, the Supply of Electricity Act was a different

one. In 2003, the Electricity Act was totally different from others. But, in-between, there was full construction of the production units by way of hydel power or thermal power or nuclear power or non-conventional power. It could produce a lot of energy throughout the world and throughout India more specifically. But, at the same time, the States are also participating very progressively in the production of electricity and its distribution. Also, they were happy to have their own electricity production units in various places. But, subsequently, electricity production in the States has to be carried on by the Central Government or the NPTC or Neyveli Lignite Corporation or those types of captive mines and others. They have to cooperate with the State Governments to produce electricity. Now, the present Government has the slogan, "Less Government, More Governance". Therefore, if you are really going to follow this slogan, then 46 per cent of the consumption by the industry has to be taken care of by the industry itself. We have to encourage the industry to come forward with their own investments or by way of captive generation system. Many of the sugar mills have captive generation system. Many of the other industries are coming forward with solar energy being produced for their own use. Many of the textile mills are coming forward with their own units. We have to encourage them like that because we have to cater to 19 per cent of the agriculturalists who are utilising electricity throughout India. More specifically in Tamil Nadu, it is full-fledged. Everywhere electricity is available, but, at the same time, electric cuts are also there. Similarly, Karnataka is now coming forward with a new proposition of solar energy just like Rajasthan. Therefore, we have to convert it into solar energy for agricultural purposes, solar energy for community purposes, etc. Community lands are available in every village. We have to encourage Panchayats to produce electricity which is available in the Electricity Act, 2003 that any society or community can bring forward a system of production of electricity. Solar energy is the first one. We have to generate that. That is why a Cabinet rank Minister was kept for it under the UPA Government and they were having ambitious programme of Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. They got 20,000 megawatts as the target for their production. They have succeeded in certain ways. They have got certain handicaps. But we need not worry about the handicaps alone. We have to go in a much more speedy and dynamic way to see that solar power is utilised in each and every house of India, whether it is Ladakh or Kanyakumari. It has to be utilised. Solar energy is available in plenty. Hundred per cent is available. About 30 per cent of solar energy is being generated in Germany. They use it in every house. They supply it to the national grid also from their houses. The Government of Germany is encouraging their citizens to produce solar energy and they are paying them six times more money. This is the way we have to produce it. We need not have the thinking that only Coal Department can do it. Now, the Coal Ministry has also been clubbed with the Power Ministry. But so much of voltage can have a breakage also.

[Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Natchiappan]

The Power Ministry should monitor the things, over-arching the system which is available now. One way the State Electricity Boards and generating units should be developed. The transmission losses should be regulated. Similarly, we have to see that the private power producers are also encouraged; and various companies are coming forward for that purpose.

Another area which India can have is export of power, inviting FDIs and producing electrical tools and machineries. BHEL is one of the pioneers in the electrical equipment. But they are not able to compete with Chinese products and South Korean products. We have to encourage BHEL.

I request the Minister to ensure that the NTPC gives priority to the BHEL when they are floating tenders. But we are encouraging it to have low level Chinese products. It is also a security risk in due course.

Similarly, we should also encourage production of solar panels. We have to give long tax holiday for the firms that are engaged in the production of solar panels. If there is a mass production of solar panels, the price will come down. Then, every State Government can afford to give it freely to every household with subsidy from the Central Government. It can be used not only by the households, but by commercial people also. It can be viable.

In my district, Chettiars are living in very big houses. If you install solar panels over their houses, they can produce more electricity for the society, towns and villages. We have to encourage like that. The production of electricity, through the people's movement, is very much important for us. We need not depend upon environmental issues. Now, environmental activists are protesting against hydel power, or, thermal power projects. We have to explore our own natural resources. The sea coast is having a lot of wind power. We have to utilise it. We have got a lot of biogas facilities. We get molasses from sugarcane. It can be used for the purpose of generating electricity by the sugarcane mills. It can also be supplied to the agriculturists for agricultural production.

I also request the hon. Minister to give priority to innovative methods. I think, that is the Prime Minister's thinking. We have to see that youngsters should be encouraged to form companies and produce more and power in India. More and more human resources are available, natural resources are available and we have to utilise them for the purpose of development of India. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much for adhering to the time. Shri Satyanarayana Jatiya, not present. Next Shri Ajay Sancheti.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Sir, thank you very much. आज देश में पावर की स्थिति बहुत अजीब है। पावर प्लांट्स लगे हुए हैं, वे बिजली produce कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें चलाने के लिए पैसे नहीं हैं। अगर दोनों हैं तो उस के evacuation के लिए transmission की पूरी व्यवस्था नहीं है। हर सरकार हमेशा यह चाहती रही है that everybody should get uninterrupted power, quality power at affordable price. सर, पुरानी सरकारों ने चाहा है और हम भी चाहते हैं, to make this happen a reality इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए और उसके लिए पैसा भी चाहिए।

Sir, power is the basic requirement of a country and its growth is directly linked to the growth in GDP. Every 10 per cent increase in power generation results in approximately seven per cent growth in GDP. The Electricity Bill, 2003 had promised power for everyone by 2012, but it is pathetic to see that close to 300 million people still do not have access to electricity. It is an alarming situation. In 1950, China was producing 2,300 megawatts of power and today it is generating around 1.2 million megawatts of power; whereas from 1300 megawatts, we moved only to 2,38,000 megawatts. There is such a huge difference. Though we have an installed capacity of 2,38,000 megawatts, again this is not transmitted in full capacity from power plants. The Plant Load Factor (PLF) is close to 70 per cent. Moreover, commercial losses are 27 per cent. Overall, 52 per cent of power generated reaches the people. It is a huge loss of 48 per cent of the power produced. Sir, I am sure the learned Minister is aware of this fact and a big change is needed in this scenario.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*]

The power sector is today facing a huge crisis due to nonavailability of quality coal. We are still importing around 1.5 to 2 billion tonnes of coal. We need to unlock coal reserves of our country by auctioning the big blocks which are already given to the people, but under any circumstances, coal needs to be unlocked so that coal is available at a reasonable price and again in full quantity. For most of the hydro and nuclear projects, getting an environment clearance has almost become a big issue. It is nearly impossible to get. There is a need to encourage mini and micro hydro power plants. We are talking of big hydro projects in North East and in Himachal. But if we combine mini and micro hydro projects together, I am sure, most of the States can have those projects. There is a need to encourage solar energy for domestic use. The Government should undertake a massive plan of privatization of power distribution across the States. This will not only save the money, power transmission in percentage will also increase to a great extent. I am sure the commitment of this Government to overcome all these problems is already there and soon we will see the changes.

One important thing which has happened is that the Ministries of Power and Coal have been given to the same Minister. So, the issue of interdependency because of which we have seen a lot of problems in the past, हमें उससे निजात दिलाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

[Shri Ajay Sancheti]

5.00 P.M.

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूंगा कि जीडीपी को बढ़ाने में मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर का डायरेक्ट और इनडायरेक्ट बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है और जब तक हम उन्हें पावर रीजनेबल रेट पर नहीं देंगे, तब तक यह संभव नहीं है। दूसरे सेक्टर को सब्सिडाइज करना जरूरी है, करना भी चाहिए, But again not at the cost of burden on industrial power tariff. इससे मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि इसमें रेशनल सुधार आते ही जीडीपी बढ़ाने में बहुत मदद मिलेगी।

सर, पिछली सरकारों ने क्या किया, क्यों नहीं किया, मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। इस सरकार को क्या करना है, क्या करेगी, इसमें हम लोग इंटरेस्टेड हैं। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत जिम्मेदारी के साथ हमारे काबिल साथी पीयूष गोयल जी को यह जिम्मेदारी दी है और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि year on year वे इस देश को पावर क्राइसिस की भीषण समस्या से मुक्ति दिलाने का काम करते रहेंगे। Thank you very much.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, whatever had to be said about the power sector, Hon. Minister, you have heard everything From previous Speakers. I have nothing new to add except that I will be carrying coals to Newcastle, given your knowledge about this field. What you are really facing is a challenge for economic growth. The shortage of power generation and transmission has been estimated to reduce our economic growth between one-and-a-half to two per cent annually. So, you have a very crucial role to play in taking short-term measures, while I admire the Sereral Excellent ideas of long-term measures and non-hydrocarbon-based power generation.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to prepare a list of major of investments already made, non-complation of those investments and reasons for the underutilization of investments that have already been made. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the actual addition of power was 62.4 Gigawatt compared to a Plan of 78.7 GW. So, it is not that power plants are not available, but these are in various stages of completion. And somebody mentioned about power missions in the short term. It is necessary, Sir, to see what the bottlenecks are. Are they Power Purchase Agreements? Is it fuel supply? Is it the imported coal are the devaluation of the rupee? Or is it the monopoly of coal production and that you want to get it opened up? And what are the problems of Local India of different States who are not able to pay for the power that they are buying from other States and which are being used? I think these are immediate short-term measures which we need to classify differently. While I, totally, agree with long-term measures, — Prafulbhai, Shri Natchiappan and a lot of others have mentioned about solar power, nuclear power, etc., which I, totally, agree with — we are talking about the next twenty-to-thirty years but I am really talking about the next five years. Now the loss of power is a

euphemism for theft of power, a significant amount of power theft which we pretend are transmission losses. It comes under that classification. No.2, I think, Mr. Minister, the transmission and distribution losses must be taken as a single issue for you to extend all help to the States, although power is a Concurrent Subject. So what help can you give to States in order to deal with this problem comprehensively? The point of the fact is that we have slums, people below the poverty line in cities, but we give free power only to the agricultural sector. But what about allocating some Electricity to people living in urban areas who are below the poverty line? That is another challenge today.

Now another issue which, I think, is going unnoticed is that because of free availability of power to the agricultural sector, the depletion of ground water is a major challenge which we, indirectly, face and even bigger crisis is the growing water shortage in India. Rapid depletion of grown water through free power usage is a challenge which, I think, you will have to deal with as well. You will have to deal with it along with the Water Resources Department. But it is even a bigger issue, then the power shortage issue that we are facing, Mr. Minister. I would like to hear your response to such issues that go under the radar screen while we are discussing theft, pilferage and other issues. Therefore, I believe that the multiple challenges that the power sector is facing require very well defined short-term measures that hon. Minister is going to take and have task forces, you may call it missions, you may call it anything but it is something that is staring at our face. There are a lot of power projects, for example, which remain incomplete because of land acquisition and the availability of credit and the cost of credit and the challenges that the half-completed, quarter-completed, three-quarters completed power projects pose. You should deal with these comprehensively. I saw your actions during the Delhi power shortage. These are not rocket science, Mr. Minister. These are issues, I think, even common people understand. You have a powerful Department. I think we need to hear from you what is it that you are going to do differently that will make a difference.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please try to conclude.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: I will just conclude. In addition to the depletion of ground water, the other thing that, I think, Mr. Minister for the longer term I request you, through the Chairman to keep in mind, is to pay attention to what China is ignoring, and that is our carbon footprint. Although, in the short-term we will have to accept Indian carbon footprint which is going to grow, in the longer term you have the responsibility as well to plan over all hydro-carbon security in order to contain India's carbon footprints. With the limited time available, I will be very happy to write all these points down into a comprehensive note and pass it on to you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I would deeply appreciate that.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: But I am hugely excited to see what is possible in the short-term with investment already made and looking at the longer term with a different mirror. Mr. Vice-Chairman, thank you very much. I am sorry I exceeded my time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): It's okay. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : वाइस चेयरमैन साहब, हमारा जो विद्युत उत्पादन है या इसकी जो वितरण व्यवस्था है, उसके बारे में हमारे कई साथी बोल चुके हैं। मैं यहां पर सिर्फ नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए जो प्रोजेक्ट्स वहां पर चल रहे हैं, उनके बारे में आपके जरिए कुछ नज़राना हमारे मंत्री जी के समक्ष लाना चाहता हूँ। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बोडोलैंड का जो कोकराझार जिला है, उसमें सालाकाटी में एक थर्मल पावर प्रोजेक्ट का काम चल रहा है, जिसे हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी ने 2008 में शुरू किया था और 2012 में इसको कम्पलीट करने की बात थी आज 2014 चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक यह काम कम्पलीट नहीं हुआ है। यहां पर इसके विलम्ब का जो कारण बताया गया है, वह सिक्थोरिटी रीज़न बताया जा रहा है, लेकिन सिर्फ सिक्थोरिटी ही रीज़न नहीं है। वहां पर ऐसा कुछ हो रहा है कि जब टेंडर निकलता है तो कुछ कम्पनियां लो रेट में टेंडर भरती हैं। उनको टेंडर दे दिया जाता है, लेकिन बाद में जब वे वहां पर काम शुरू करती हैं तो बीच में काम छोड़कर वापस आ जाती हैं। वहां पर दो कम्पनियां, एसपीएमएल इंफ्रा लिमिटेड और पुंज लॉयड, जो दिल्ली की हैं, उन्होंने काम लिया था, लेकिन वे भी वहां काम नहीं कर पायीं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वे स्वयं इस पर थोड़ा ध्यान दें कि उस प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने के लिए एनटीपीसी वास्तव में क्या कर रहा है, ताकि वहां पर जो सिचुएशन है, उसके अनुसार कुछ पॉलिसी बनायी जा सके। वहां पर एक्सट्रेमिस्ट प्रॉब्लम होते हुए भी वहां के अन्य प्रोजेक्ट कम्पलीट हो सकते हैं, उसके सामने ही आइ नदी के ऊपर एक किलोमीटर से भी ज्यादा ब्रिज अपने समय से पूर्व कम्पलीट हो चुका है तो वह प्रोजेक्ट क्यों नहीं? जहां एनटीपीसी का काम चल रहा है, उसमें एक ही साथ रह कर वहां स्टाफ काम कर सकता है, वहां पर सारे केंद्रीय सुरक्षा बल हैं। वहां पर एसएसबी है, बीएसएफ है, आर्मी है, सीआरपीएफ है, अगर उन लोगों का लगा देते हैं, तो उसमें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं आती है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस विषय को मंत्री देखे और हो सके तो वहां पर एक बार विजिट करे। जो Lower Subansiri project है, यह अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम के बॉर्डर पर है, इसमें कुछ रुकावट आ रही है। काम बहुत स्पीड में आगे बढ़ रहा था, लेकिन अभी इसको वहां के लोग, जो डाउनस्ट्रीम में हैं, जो इससे effect होने वाले हैं, इसको बंद करने के लिए आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। नई सरकार बनते ही आपने घोषणा की थी कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस पर काम किया जाएगा और इसको सम्पूर्ण किया जाएगा। वहां पर एक issue पैदा हो रहा है, वहां पर आंदोलन होने के बाद एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी बनाई गई थी, उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट दी है कि उसकी Design में हाइट ज्यादा हो गई है, इसलिए ये प्रोजेक्ट वहां के लिए भयानक स्थिति हो सकती है। एनएचपीसी के जो खुद डिजाइनर्स हैं, जो एक्सपर्ट हैं, मिस्टर काप्टे और मिस्टर रेड्डी, उन लोगों ने भी एक ही (view) दिया है कि जो डिजाइन बनाया गया है, वह गलत है। जितनी हाइट होनी चाहिए थी, उससे ज्यादा हाइट है। इससे ज्यादा नुकसान वहां पर हो सकता है। अब एनएचपीसी के जो डिजाइनर्स हैं, उन लोगों

का view भी, अगर उसके विरोध में है, तो एनएचपीसी इस प्रोजेक्ट को कैसे कम्पलीट करेगा, यह भी एक समस्या है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इस प्रोजेक्ट का रोकने के टाइम में, हमारे आज के होम मिनिस्टर श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी ने भी वहां के लोगों के साथ मिलकर इसको रोकने के लिए आंदोलन किया था कि यह प्रोजेक्ट बनने से वहां के लोगों का बहुत नुकसान हो जाएगा। अब इसके लिए, फिर से, इसी सरकार को, हमारे गोयल साहब को इसे इम्प्लीमेंट करने में दिक्कत आएगी। क्योंकि उनके होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा था कि इससे त्रुटि होगी, ऐसी उन्होंने आंदोलन के समय घोषणा की थी। आज इस बात पर किस तरह से विश्वास किया जाए? इसलिए इसको सम्पूर्ण करने के लिए अच्छी तरह से एक पॉलिसी बनानी चाहिए और पॉलिसी को लेकर, एक्सपर्ट लोगों को लेकर, इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में क्या किया जाए, इस बारे में एक निर्णय लेना चाहिए। नार्थ-ईस्ट में बिजली उत्पादन के बहुत सारे मौके हैं जिसके बारे में यहां पर कुछ लोगों ने बताया भी है। सारी नदियां पहाड़ से आई हैं, भूटान से आई हैं, इसके बारे में कोई अच्छी तरह से परिकल्पना ले सकता है, तो वहां पर बहुत सारे हाइड्रो प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं। इस विषय पर शायद एनएचपीसी के एक्सपर्ट लोगों को वहां की स्थिति के बारे में पूरी जानकारी नहीं है। अगर कोई पॉलिसी बनाकर, कोई प्लान बनाकर, एक टीम बनाकर एक स्टडी की जाए, तो वहां पर विद्युत उत्पादन के लिए बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट बन सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इन सारे विषयों पर मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे और जितना जल्दी हो सकेगा, इस प्रोजेक्ट को सम्पूर्ण करके हमारे यहां पर जो विद्युत की कमी है, जो समस्या है, उसको दूर करेंगे। धन्यवाद।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity being given to me to speak about the performance and the potential of the power sector. Sir, one of Karnataka's greatest sons, Mokshagundam Vishveshvarayya is reputed to have studied under a street-lamp. He went on to become Diwan of Mysore, set up banks and important institutions; and, in the power sector, he built dams across the Cauvery and the Sharavati, and ushered in the hydro-electricity era in India.

Sir, that one street-lamp gave an opportunity to Vishveshvarayya to unleash his potential and make an extraordinary difference to India, to give us the confidence in our industrial and commercial capabilities. God alone knows, Sir, how many other talented children of India don't get access to even a street-lamp that would allow them a chance to grow, to study, to prosper and to contribute. Therefore, I urge our Power Minister to make access his primary priority...Power Minister, Sir,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, please listen to the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Power Minister, Sir, I am giving you a mantra; 'तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय'. Let that be your motto. Let us give access to every single Indian.

Sir, you are a very lucky man. You inherited a flagship project from the UPA, the Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana. This Project, by the end of January, 2014, had already electrified more than one lakh villages and met its target. It had

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provided electricity to nearly 2.76 crore people below the poverty line. I am happy to see that the new Government has reaffirmed its confidence in this programme by allotting ₹ 5,144 crores in the Budget. Congratulations on that.

Sir, while this project has been a success, there is a much larger challenge in this large country. Census 2011 revealed to us that 45 per cent of our rural households are still without electricity. And our definition of 'electrified' is not even ambitious enough. We say that if 10 per cent of the houses in a village are electrified, that village is electrified. That is hardly what we should aim for. Sir, 300 million individuals are under-electrified. They have access to the grids, but they don't have access to either quality or quantity of access to power when they need it, when children are studying, when food needs to be cooked at home. They experience regular blackouts. That is the situation that we must change,

Sir, when our people's access to energy is limited, there are some sections that are affected more than others. For example, our women are extraordinarily affected by lack of access to power. A large number of them spend time collecting firewood and cooking, often being exposed to pollutants through indoor air pollution. So, for the sake of our sisters, Sir, I urge you to set very ambitious electrification targets. Only when we can meet such targets, we will truly liberate our sisters from household chores. Then, when every woman has access to power, you give her a chance to study, you give her a chance to walk the path towards economic independence and empowerment.

Sir, limited access to power also comes in the way of modern methods of providing quality education. We want to harness computers. But if schools do not have electricity, how can we provide access to education through these new technologies? Children who don't have access to energy already under-perform, drop out of school, become unemployed. That is the energy dimension of the poverty trap. To get out of this, please ensure that every household gets lifeline power, a 100 watts that will enable children to study, to charge a mobile telephone, to, perhaps, watch television.

Sir, how do we produce so much energy to ensure this access? There are multiple ways you can go about this. One method is the method of ultra mega power projects. Big is beautiful. Sir, but, Mahatma Gandhi taught us that there is another method; small is beautiful. That may be more appropriate for our rural conditions at the current time.

Gandhiji dreamt of an India where every village is self-sufficient, and energy is a key element of this self-sufficiency. If we want to make the Mahatma's dream a reality, we must establish off-grid decentralized solutions in every village. This means that every village will create its own unique mix, own power source, based on the locally appropriate combination of solar, wind and biomass.

Is this possible? Sir, technology has evolved; it has become more affordable. I would urge the Minister for inspiration to look at the example of Rajiv Gandhi and Sam Pitroda, what they did in the telecom sector. We were very, very worried that India is not going to ever meet the target of wiring every home and connecting people to a telephone. But by investing in new technologies, by leapfrogging over land lines, we were able to put a mobile telephone in practically every Indian's hand. That should be the inspiration to off-grid technology that will make a huge difference to providing power to every Indian.

Sir, let me suggest one another dimension to off-grid power supply. Each one of these local power set-ups can be established and run by a village level entrepreneur, somebody that you train to set it up, to manage, to repair and to collect money for the electricity that he as she provides to the entire village. That will create a whole new generation of youngsters who will sustain themselves while they sustain, the villages they are part of.

Sir, whenever I fly over a city, I am amazed to see the number of solar rooftop water heaters. This gives us a suggestion that we are on the verge of creating a nation of solar rooftop producers if we can set the right incentives in place, if the technology can become affordable enough. Sir, the Minister has the capacity to provide incentives to make this happen. He can help electricity companies to draw power from the people and reverse the way we think of this entire technology. This will also call for imaginative legislation that will enable a whole new arrangement to be put into place. This will also require technology to be in place that will allow smoother inputs to the grid from these decentralized power producers. Sir, I would urge the Minister to make that a priority.

Sir, as we think about all these new ways of doing things, I call the attention to the Finance Minister's announcement in the Budget that he will set aside funds for the "Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana". This programme aims to segregate the feeder line that goes to households, from the feeder line that goes to agriculture. Sir, this model may have worked in Gujarat. Gujarat is a power surplus State. But it may be a huge waste of capital to apply this across the country without paying attention to the conditions in each State. There are better alternatives, Sir. Through you, Sir, I urge our young smart Minister to focus instead on smart grids.

The UPA Government had already launched a number of pilot projects in the smart grid arena. The smart grid involves much more than their smart meters. This helps discoms to manage better and charge people differentially based on peak hours and peak loads. It gives people the information that will enable to make appropriate choices themselves. The smart grid also allows the renewable energy to be integrated

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

into the grid in a much more effective manner. Since each State has its own unique challenge, smart grids will be a better investment than feeder separation across the country. I urge the Minister to pay attention to that.

Sir, I would like to turn to the energy efficiency. Our Minister belongs to a party that proclaims its concern about India's rich heritage. Sir, I humbly offer one method through which they can walk the talk. Our country has evolved a very rich diversity of architectural traditions which tailor our buildings to their local climatic surroundings. Many of our old buildings and monuments embody such knowledge in the way they use solar passive design, the way they are oriented, possibly through thick walls, through mud insulation, by having huge courtyards and *jalis* for cross-ventilation. Sir, we are in danger of losing this traditional knowledge. We mindlessly construct ovens and then install air-conditioners to cool ourselves. We have to go beyond this. I can assure you that there are numerous experiments going on in this direction. They need an impetus and they need knowledge sharing to ensure that architects, city municipal corporations, building and design codes can change to adapt to all this. One leading IT company in my city of Bangalore has embarked on this kind of sustainable building programme and has managed to already save crores in energy costs as a result of this. I urge the Minister to create a compendium of such traditional knowledge to share it with the larger community so that such energy saving techniques of our tradition become relevant to the 21st century.

Sir, implementing many of these ideas involves working across Ministries... developing synergies with other Ministries, for example, the Ministry of Urban Development. As India urbanizes rapidly, our cities and towns are wallowing in waste. They are unable to manage their garbage. But we read about other countries. They are having shortage of garbage for their energy-producing plants. We must pay attention to the world-class technology that would allow us to convert our waste into energy; while, at the same time, ensuring that we don't have dangerous emissions and that we have very strict controls on how we go about doing these things.

Sir, this leads me to environmental protection. After many years of eight per cent plus growth under the UPA Government, the global slowdown has also affected us. So, the new Government would naturally be tempted to grow at any cost. And, power is vital to growth. Yet, I urge upon the hon. Minister to exercise restraint. If we take shortcuts with our environment, today, future generations of India will pay the price. We cannot also take shortcuts that will give short shrift to the rights of our tribals citizens, who inhabit resource-rich forest areas, where many of our fuel sources are existing.

The latest data from the WHO shows that air pollution globally kills, roughly, seven million people every year, especially in Asia. We only need to look, across the Himalayas, at our neighbour, China to see how its focus on growth has resulted in heavy damage to health and quality of life. An entire generation of Chinese children are growing up in cities, without ever being able to know what a blue sky means. Let us learn from China's mistakes.

Going forward, I urge the hon. Minister to adopt new ways of thinking; for example, the life-cycle thinking, which would allow him to choose between different technologies, taking their entire life-cycle into account; eco-system thinking, to ensure that externalities are factored in.

Our Ministries often work in silos. But the world outside the Shram Shakti Bhawan is an inter-connected complex web. The Minister must balance India's growth with the rights of communities and people to livelihood and the conservation of our rich bio-diverse eco-system. The Minister needs to look no further than the Planning Commission's recent Report on Low Carbon Inclusive Growth for ideas on how to achieve this balance. God has endowed us with black golds. We should focus on becoming global leader in clean coal technologies. That could be our strength. We should avoid launching projects that would damage our environment and hurt the livelihood of marginalized communities.

The environmental impacts are already beginning to show. We saw landslides in Kedarnath; outside Pune, very recently. As we speak, a recent landslide in Nepal has threatened to cause devastating floods, downstream in Bihar. These are not merely natural disasters. They are partly the result of human mistakes, where we paid little heed to nature and her ability to cope. We have to urgently correct our mistakes and approach nature with a reverence and understanding.

With so many portfolios merged together and entrusted to him, our Power Minister resembles Lord Krishna, s *Vishwaroopa Darshana*. He is coal; he is power; he is renewable energy. I urge upon him not to let his coal and power dimensions to overrule renewable sides. The great power, which he has been entrusted with, carry with it a great responsibility to ensure a sustainable energy-rich future for every Indian. I wish him well.

Thank you, Sir.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम ऊर्जा की चर्चा कर रहे हैं। हमारे यहां कहा गया है, "ज्योतिषा ज्योति"। परम् शक्ति से प्रेरित हो करके हम अपने को शक्ति प्राप्त कराते हैं और कहते हैं,

"ॐ विश्वानि देवसवितर्दुरितानि परासुव यद् भद्रं तन्न आसुव"

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

जो सोर्स ऑफ एनर्जी है, जिसको हमने सूर्य कहा है, यह प्रार्थना उसी सूर्य की आराधना में कही गई है।

ऊर्जा की बात निश्चित रूप से इस आधुनिक युग में बहुत जरूरी है। इसके बिना कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है, इसलिए निरन्तर हम ऊर्जा का उत्पादन करते जा रहे हैं और निरन्तर इसमें वृद्धि हो रही है। ऊर्जा के उत्पादन में हमारी क्षमता बढ़ रही है और क्षमता बढ़ने के साथ ही साथ हम इसकी अतिरिक्त सम्भावनाओं पर भी विचार कर रहे हैं।

हमने अपने बजट में इसके लिए अनेक प्रकार के प्रावधान किए हैं। बिजली बनाने और उसके उचित वितरण के लिए जो अनेकानेक उपाय किए गए हैं, उनमें 'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय फीडर पृथक्करण योजना' (Separation of Feeders) भी शामिल है। गांव को रोशनी और खेतों को सिंचाई के लिए बिजली मिल जाए, इसके लिए यदि अलग-अलग समय में बिजली का उचित विभाजन कर दिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से उतनी ही बिजली में ठीक प्रकार से अपना काम कर सकते हैं।

एक समय में यह समझा जाता था कि गांवों में बिजली पहुंचना नामुमकिन है, लेकिन गुजरात में यह सम्भव हो चुका है। मध्य प्रदेश में भी हमने 'अटल ज्योति योजना' के माध्यम से इस कार्य को करने का काम किया है। आज हर जगह 24 घंटे, सातों दिन बिजली उपलब्ध कराने के काम को प्रगति मिल रही है, किन्तु सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं हैं और आने वाले समय में जितनी योजनाओं के आने की सम्भावना है, उसके लिए बिजली की बहुत ज्यादा जरूरत होने वाली है। इन सारी जरूरतों की पूर्ति के लिए ऊर्जा के बारे में एक राय बनी है, "ऊर्जा विकास का एक विशेष एजेंडा बनाया गया है।"

नई सरकार को विशेष नीतियों पर तवज्जो देनी चाहिए, संस्थानिक ढांचों को विकसित करने पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, जिससे त्वरित परिणाम मिल सके। संस्थागत परिवर्तनों तथा नियामक मैकेनिज्म के जरिए उत्साहजनक माहौल बनाया जा सकता है। भारत के लिए यह जरूरी है कि ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में एक दीर्घकालीन नीति तैयार की जाए, ताकि ऊर्जा समिति बनाकर देश में ऊर्जा क्षेत्र के लिए समेकित एकजुट नीति बनाने की राह पर बढ़ा जा सके। ऐसा नहीं है कि पांच साल या दस साल में यह कार्य पूरा हो जाएगा। यह एक कंटीन्युअस प्रोसेस है। जिस प्रकार की हमारी योजनाएं बनती हैं, उनको पूरा करने के लिए हमें उसी प्रकार के उपाय करने होंगे। जैसा मैंने अभी बताया, "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय फीडर पृथक्करण योजना" के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। "पुनर्गठित त्वरित ऊर्जा विकास और सुधार कार्यक्रम" के लिए 1,261 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है।

दिल्ली में बिजली के व्यवस्थापन के लिए और पावर सेक्टर को सपोर्ट देने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। "राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना" के लिए 5,144 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। हमारे यहां जितनी बिजली बनती है, उसका ठीक प्रकार से व्यवस्थापन हो सके, उसी के लिए हमने ये उपाय किए हैं।

जैसा हम जानते हैं, बिजली के उत्पादन के जो स्रोत हैं, उनमें से हमारी सबसे अधिक निर्भरता थर्मल पावर पर रहती है और थर्मल पावर कोल के ऊपर निर्भर करती है। यदि कोल की क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं हुई, यदि उसमें एनर्जी कंटेंट बराबर नहीं हुआ, तो हम उतनी बिजली पैदा नहीं कर

सकते हैं और हमारे थर्मल पावर संयंत्र खराब हो जाते हैं। इसके लिए जरूरी है कि कोल की सप्लाई ठीक होनी चाहिए। ऊर्जा निर्माण का काम केवल एक ही मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नहीं आता, इसका अंतः सम्बन्ध अन्य मंत्रालयों से भी होता है। मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हेवी इंडस्ट्रीज बिजली के संयंत्र बनाती है, मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ कोल से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है, साथ ही बाकी का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर जहां तैयार किया जाता है, उन सब मिनिस्ट्रीज से भी इसका सम्बन्ध है। इन सब चीजों के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम बिजली के उत्पादन को सुनियोजित करने का उपाय करें।

हमने परमाणु ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान और विकास के लिए 3,430 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। "भारतीय यूरेनियम निगम" में निवेश के लिए हमने 150 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। हम जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में थोरियम बहुत प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है, लेकिन अभी हम थोरियम को ऊर्जा के रूप में परिवर्तित करने या उससे बिजली पैदा करने का काम सफल रूप से नहीं कर पाए हैं, किन्तु उस दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है। अनुसंधान चल रहा है। उसके लिए रिएक्टर बनाने का काम किया जा रहा है। आगामी दस वर्षों में हम थोरियम से बिजली पैदा करने का काम भी कर सकते हैं। आप जानते हैं, चूंकि हमारे पास यूरेनियम नहीं है, इसलिए यूरेनियम हमको बाहर से मंगवाना पड़ता है। यूरेनियम का एनर्जी लेवल 238 से ज्यादा होता है लेकिन थोरियम का एनर्जी लेवल 233 होता है, इसलिए निश्चित रूप से थोरियम से भी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। हालांकि थोरियम से उत्पादन किए जाने पर बिजली का परिणाम कम होगा, किन्तु फिर भी इसके माध्यम से हम अपने ही देशीय रिसोर्सेज से, नेशनल रिसोर्सेज से बिजली पैदा करने का काम कर सकते हैं। इसी प्रकार से न्यूक्लियर पावर के मामले में भारतीय नाभिकीय विद्युत निगम लिमिटेड को हमने 440 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं और न्यूक्लियर पावर कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड में हमने 181 करोड़ रुपये का निवेश किया है। नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा के मामले में सोलर ऊर्जा पार्क बनाने के लिए 500 करोड़, सिंचाई के लिए नहरों के पास सोलर सिस्टम लगाने के लिए 100 करोड़, सोलर पम्प योजना के लिए 400 करोड़ और मेंगावाट पवन, लघु पनबिजली तथा बाकी के जो स्रोत हैं, उनमें 3770 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। इस प्रकार इस सरकार ने विविध प्रकार के उपाय करते हुए बिजली के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने का काम किया है। हम जानते हैं कि इस सरकार से ज्यादा उम्मीदें हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि हमारे जो विद्युत मंत्री हैं, वे निश्चित रूप से विद्युत गति से काम करते हुए एक नया स्थान बनाने का काम करेंगे।

"बिजलियों की साख में बना ले जो आशियाना,
उसी की है यह जिन्दगी और उसी का है यह जमाना।"

तो वे निश्चित रूप से बिजली की गति से काम करेंगे। बिजली क्या है? जिसे हम पावर कहते हैं, that is the capacity of doing work. हम उसे किस तरह से ज्यादा कर सकते हैं? हमने कोई सिद्धान्त पढ़ा था कि current is directly proportional to the potential and inversely proportional to the resistance. तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि जो सुशासन है, वह सम्पन्नता का पर्याय है, समृद्धि का पर्याय है। यदि हमारे पास ज्यादा पावर होगी, तो हमारी सम्पन्नता ज्यादा होगी और इसलिए सुशासन और सम्पन्नता साथ-साथ जुड़ी हुई चीजें हैं। इसलिए हम चाहेंगे कि सुशासन करने के लिए पावर चाहिए और जितनी पावर चाहिए, उसके लिए उतना पोटेंशियल चाहिए। उस पोटेंशियल को अर्जित करने के लिए हम विभिन्न प्रकार के उपाय अपनाने का काम करेंगे। इसलिए हमारे जितने स्रोत हैं, उनका दोहन करने का काम करना चाहिए।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

पानी से बिजली उत्पादन करना ज्यादा अच्छा होता है, किन्तु पानी के लिए बाँध बनाना जरूरी होता है और बाँध बनने से जमीन और जंगलों के डूब जाने का हमेशा खतरा रहता है। इस बात को देखते हुए भी निश्चित रूप से जल स्रोत से बिजली बनाने के लिए, हाइड्रल पावर जनरेट करने के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा। यदि सरकार ने इसको सुरक्षित स्रोत मान कर काम किया, तो हम अपने देश में अपनी ऊर्जा स्रोतों को बढ़ाते हुए इसमें ज्यादा काम कर सकते हैं। इसलिए जितने भी पावर हाउसेज हैं या जितने भी बाँध हैं, जिनके ऊपर पावर हाउसेज बनाये जाने हैं, उनकी स्वीकृति देने का काम करना होगा और उसमें सावधानीपूर्वक काम करना होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

सर, निश्चित रूप से समय की सीमा है और समय भी कम है, परन्तु हमें पावर चाहिए। जब हमें पावर चाहिए तो निश्चित रूप से ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कहा कि पावर का आना एक बात हो गई और पावर को बनाये रखना तथा उसे बढ़ाना दूसरी बात हो गई। इसलिए हम पावर को बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत से उपाय कर रहे हैं। निश्चित रूप से पारेषण में ट्रांसमिशन लॉसेज हो जाते हैं। सरकार ने भी बताया है कि उसमें 23 प्रतिशत ट्रांसमिशन लॉसेज हो जाते हैं। इसको कम से कम करने से हम ज्यादा पावर पहुँचा सकेंगे। लॉग डिस्टेंस ट्रांसमिशन के लिए यदि हम हाई वोल्टेज पर ट्रांसमिशन करने का काम करते हैं, तो निश्चित रूप से हम अपनी पावर को भी बचा सकते हैं। हमारे जितने भी स्रोत हैं, हमें उनका दोहन करना चाहिए।

सर, मुझे एक बात और कहनी है। गाँवों में बिजली अभी पहुँची है और पहुँच रही है। यह राजीव गांधी योजना के माध्यम से वहाँ पहुँच रही है। किन्तु वहाँ प्रकाश की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि कैरोसिन का तेल अभी गाँवों में नहीं मिल पा रहा है, वहाँ नहीं पहुँच पा रहा है। वैसे यह बात इस विषय से संबंधित नहीं है, परन्तु चूँकि यह बहुत जरूरी है, इसलिए कैरोसिन के तेल को पहुँचाने के लिए भी सरकार आवश्यक उपाय करने का काम करे।

मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार अपने सारे उपायों से और बजट के अन्दर जिस प्रकार के प्रावधान किए हैं, उनसे निश्चित रूप से इसमें सफलता प्राप्त करेगी। हम देश में पावर की वृद्धि के लिए, जो पावर हमें मिली है, उस पावर में अधिक वृद्धि करने का काम करेंगे और मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार इन सारे कार्यों में सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए पूरी क्षमता के साथ काम करेगी। इसमें सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए वे निश्चित रूप से जो और भी सारे क्षेत्र छूटे हुए हैं, उन सारे आयामों को पूरा करने के लिए उपाय करेंगे।

आज के इस प्रसंग पर निश्चित रूप से बिजली मंत्री जी के ऊपर विकास का बड़ा दायित्व है, क्योंकि सारे विकास की संभावनाएँ पावर पर निर्भर करती हैं। हम किसी भी क्षेत्र में जाएँ, जैसे-हमने सौ स्मार्ट शहरों का निर्माण करने की बात कही है, तो उसका इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर तैयार करने के लिए भी पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है, सिंचाई के लिए पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है और नदियों को जोड़ने के लिए भी पावर की जरूरत पड़ने वाली है। हमने अभी दो नदियों को जोड़ने का एक काम किया था। नर्मदा और क्षिप्रा नदियों को जोड़ने का काम 432 करोड़ रुपये में पूरा किया गया था, किन्तु उसको लिफ्ट करने के लिए भी पावर चाहिए। इस प्रकार सारी योजनाओं का केंद्र पावर है और निश्चित रूप से हमारे पावरफुल मिनिस्टर इसको पूरा कर सकेंगे, ऐसी मैं उम्मीद कर सकता हूँ। सर, मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (Kerala): Sir, the power sector is in a deep crisis. The gap between the supply and demand is very huge. There are many reasons for this situation. Mainly, we are not able to optimally utilize the installed capacity in the power sector. Also, the impasse in the power sector and the delay in getting environmental clearances in hydel projects, are all affecting our power generation.

Another important factor is the huge transmission and distribution losses. In Kerala, some ten years back it was 30 per cent. Now Kerala has been able to reduce it to 18.6 per cent. Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh and some other States are able to reduce it, but even in States like Gujarat, the transmission and distribution losses are above 20 per cent. So, one area that we need to concentrate on is reducing the transmission and distribution losses.

Sir, a decade has passed after we introduced reforms in the power sector. I know that our young and energetic Energy Minister is a strong supporter of the neo-liberal policies that give more and more importance to private participation in this sector. I have no quarrel with that, but I am sure that practical sense and experience will force him to review some policies in this area giving undue preference to the private sector.

Sir, we have the experience in Tamil Nadu, Delhi and some other States where the power sector has been privatized. We are giving all the infrastructure built by public money to private parties and agencies. And, what is their motive? It is only profit-making. They are not making more investments in this sector. It is only through middlemen that they are invariably charging higher and higher prices from the consumers. They are not making any investment to reduce the transmission and distribution losses or to improve the quality of service to the consumers. So, we must have a relook at it. What is the effect of the implementation of the 2003 Act? The main aim of that Act, as we understand and as experience shows, is disbanding the State Electricity Boards. Of course, there is no dispute that the work culture, the management and everything in the State Electricity Boards must improve. There are a lot of areas that had to be improved, but in the name of improvement, we cannot kill the State Electricity Boards. Now, in the State Electricity Boards, the distribution of power has been given to private parties. Even though electricity is in the Concurrent List, the transmission segment is entirely in the State sector. You are insisting that it must be privatized. And what is it that they are doing? The privatized State Electricity Boards are outsourcing all their works. Talking of contract labour, in effect, we are reducing the workforce in the Electricity Boards and it has had a very bad impact on the working of the State Electricity Boards. Ultimately, it will have a very bad impact on the consumers and the entire electricity scenario in our country. So, please have a relook at it.

[Shri M.P. Achuthan]

Sir, many points have already been discussed here. Solar energy is one sector where we can have a breakthrough. But the main hurdle is that we don't have panels. Private parties are not ready to invest in R&D to develop a cheaper variety of panels. It is the duty of the Central Government and the public sector units to have more R&D in this sector. As a whole, if you are not able to increase the public investment in the energy sector, we cannot have a breakthrough in power generation, including the green power and that is what the solar energy is being called. So, there are two problems -- one is the high cost of panels and the second is, how to preserve battery charge. So, instead of relying on the battery, we have to keep direct connection with line. Some States have that experience and you have to generalize it and implement it on all-India level. Another thing is that in some States we have LNG instead of thermal power. There the problem is that there is no uniform price for LNG. In Kayakulam, Kerala, it is being sold for 24 dollar, but in UP it is 4 dollar. That is the difference. You cannot have that policy. It must be a uniform pricing policy for LNG in all the sectors.

Now, one thing is about Kerala. It is now a deficit State in power sector. Once it was a surplus State after commissioning of Idukki project. Now, it is a deficit State. It is neither getting power nor is it getting clearance for new hydel projects; it doesn't have new thermal projects. So, it is the duty of the Central Government to give power to Kerala from the Central pool. Apart from the Central pool, we have got a quota. From unallotted sector also, you have to help Kerala. Otherwise, we will have load shedding. Even one month before, we had load shedding in Kerala. To tide over the crisis, you have to help Kerala in a massive way. Only then can Kerala progress. I hope the hon. Minister will concede to the request of the Kerala Government and the people of Kerala and give more power to the State.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पावर सेक्टर सबसे मुख्य सेक्टर है। बिना पावर के किसी देश की न तो प्रगति हो सकती है और न ही विकास हो सकता है। पावर ही है, जिसकी हर क्षेत्र के अंदर आवश्यकता होती है। हमारी आजादी के बाद पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू जी के नेतृत्व में यह देश तेजी से आगे बढ़ा। विशेष तौर से, उन्होंने इस देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया।

महोदय, मैं, यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज पूरे विश्व की नजर हमारे भारत के ऊपर है। भारत तेजी से विकसित हो रहा है, उसके कारण आज सब की नजर हमारे ऊपर है, लेकिन यह देश एक ताकत कैसे बना, इस देश में यह शक्ति कैसे आई? मैं सिर उठाकर आज कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे देश के नेताओं के बलिदान के कारण हमारे देश का यह चहुँमुखी विकास हुआ है। आज हम महात्मा गांधी जी को याद करना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बलिदान दिया, आज हम अपनी पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री इंदिरा गांधी जी को याद करना चाहते हैं, आज हम राजीव गांधी को याद करना चाहते हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बलिदान दिया, जिसके कारण आज हम एक बहुत

बड़ी शक्ति के रूप में उभर रहे हैं। महोदय, अभी परमाणु करार के संबंध में बात हुई। किसी ने उसके बारे में अच्छी बात कही, किसी ने उसके विपरीत बात कही। कितनी बिजली पैदा हो रही है, कितनी नहीं हो रही है यह मंत्री महोदय, जानते हैं। लेकिन मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए, इस देश के स्वाभिमान के लिए यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने यह एक क्रांतिकारी निर्णय लिया परमाणु करार करने का। यह करार ही नहीं, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ इस देश के स्वाभिमान के लिए यू.पी.ए. ने अपनी सरकार दांव पर लगा दी। आज इस मौके के ऊपर मैं यू.पी.ए. अध्यक्ष सोनिया गांधी जी को और हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के लिए इतना बड़ा काम उन्होंने किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोग भी यह बात कहते हैं कि हर गांव को बिजली, हर घर को बिजली मिलनी चाहिए। हमारा भी यह लक्ष्य था। आज एन.डी.ए. की सरकार बनी है, उनका भी यही लक्ष्य है। लेकिन यह लक्ष्य कैसे पूरा होगा, यह एक बड़ी चुनौती है मंत्री महोदय, के सामने। जिस प्रकार से माननीय मंत्री पीयूष गोयल जी ने राजनीति में इतनी तेजी से छलांग लगाई कि यहां से सीधे वहां जाकर मंत्री बने, तो मैं ऐसी उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जैसे उन्होंने राजनीति में छलांग लगाई, वैसे ही यह चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है पावर सेक्टर का, आप इसमें तेजी से इस देश को आगे बढ़ाएं। हमारी शुभकामनाएं आपके साथ हैं। महोदय, मैं यह बात भी समझता हूँ कि इस देश के अंदर बिजली बढ़ाने के लिए तीन चीजों पर बहुत ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। उत्पादन, प्रसारण और वितरण, ये तीनों चीजें सही होने पर ही हमारे देश में हम बिजली की आपूर्ति कर सकते हैं। आज सबसे बड़ा नुकसान हमको वितरण के ऊपर हो रहा है। अभी 23 परसेंट की बात सरकार ने कही, 25 परसेंट की बात सामने आई। लेकिन आज असलियत में हम देखें तो वास्तविक कुछ और है। आधे से ज्यादा हमारी बिजली का लॉस हो रहा है। आज उस लॉस को रोकना बहुत आवश्यक है। यह कहना कि यह काम राज्य सरकारों का है, यह बात सही नहीं होगी। राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिल करके इसके ऊपर ऐसा कानून बनाना पड़ेगा, इस देश के लिए ऐसी सोच बनानी पड़ेगी कि बिजली की चोरी कम हो सके। मुझे बड़ा दुख हुआ, अभी पिछले शुक्रवार को प्राइवेट मेंबर बिल था। उस बिल के ऊपर कुछ लोग बोल रहे थे कि किसान बिजली की चोरी करते हैं। मैं सदन को अवगत कराना चाहता हूँ कि भारत का किसान देश का स्वाभिमान है, भारत का किसान इस देश के लोगों का पेट भरता है। जहां हम अनाज दूसरे देशों से लेते थे, आज हमारा किसान हमको भरपूर अनाज देता है। देता ही नहीं है, भंडार भरे हुए हैं। आज कोई यह कहता है कि किसान चोरी करता है तो मैं कहता हूँ कि यह बड़ी गलत बात होगी। यदि चोरी कहीं होती है तो चोरी बड़ी होती है, चोरी छोटी नहीं होती है। इसलिए बड़े चोरों को पकड़ने की आवश्यकता है। आज मैं किसी के ऊपर इलजाम नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। लेकिन सब को मालूम है कि चोरी कहां होती है। वह बड़े रसूख वाले लोग हैं, बड़े रसूख वाले लोगों को रोकना कोई छोटी बात नहीं है। आप उनको रोकिए। इस देश में चमन होगा, घर-घर में बिजली होगी, गांव-गांव में बिजली होगी, ऐसा मैं सोचता हूँ। महोदय, मैं यूपीए की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश के लिए राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना जैसी फ्लैगशिप योजना शुरू की। महोदय, इस राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना से गरीब लोगों के घरों में, गांवों में बल्ब जले।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): बुढानिया जी, कृपया समाप्त कीजिए। आपकी पार्टी के और दो स्पीकर्स हैं। आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मुझे 13 मिनट्स का समय दिया गया था। महोदय, इस योजना के अंतर्गत करीब 18.42 लाख बीपीएल परिवारों के घरों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई गई और हजारों गांवों को इस योजना से जोड़ा गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नई सरकार के बनने के बाद लोगों में बहुत उम्मीदें जागीं, लेकिन मुझे दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मंत्री जी विद्युत विभाग की जो रिपोर्ट लेकर आए हैं, उससे यह नहीं लगता है कि वे इस देश के लिए कुछ खास कर पाएंगे। महोदय, इस सरकार को आए दो महीने हुए हैं, लेकिन इन दो महीनों में बिजली की उपलब्धता में कमी आई है। मार्च, 2014 में विद्युत की कमी 3095 मिलियन यूनिट थी, यह मई के महीने में बढ़कर 3476 मिलियन यूनिट हो गई और जून, 2014 में यह कमी 3418 मिलियन यूनिट रही है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह सरकार कांग्रेस और यूपीए की सरकार द्वारा किए गए कामों से ही वाहवाही लूटना चाहती है।

महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से चुनकर आया हूँ। इस प्रदेश का क्षेत्रफल बहुत बड़ा है। यहां की जमीन रेतीली और बंजर है। मैं सोचता था कि मंत्री जी का राजस्थान से कुछ संबंध जरूर है और वह इस प्रदेश के बारे में विशेष ध्यान देते हुए कुछ विशेष घोषणा करेंगे। आपने 5 राज्यों में नवीनीकरण ऊर्जा के लिए 500 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। इस 500 करोड़ में आप 5 राज्यों को पैसे देंगे और उसमें भी किस राज्य को कितना पैसा दिया जाएगा, इस बारे में आपने कोई बात नहीं कही है। महोदय, यह 500 करोड़ की राशि तो "ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा" के समान बात होगी।

महोदय, मैं एक बात किसान के हित की करना चाहता हूँ। मंत्री जी, आज राजस्थान के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है। राजस्थान की निजी क्षेत्र की कंपनी अडानी ग्रुप द्वारा राजस्थान को बिजली दी जाती है। उनका कवर्ड में एक प्लॉट है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): बुढानिया जी, अब समाप्त कीजिए। आपकी पार्टी के सिर्फ 5 मिनट बाकी हैं और दो स्पीकर्स हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, नई सरकार के अडानी ग्रुप के रिश्तों से हमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। आप गुजरात में उनके साथ रिश्ते निभाइए, लेकिन वह राजस्थान में टांग क्यों अड़ा रहे हैं? राजस्थान के अंदर 2280 मेगावाट क्षमता वाले दो प्लांट्स से सवा चार करोड़ यूनिट बिजली प्रतिदिन मिलती है। महोदय, नई सरकार के आने के बाद 25 पैसा प्रति यूनिट चार्ज बढ़ा दिए गए हैं जिससे सवा करोड़ रुपए प्रतिदिन बिजली कंपनियों को ज्यादा देने होंगे। मैं सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये चार्ज बढ़ाने का भार किस के ऊपर पड़ेगा? महोदय, यह भार आम आदमी पर पड़ेगा जोकि बहुत गलत बात है। आपने चुनाव के समय बड़े-बड़े वायदे किए। आपने जनता से पूछा कि बिजली मिलती है या नहीं मिली है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay, please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: आपने हमारे राजस्थान में भी लोगों से यह वायदा किया, लेकिन राजस्थान के किसानों के साथ धोखा हुआ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay, please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: आपने 8 घंटे बिजली देने की बात कही, लेकिन उन्हें 4-5 घंटे बिजली मिलती है...(व्यवधान)...

6.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Next, Shrimati Kanimozhi. *...(Interruptions)...* Please conclude. Please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: और वह आधी रात के बाद मिलती है। यह किसान के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): प्लीज कन्क्लूड। आपकी पार्टी के 4 मिनट बाकी हैं और दो स्पीकर्स और हैं जिनमें से एक का मेडन स्पीच है।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: सर, मैंने 13 मिनट की बात की है, मैं 13 मिनट में कन्क्लूड कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री पी. राजीव): आपकी पार्टी के 4 मिनट बाकी हैं।

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मेरी सामने वाली बेंचों से गुजरात मॉडल की बात बहुत ताकत के साथ कही गई, गुजरात मॉडल को पूरे देश के अंदर लागू करने की बात कही गई। मैं गुजरात की ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के अंदर बिजली की उत्पादन क्षमता 58 प्रतिशत रही है, जितनी उसकी क्षमता है उसकी 58 प्रतिशत हुई है। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2013-14 में उत्पादन क्षमता तो 48,171 मिलियन यूनिट थी, लेकिन उत्पादन केवल 15,850 मिलियन यूनिट का हुआ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Okay; now Shrimati Kanimozhi.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: इसी तरह 2001 में विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता 39770 मिलियन यूनिट थी...*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. Nothing is going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shrimati Kanimozhi. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: महोदय, मैं अंतिम बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि वाइब्रेंट सीमेंट की बात जोर-शोर से की गई और इसमें वाहवाही लूटने की कोशिश की गई। वर्ष 2007-2009 के अंदर 114 एमओयू हुए और इनमें आज अगर ऑपरेशनल हैं तो केवल 3 हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. *...(Interruptions)...* You are a very senior Member. Please conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र बुढानिया: यह है आपका गुजरात मॉडल। तो मैं अपनी बात को कन्क्लूड करता हूँ, आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और फिर एक बार मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ तथा शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I would like to congratulate the Minister. He has got Power and Coal Ministries together. I am sure it will help him make a lot of decisions in a very, very smooth way. I wish him well for it. Sir, we have been discussing power. In this modern day and age, power has become an integral part of the economic development and growth of a nation. Our infrastructural foundation needs to be strong, and that is based on the power sector. We

*Not recorded

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

just cannot keep looking at traditional power supply and power generation methods. There are new and renewable sources of energy like energy from wind, solar and even the waves. I think we have to start looking at them and invest more into research in those fields so that it will be useful for us. We do not have to keep looking at technology from other countries. In case of solar energy, the cost of producing one megawatt of energy is so expensive that sometimes it does not work out to be practical. So, we have to invest much more into research in these sectors so that we can bring down the cost and it will be practical to produce this. In case of solar energy, the issue of space constraint is also there. So, we have to look at other ways of bringing down the cost and reducing the space, and have home-grown technology for it. We also have to start looking at sustainable energy in a most serious way. I would actually like to go back a few years and see how the power generation capacity in India has been. The capacity addition in the 11th Five Year Plan fell short of the initial Plan targets by 30 per cent and even the reduced Mid-Term Appraisal targets by 12 per cent. Against the target of 3,380 megawatt of generation capacity to be created through nuclear power plants, only 880 megawatt capacity was created. This is a shortfall of 74 per cent from the target. The previous Government had launched Ultra Mega Power Projects in November, 2005. But so far only four have been awarded and only one is fully commissioned and generating electricity. This has been our experience. I think the Minister has to seriously look at completing the projects and commissioning the projects. Just announcing the projects is of no point. Many Governments announced projects, but they have not completed them. The Central Government should look at completing the projects. One very important thing is transmission capability. Many hon. Members have also mentioned it. According to FICCI paper titled 'Power Transmission – the Real Bottleneck,' we see that the Government has not been able to build adequate transmission capacity. In the last five years, the transmission capacity has grown by thirty per cent compared to fifty per cent growth in power generation capacity.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan document shows the failure of the Government in achieving the targets set in the Eleventh Five Year Plan. Against the initial target of 88,515 circuit km of transmission lines to be constructed in the Eleventh Plan, only 69,926 circuit km could have been achieved. This is only 79 per cent of the target.

It is clear that choked transmission networks have lead to under-utilisation of generation capacity. For example, in 2011-12, wind energy generation sites in Tirunelveli and Udumalpet, Tamil Nadu, with cumulative installed capacity of 6,943 mw ran below capacity as the transmission capacity available was only 4,997 mw.

We also have to take into consideration pilferage which happens during distribution

of power. Research shows that if that can be stopped or sorted out, power can really be saved and it can be put to proper use. There are so many stories of industries even doing it. Industries are also trying to steal power without the knowledge of the State Government or the Central Grid.

I come from real Tamil Nadu and not the magical realism which people try to create. There is deficit in power supply. In 2014-15, the shortage of power in Tamil Nadu is over 6,690 million units...*(Interruptions)*... That is what I am trying to say. ...*(Interruptions)*... I come from real State of Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have created a magical State. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would love to see where it is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): She is making her point of view. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... She is making her point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your sister is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to her.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not speaking against them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking for them. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking for more power for Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should understand who is supporting them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let her speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you create trouble? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramalingam, you sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't create problem.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, in the beginning of my speech, I have mentioned that in this modern age, economic growth is completely based on having energy. When there is shortage of energy, it affects the economic growth of the nation to a large extent. I would like to bring one example to your notice.

The Cheyyur Project was conceived by the Union Government in 2006 at an estimated cost of ₹ 20,000 crore. However, there have been repeated delays in the finalisation of the bids for the execution of the project. According to the Coastal Tamil Nadu Power Limited, the delay in setting up of a 4,000 mw project at Cheyyur in Kancheepuram district has resulted in a cost overrun of ₹ 5,000 crore. This is what happens when projects are announced but not finished. And in Tamil Nadu, again, I would like to say that there is a deficit of power supply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is their opinion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I am not getting into a blame game. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...
Dr. Maitreyan is there. Why do all of you stand up? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, we are talking about the problems in our State. Let us not get into blame games. Let us try to think about the State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: She is your sister. Why do you fight with her? ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, this power shortage has hindered the manufacturing industry also. In Tamil Nadu, it has come down to four per cent. Tamil Nadu was considered to be an automobile hub. In June 2011, the Tamil Nadu Government issued a Press-release saying that Citroen car company would be set up in the State. But, it actually shifted to Gujarat. Many such factories have been shifting to Gujarat, Maharashtra and other places. Even the Ford company is thinking of having its next project in Maharashtra. So, all this is because of the power shortage in the State. Sir, one Government in the State comes up with a project and the next Government which comes to power has to continue the project. Just because of politics, they should not stop projects. If this continues, definitely, every State and every Government, including the Central Government, and the nation will suffer. People have to rise above politics, think about the nation and plan and execute projects which have been brought forward. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I was given fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only ten minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: My Party told me fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, only ten minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the working of this very important Ministry as electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind.

Hon. Members have spoken at length about various issues right from production to distribution to theft. As I have limited time at my disposal, I limit myself to the power

scenario in Telangana State, how it is reeling under power crisis and steps needed to be taken by the Union Government to supplement the efforts of the Telangana State.

Sir, the irony of the State of Telangana is that in spite of having abundant natural resources such as coal, water and sun for production of power, we are lagging behind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Govardhan Reddy, your Party is left with only two minutes. Do you know that? So, take only five minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, you were generous enough to give ten minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I did not know that.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, my Party asked me to speak for fifteen minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, your Members have taken more time. What can I do? All right, you take 5-6 minutes.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, first, I come to the status of hydel power projects in Telangana. The installed capacity of hydel projects is 2,542 megawatts. And, the major projects are Nagarjunasagar with 815 megawatts, Srisailem Left Bank with 900 megawatts and Lower Seeleru, which has been taken away from us, with 460 megawatts. But, as the Minister is very well aware, hydel generation cannot be done throughout the year; it may be only 100-120 days in a year. So, we are not getting sufficient generation from the hydel power. This is resulting in depending more on thermal power.

Sir, apart from the above and since we have two important rivers flowing through Telangana, we can construct a series of dams on river Godavari to achieve the twin objectives of providing irrigation facilities to lakhs of acres and also generating power. I would just mention some of the dams that we can construct as a part of a series of dams at Ellampalli, Kanthalapalli, Dummugudem and also at Bhadrachalam. If we complete these, it is estimated that we can generate 4,000 MW of power and this can be available for 120 days which would be sufficient to lift the water to entire Telangana from various locations of Godavari. Alternatively, if diversion of water from Pranahita to Ellampalli on River Godavari becomes difficult, then construction of a major dam at Suraram on Godavari on the ridge line of the Pranahita and Indiravathi rivers be taken up for diversion of 150 TMC of water to 50 lakh acres of arid areas of Telangana. And, with cooperation from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh which can link Bheema with Manjeera at a higher elevation, it will benefit Mahaboob Nagar, Medak and Ranga Reddy districts.

[Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy]

Now, I come to thermal power capacity and its availability in Telangana. We have abundant coal reserves in the State. The APGENCO's installed capacity is 2,282 MW. Of course, there is an additional Central share of 850 MW. All put together, the total installed capacity is only 3,132 MW in Telangana. But, if you look at the demand and generation, there is nearly 47% gap. The demand is 143 million units per day but the generation is only 75 million units per day. It means, there is 47% gap between demand and supply. So, to bridge this, I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to facilitate completion of the following projects which will pave the way for capacity addition and result in reducing the power shortage in Telangana State. I request the hon. Minister to complete the following projects on fast track.

1. Kakatiya TPS Stage II with 600 MW capacity.
2. Kothagudem TPS Stage VII with 800 MW capacity.
3. Ramagundam TPP with 1320 MW capacity.
4. Sattupalli TPP with 1000 MW capacity.

Apart from the above, feasibility study has been completed in respect of Kakatiya TPP Stage III with 1,600 MW; Gadwal TPP and Nizamabad TPP. Kakatiya TPP is an expansion project. In respect of the other two projects i.e., Gadwal and Nizamabad, the inputs such as water, land and transmission connectivity are available. But, the only thing is that coal linkages have to be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I will take two minutes.

Secondly, the A.P. Reorganisation Act mandates the NTPC to set up 4,000 MW unit in Telangana. But, I understand that no action has been taken so far. I request that the NTPC may be directed to take it up and complete the same in a fixed time-schedule.

I request the hon. Minister to help the State financially and otherwise so that the above projects are taken up and completed in a time-bound manner.

Sir, there are also some gas plants which are languishing for want of gas. They are: Shankarpalli Gas Project with 1,000 MW which is pending for the last 20 years. And Karimnagar Gas Plant with 2,100 MW which is also pending for the last 20 years. These are waiting for gas linkages to the tune of 9.72 MMSCMD for Karimnagar and 4.62 MMSCMD for Shankarpalli.

I request the hon. Minister to discuss this issue with the Petroleum Minister and release sufficient gas for their generation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your party has exhausted the allotted time. There is one more speaker from your party. What can I do? You are only reading. Please conclude.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : I will take two minutes. If we are able to complete these projects, I have no doubt that neither we need to depend on our neighbouring States like Chhattisgarh nor Centre nor on private IPPs for power. Sir, one more point. This is very important. Sir, solar power is green power and world over a lot of thrust is being put on solar power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody has mentioned this point. There is no need of repeating it. Shri Avinash Pande.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Our country has the advantage of having sunlight for 300 out of 365 days in a year.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat what others have said. Why do you repeat what others have said?

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Continuing with the importance of solar power, I welcome the thrust given by Finance Minister on solar energy, the proposal to take up Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects on the lines of UMPP and allocation of ₹ 500 crores and ₹ 400 crores for agriculture pump sets.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: The point is, the Government is collecting ₹ 14,000 crores in the form of Cess on coal for solar power every year. In the Budget proposals, the Finance Minister allocated ₹ 1,000 crores for taking up new projects by new players, but what about the projects that are already under execution and the bills of various companies pending before the Government? Subsidy bills to the tune of ₹ 3,210 crores...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is enough. Now Mr. Avinash Pande, please start. Nothing more will go on record.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Avinash Pande, you start. That is not going on record.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY:*

*Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is no rule for laying the speech; otherwise, I would have allowed you to lay on the Table your written speech. You can write it to him. Mr. Reddy, you can send the remaining part of your speech to the Minister. Mr. Pande, I know it is your maiden speech, but take only ten minutes.

SHRI AVINASH PANDE (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to participate in the Discussion on the Working of the Ministry of Power. As you are all aware, the House deliberated upon the crisis of power facing the country and its adverse impact on the country's economic development in the previous days, though the discussions remained inconclusive. I begin with the hope that this debate and discussion will be a fruitful one. I would like to take this opportunity to highlight some areas in the power sector which need urgent attention. The continuous shortage of power across the country is a pressing issue that deserves the complete attention of the Government. This power deficit is probably the most serious constraint that is holding India back from realizing its full potential for industrial development and economic growth. We will need to enhance our power generation capability manifold, if we are serious about achieving a growth rate of eight per cent in the coming years. When the UPA Government came to power, power generation in the country in 2004-05 was 85,525 megawatts. By 2012-13, power generation increased by over 1.5 times, and stood at 1,35,000 megawatts in 2012-13. We also initiated serious reforms for debt restructuring of distribution companies to repair what has become the Achilles' heel of the power sector. In my humble opinion, experimental and pilot projects which have proved successful, such as the Bhiwandi Distribution Franchise Model from Maharashtra, which successfully enhanced operational efficiencies and reduced Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses by 32 per cent in a short timespan of two years, should be studied and replicated in other regions, too. I hope the Government will not hesitate in adopting best practices in the power sector, no matter where they come from. In the year 2012-13, the UPA Government had succeeded in surpassing the set target of 17,956.3 MW for capacity addition and managed a record capacity addition of 20,622.8 MW. But all these initiatives and hard work will be in vain, if the present Government does not take serious measures to ensure that power plants, that have created this additional capacity, are supplied with sufficient fuel and are running at full capacity. Although we have achieved considerable success in reducing the Plant Load Factor of thermal power plants from 74.8 per cent in 2004-05 to 64.04 per cent in 2013-14, many power plants are still reeling under an acute shortage of supply of fuel. Today, the Maharashtra State Power Generating Company (MAHAGENCO) has been forced to temporarily shut down five of its 210 MW coal-fired power generation units due to coal shortage. The shortfall in the supply of coal to thermal power plants must be made good and measures have to be taken on all fronts. The import of quality coal

for full capacity utilization of power plants can only be a temporary measure. But even temporary measures ought to be executed in a timely fashion.

The need to step up domestic production of coal cannot be emphasized enough. This can only be done if the Government is serious about restructuring the Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries to enhance operational efficiencies. As the most important producer of coal, accounting for over 80 per cent of the country's domestic production, CIL must be held to high standards of compliance, especially, in meeting its obligations under Fuel Supply Agreements with power producers. In addition, measures to check theft and illegal mining of coal are also needed.

However, the new Government must move forward in this direction with great caution. It is imperative that the interests of the end consumers of electricity are not sacrificed in the way of strengthening the commercial viability of DISCOMS and power utilities. Domestic as well as industrial users ought to have access to reliable and quality power supply at the least possible prices. At the same time, the requirement of power in agriculture must not be overlooked while catering to factories and big industries.

I would like to take this opportunity to ask the hon. Minister the details of the proposed scheme for segregation of feeders for supply of electricity to domestic and agricultural users in rural areas. It remains to be seen how this proposal will be integrated with the ongoing Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY), which has so far covered several lakhs of domestic and household users of electricity across 1,08,099 unelectrified villages, achieved the intensive electrification of 3,05,638 partially electrified villages and provided electricity connections to 2,15,09,337 BPL households. Specifically, the development of Decentralised Distributed Generation (DDG) projects through renewable sources of energy such as biomass, biogas, geothermal, mini hydro and solar, etc in rural areas must be encouraged.

Similarly, while the Government pushes forward a 'time-bound implementation' model to hasten the development of power projects to boost the supply of electricity, it must not overlook the needs of those who are displaced in the acquisition of land for such purpose. While it is a fact that delays are sometimes caused due to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation issues, a time-bound implementation of projects must not imply that the livelihood of project affected persons and environmental safeguards are hastily compromised.

The balancing of all these competing interests will be the real test in pushing through meaningful reforms in the power sector. The Government needs to come up with such a strategy that does not sacrifice the rights of the few to advance the interests of the many. Only and only then, will they be able to legitimately claim to have lived up to the great expectations aroused by their mantra of 'Sabka saath, sabka vikas'.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, I want to send these papers to him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can send it to him. He has agreed. What do you want to say Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya? You can put a question. What is it?

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, पीयूष गोयल जी हमारे साथ ही यहां आए थे। वे मिनिस्टर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे यह उम्मीद करती हूँ कि वे मेरी बातें ध्यान से सुनें। हमारी स्टेट त्रिपुरा में दो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं जिनमें से एक पलाटना नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट है। इसमें 500 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है, लेकिन अभी यहां गैस की कमी की वजह से 350 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन हो रहा है। इसके लिए बंगलादेश और नॉर्थ-ईस्टर्न सेवन स्टेट्स के साथ डील हुई थी। यह डील सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने की थी। अभी यहां टेक्निकल प्रॉब्लम तो है ही, साथ ही मोनारचक नीपको प्रोजेक्ट में भी 225 मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होना था। वहां गैस टरबाइन भी कंप्लीट हो गया, लेकिन अभी ओएनजीसी वहां गैस नहीं दे रहा है, इसलिए वह प्रोजेक्ट भी बंद हो गया है। वह प्रोजेक्ट अभी तक चालू नहीं हुआ है। सर, मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करती हूँ, मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं सुन रहे हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्टर साहब से यह निवेदन करती हूँ, कि वे ओएनजीसी को यह बताएँ कि स्टेट में गैस की कोई कमी नहीं है, लेकिन ओएनजीसी इन दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिए गैस क्यों नहीं दे रहा है। यह बिजली पूरे देश में सप्लाई की जा सकती है, क्योंकि हमें इतनी बिजली की जरूरत नहीं है, हमारे यहां और भी चार प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, लेकिन ये जो दो नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, ये गैस की कमी की वजह से बंद हो रहे हैं। इसलिए आपको ओएनजीसी को यह बताना चाहिए कि वह उन्हें सफिशिएंट गैस की सप्लाई करे। थैंक्यू सर।

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO (Telangana): Sir, I want to know whether the Minister is aware that for the last one week there have been severe agitations in Telangana. Only half an hour ago there was a police *lathicharge*. The Government which came on a promise that it will never use lathi had to use it for three days, but for your own Ministry. I won't blame the Minister because he is a responsive, smiling Minister. He will certainly hear me. I am provoked by this because one of your dynamic Ministers told me only half-an-hour back that they would share the concerns of all the States. Sir, one thing is, in the entire Country the worst crisis is in Telangana because 28 million units is the deficit today. Besides that, two thermal plants, one in Vijayawada and another in Kadapa which were sending us 500 MW and 210 MW are now shut down. Added to this, the PPAs which you had promised are now cancelled. Added to this, Neerja Mathur whom you have sent for CEA, the Central Electricity Authority, had discussed with us but her voice, her diktat is rejected. We have something like 19 lakh pump sets. You know about the monsoon situation, the dry spell is continuing and we are paradoxically a coal-producing State. We give coal to all the people. But, we don't have power! You had promised to give us power from the national grid which everybody had said. Sir, on the very day of our formation, on the very day when the State was formed ...(*Time-bell rings*)... we told the Prime Minister and he promised us that he would meet the immediate demand of 400 MW. I don't know

what is happening. I am raising it because the situation is very, very serious. I am not joining the national perspective.

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: उपसभापति जी, मेरा अनुरोध यह है कि 6.30 बज गए हैं। चूंकि काफी लोगों ने काफी बातें उठाई हैं और उस पर मिनिस्टर साहब भी कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव जवाब देना चाहेंगे और उन्हें देना भी चाहिए।

सर, मेरे ख्याल से आज नहीं, बल्कि कल इस पर पूरा जवाब करवाइए। अगर जवाब पीसमील में होगा, तो अच्छा भी नहीं लगेगा। मेरा आपसे यही अनुरोध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If that is the sense of the House, that is fine.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I have all the answers. I am ready. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay then; everybody says that the reply would be tomorrow.

Now, Statement by Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Statement on India's stand in the WTO

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much. I know, it has been a long day, but I seek through you the indulgence of all Members because it is a written paper with detailed narration of how the whole process has been post-Bali. So, kindly permit me to give this detailed reply.

I am making this intervention in the House today in order to place before the hon. Members the facts relating to the stand taken by India in the World Trade Organization (WTO) recently.

The Bali Ministerial Declaration was adopted on 7th December, 2013 on conclusion of the Ninth Ministerial Conference of the WTO in Bali. Ministerial Decisions were adopted on ten issues relating to the Doha Development Agenda which is the agenda for the unfinished Doha Round of trade negotiations, underway in the WTO since 2001.

Amongst these Ministerial Decisions, two are of particular significance — the Ministerial Decision for an Agreement on Trade Facilitation and the Ministerial Decision on Public Stockholding for Food Security Purposes.