

SCH-KSK/5.00/2W

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (क्रमागत) :** इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हैं कि बिना एक्सपर्ट्स के काम नहीं चलता है, लेकिन बोर्ड ऑफ गवर्नर्स में जो पांच प्रख्यात विशेषज्ञों का प्रावधान रखा गया है, उनके लिए भी कोई क्राइटीरिया जरूर बनाइएगा। कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि बहुत सारी जो विदेशी कंपनियां हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान में घुसने के लिए और हमारे आर्थिक प्रतिष्ठानों पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए जद्दोजहद कर रही हैं। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमारे ये संस्थान भी उसके शिकार हो जाएं।

आज एक चीज और सामने आ रही है कि हमारे जो भी academic institutes हैं, उनमें जो टॉप क्वालिटी का टैलेंट था, जो हमारे टॉप प्रोफेसर्स थे, साइंटिस्ट्स थे, अब उनकी पोस्टिंग हो रही हैं। बाहर की बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां और बड़े-बड़े इंस्टीट्यूट्स उनको लेकर जा रहे हैं। जिस तरीके से आप यहां पर इस इंस्टीट्यूट को खड़ा करने के लिए प्लान कर रहे हैं, उसके लिए या तो आप सिफारिश के आधार पर एक्सपर्ट्स को लाएंगे या कोई और क्राइटीरिया होगा। जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, आखिर उनको आप कैसे डिफाइन करेंगे? इसके बाद यहां जो टीचर्स और प्रोफेसर्स होंगे, उनको कैसे आप यहीं पर रोकने का काम करेंगे, ताकि जो दूसरी बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां हैं, वे उनको बाहर न निकाल ले जाएं? यह बहुत जिम्मेदारी की चीज है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं सिर्फ प्वाइंट्स में बात करूंगा। हिन्दुस्तान की जो सरकारी कंपनियां हैं, उनकी जो रिसर्च कैपेसिटी है अथवा जो भी रिसर्च उनके यहां चल रही है, उसको कैसे आप पब्लिक डोमेन में लाएंगे और कैसे

उसकी क्वालिटी को इम्प्रूव करेंगे, apart from this institute. मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत जरूरी काम है।

निजी क्षेत्र की जो कंपनियां हैं, जिस हैसियत में हैं और जिस तरीके से वे हिन्दुस्तान के सरकारी प्रतिष्ठानों के साथ कंपीट ही नहीं कर रही हैं, बल्कि उन्हें निगल जाना चाहती हैं। यह बहुत वॉच करने वाली चीज़ है, क्योंकि कहीं न कहीं सरकार का संरक्षण उनको मिल जाता है। मुझे पता लगा था कि Indian Oil Corporation रेलवेज़ को डीज़ल दिया करता था, लेकिन अचानक वह रिलायंस को दे दिया गया। इसके लिए कोई तो क्राइटीरिया रहा होगा। अगर ऐसे क्राइटीरियाज़ से हिन्दुस्तान के सारे प्रतिष्ठानों में काम किया जाएगा, तो उससे long term में पब्लिक का बहुत नुकसान होगा, आप इस बात का ख्याल रखिएगा।

सर, इस नए संस्थान में कर्मचारियों और छात्रों को आरक्षण देने का जो काम किया गया है, पूजा जी ने भी इस बात का जिक्र किया है, इस चीज़ का आपने ख्याल रखा, इसके लिए मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूं।

सर, जो वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा के संसाधन हैं, उनको भी देखने की जरूरत है। हिन्द महासागर में बहुत गहराई में hydrates हैं, यह बात पहले भी हम आपकी जानकारी में दे चुके हैं। एक बहुत बड़ा रिसोर्स है, जिसको टैप करने के लिए बहुत ही सुपीरियर नहीं बल्कि highest grade की टेक्नोलॉजी की जरूरत है। यह वह एरिया है, जहां बहुत अधिक काम करने की जरूरत है।

Ethanol के साथ में blending की बात चल रही थी, हमारे वे प्रोजेक्ट्स भी पूरे नहीं हो पा रहे हैं, जबकि agri-support के लिए वे बड़े इम्पोर्टेंट हैं। इसके लिए भी बहुत बड़ी रिसर्च करने की जरूरत है। ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर हिन्दुस्तान के दूर-दराज़ के गांवों में Methane का जेनरेशन हो रहा है, जो इस्तेमाल नहीं हो रहा है, हवा में जा रहा है। उसके लिए appropriate technology लाने की जरूरत है ताकि लोकल लेवल पर उसको compress करके इस्तेमाल किया जा सके। अगर आप compressed gas के resources गांवों में दे पाएं, तो कम से कम ट्रैक्टर्स चल पाएंगे, जिससे लोगों की production cost कम होगी, छोटी मशीनें और इंजन चल पाएंगे। यह वह क्षेत्र है, जिसमें बहुत ज्यादा काम करने की जरूरत है।

सर, हमारे eco-system में नालियों के माध्यम से pollutants नदियों में मिल रहे हैं, जो अंत में समुद्र में पहुंच जाते हैं। कई बार समुद्र में बड़े-बड़े जहाज डूब जाते हैं, जिससे उनका तेल फैल जाता है, इसके लिए appropriate technology लाने की जरूरत है।...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि जो पेट्रोल इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, डीज़ल इस्तेमाल हो रहा है, उसके कारण air pollutants बढ़ रहे हैं। पूरी दुनिया technology के माध्यम से, चाहे वह carbon dioxide हो, चाहे methane हो, चाहे sulfur dioxide हो, उसको mitigate करने का काम कर रही है। आज के समय में इसकी बहुत जरूरत थी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, श्री एस.आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** सर, अंत में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आपने जो नया pricing mechanism बनाया है, मैं उस मुद्दे पर आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब से आपने यह तय किया है, तब से सौ बार से ज्यादा prices बढ़े हैं। इसने normal consumers को अस्थिर कर दिया है। आप इस सिस्टम को...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** आपका समय पूरा हो गया है। अब कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। श्री एस.आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से एक ही वक्ता हूं, बस मैं अपनी बात खत्म ही कर रहा हूं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** यह मेरे बस की बात नहीं है। मुझे जो कहा गया है, मैं वैसा ही कर रहा हूँ, धन्यवाद। श्री एस.आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम।...(व्यवधान)...

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**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill...  
...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** हम सब समय से बंधे हुए हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

आपने अच्छा भाषण दिया है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा :** सर, जो तेल की कीमत है, हमारे यहां उससे ज्यादा चल रहा है।....(व्यवधान)...

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN:** Let him conclude, Sir.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** इनको अपनी बात समय से पूरी करनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)... ये तो अच्छे वक्ता हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** समय से कैसे करेंगे, कोई मशीन हैं कि समय पर चलेंगे?... (व्यवधान)... वे समय से बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) :** मैं तो समय से बंधा हुआ हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

मैं जहां बैठा हुआ हूँ, मुझे समय का ध्यान रखना है।...(व्यवधान)... धन्यवाद, आप बहुत अच्छा बोले।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा** : सर, जो जरूरी चीजें हैं, उनको मैं मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ ताकि उससे फर्क पड़े, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया)** : आप तो यह मंत्री जी को ऐसे भी बता सकते हैं। श्री एस. आर. बालासुब्रमण्यम।

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (TAMIL NADU)**: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to establish the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA)**: You have five minutes.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN**: No, no. You had given seven minutes last time. All of a sudden, how can you do this? No, no. I am protesting.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA)**: I am bound by rules.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN**: We will see. Sir, the institute aims to provide high quality education and research focussing on the themes of petroleum, hydrocarbons and energy. We would like the Government of India to start an Institute of the same kind in Tamil Nadu where the

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Government excels in exploration and exploitation of petroleum, oil and gas resources.

The institute will not only be declared as an institute of national importance but the research would also focus mainly on fields such as liquefied natural gas, bio-fuels and renewables. The extraction of hydrocarbons in Tamil Nadu has become a burning issue and has raised apprehensions in the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu, particularly the farmers of the Cauvery delta region. The Union Cabinet has approved the proposal to extract hydrocarbons from Neduvasal, Nallandarkottai, Vanakkankadu, Kottaikadu, Vadakadu and nearby villages in Pudukkottai District of Tamil Nadu.

The agitated farmers are continuously protesting against this move for almost more than a year. Still the Government is unwilling to scrap the Neduvasal hydrocarbon extraction project. The Union Government, instead of solving this burning issue, is adding fuel to the fire by their move to sign the MoU.

Sir, our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had steadfastly opposed any move to extract such gases as this could adversely affect the farm lands, agricultural activity and food security. The Tamil Nadu State

**Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-27.12.2017**

Government has made a categorical statement that it would not allow any such project in the State.

Sir, while we oppose the extraction of hydrocarbons from farm lands in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Government with faith and hope, has declared about 23,000 hectares spread across 45 villages in Cuddalore and Nagapattinam districts as Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR). The Centre would allocate Rs. 1,146 crores for improving infrastructure such as road and rail connectivity in the region.

The Centre had approved setting up of four PCPIRs in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. Industry sources say that the region would deal with petroleum refinery and downstream products. It does not have anything to do with oil or gas exploration as the region will be confined only to petroleum refinery. The PCPIR project was expected to attract a total investment of Rs. 92,160 crore.

**(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)**

In these circumstances, I urge upon the Union Government to stop the extraction of hydrocarbons in any form from Neduvasal and neighbouring villages in Pudukkottai. I strongly urge the Union Government to close all the wells already dug for pilot projects and cancel the land lease agreements



**Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-27.12.2017**

between ONGC and farmers and handover the lands to farmers ensuring that the interests of the farmers are safeguarded.

Sir, hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had suggested a few pertinent points to resolve the sensitive GAIL pipeline issue and requested the hon. Prime Minister for his immediate intervention to ensure that the issue be resolved through a constructive and accommodative approach.

The proposed Kochi-Koottanad-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline project of GAIL along the present proposed alignment would cause irreparable damage to the agricultural property of thousands of farmers in the seven districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Coimbatore, Tirupur, Erode, Namakkal, Salem, Darmapuri and Krishnagiri.

The recent amendments to the Right of Use under the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Rights of User in Land) Act, 1962 have made farmers culpable for damages to the pipeline, even those occurring without their knowledge. The Government of Tamil Nadu believes that a realignment of the pipeline route along the highways with the least harm to the people and least adverse impact on agriculture would be the best way forward to implement the project.

(Contd. by SK/2Y)

SK/2Y/5.10

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (CONTD.):** The Government of Tamil Nadu has already constituted an expert committee to examine the possibilities of realigning the pipeline along the national highways, and officials of GAIL ..(Time-bell).. Just two minutes, Sir.

They can also join the committee to find a mutually acceptable solution so that the implementation of the project can proceed without affecting interests of the poor agriculturists.

Had GAIL India followed the suggestions made by our hon. former Chief Minister, *Amma*, the project cost would not have increased to a greater extent and the project would have been completed without any further loss to the GAIL and would have reached an amicable solution with farmers of Tamil Nadu.

I once again urge upon the Union Government to instruct GAIL India Ltd. not to act upon the notifications pending final view of the matter and should join the expert committee constituted by the Government of India to resolve this very sensitive issue.

Sir, normally, ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. ..(Interruptions).. It is okay.

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**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** One minute, Sir. I will conclude. This is \*. ..(Interruptions).. Now, applications have been called for LPG distributorship. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no. That comment ..(Interruptions).. You have to ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** Recently, ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Listen. Stop. You cannot make such comments against the Chair.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** What comment have I made?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** \*!

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** No; I have not made any comments against the Chair. You can assume something. I have not made any comment.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You said \*.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** What was it? Tell me. I will understand. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Look at the record.

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**\*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.**

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**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** You tell me. You can't say like that.

What is the point that I made against you.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You said \*.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** \* is not ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You said \* against the Chair.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** I will conclude just in a minute. That's all.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no; Mr. Balasubramoniyam, you are a very seasoned Parliamentarian.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** But you don't treat me like that. I am sorry. ..(Interruptions)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You see, you are a very seasoned, senior leader. The first thing you should know is that ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** You think I am very senior. I am a junior Member. I don't know anything about the rules. I cannot understand what happens in the Parliament. That is your assumption.

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**\*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.**

**Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-27.12.2017**

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You see, I am sorry that you are ..(Interruptions).. Anyhow, since you have made these comments, I have to say, the first thing you should know is you are not expected to read a speech. This is the first thing. This has been said here many times. Our Chairman also said it. You are not expected to read a speech. I should have stopped you. I did not do that. Then, after five minutes only, I stopped you because we are adhering to the time with everybody, not only for this, for the previous businesses also because the hon. Chairman is very strict that we should adhere to the time with everybody. Mr. Sukhendu Sekhar Ray is a Vice-Chairman. I told to him also that he has to adhere to the time. I told you only after five minutes and then you made the comment \*. Let it be on record. I am not going to expunge it. Let people decide. Let it be on record. After having said that, you said that you had said nothing. Such observation against the Chair is not expected of a seasoned Parliamentarian or for that matter of any Parliamentarian. I am not expunging it because it is a remark against me. If you want to withdraw, you can withdraw it. Otherwise, I am not going to expunge it.

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:** \* may be deleted, Sir.

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**\*Withdrawn by the hon. Member.**

**Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-27.12.2017**

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** No, no; I will not delete it. If he wants, he can withdraw because he should know how to respect the Chair instead of casting aspersions on the Chair. The Chair may be anybody, but ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** Okay, I am withdrawing the word \* .

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay, fine. You take one more minute.

**SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN:** I will say just two things. Normally, applications are called for LPG distributorship. For the following places, applications were recently called for: Vaduvur, Thiruvarur District; Nallavanniyan, Kudikadu, Sadayarkovil, Avadi, Viyaya, Nellapuram, Thanjavur District. Actually, even before the applications were called for, the condition was that the applicant must own land in that area or at least lease of land in that area. But some people leaked it and acquired some land and others could not get it. These things should be put an end to. The Bharat Petroleum Corporation had appointed several hundreds of LPG distributors.

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**Uncorrected/ Not for Publication-27.12.2017**

They have not got their quota and they are actually incurring loss. The company must take steps to augment the supply for them and make it economically viable. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by YSR/2Z)

YSR-DS/5.15/2Z

**SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, the Bill seeks to establish a Petroleum and Energy Institute in Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. We appreciate the efforts of the Government in undertaking this initiative. The Bill provides for setting up of authorities like the Board of Governors, the General Council and the Senate. These bodies are in charge of promoting quality education and research in petroleum, oil and energy sectors. This will help in cultivating culture of research among students.

However, under clause 9(v) of the Bill, the Institute has been conferred with wide powers to lay down standards of admission. I suggest the Government to conduct a uniform examination throughout the country giving due recognition to the needs of

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different States. I caution the Government from a second NEET issue affecting the life of students.

Further, the Institute has the right to withdraw degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions for "good and sufficient reasons". The Bill does not define these reasons in detail and the phrase is ambiguous. It gives the Institute wide powers to withdraw these distinctions. Such a provision can have grave repercussions on the future of students.

Another issue in the Bill is the composition of the Governing Council. Sir, the Council looks after the fiscal management of the Institute under clause 16 of the Bill. Among the 20 members, 16 are part of the Government. I stand here to urge the Government to raise the representation of eminent experts in petroleum technology and related fields in the energy sector. This will increase the credibility of the Government and bolster the trust of the people in its actions.

Along with this, I raise the issue of appointment of the Director



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by the Centre. Why can't the Director be appointed by the State Government? We expect more autonomy to be given to the Institute. The Centre must work in partnership with the States as education is a concurrent subject under the Constitution.

Sir, India's energy demand is continuously increasing. The Bill in its clauses and the Statement of Objects and Reasons focuses on the renewable energy sector. The Government has set ambitious targets to make India a renewable energy powerhouse.

However, with the implementation of the GST, the renewable sector has been heavily impacted. The cost of Solar Off Grids shows a rise of 16-20%, a 12-16% rise in Solar PV Grid Installations, and an 11-15% jump in setting up of wind projects is also expected. I would like to know from the Government whether setting up of universities will lead to growth in the energy sector.

Sir, as we talk of renewable energy, I am compelled to mention a few initiatives taken up by the Trinamool Government in Bengal. Our Government launched India's first 10 mw Canal Bank

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Solar PV in 2016. The State Government will provide solar power to families in the Sundarbans Delta and other islands. The Government is credited with the country's first battery-less, carbon-neutral solar street light projects in public parks. There are 10,000 such solar street lights in the State and two lakh solar home lighting systems. We are in the process of harnessing tidal and other forms of renewable energy within the State. I hope these initiatives serve as a model for other states to follow.

Sir, the energy sector requires human resource formation more than infrastructure generation in the form of universities.

(Contd. by VKK/3A)

-YSR/VKK-MCM/3A/5.20

**SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (CONTD.):** Through you, Sir, I request the Government to come up with training centres for local job construction in the renewable energy sector.

Sir, I request the Government not to derail the debate on several of its decisions such as demonetisation and the haphazard implementation of

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GST as these have had a negative impact on petroleum and energy sector. And the Trinamool's opposition to the implementation of these decisions is well known.

Sir, I wish to end my thoughts with an expectation that the Government will pay due attention to these issues. Thank you.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much for adhering to the time. Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Your time is three minutes. You can take maximum four minutes but not more than that.

**SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (ODISHA):** Okay, Sir, I will conclude in four minutes.

Sir, this Institute is being set up by the Government because it was a commitment by the Central Government at the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. So, I congratulate the Government for keeping its commitment. Usually this Government is not in the habit of fulfilling its commitment, particularly its commitments in those States, where there is a different party Government or not a friendly party Government. Therefore, many congratulations that they have kept their commitment. This is a good Bill in the sense that there is a need for promoting energy sector with greater

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thrust on research and innovation. For this purpose, more such institutes should be set up in other parts of the country also. Sir, while passing this Bill and setting up such institutions, the Government should also take care of proper placement of passout students in the country itself and it should also be ensured that the products of this institution get proper employment.

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, in the Chair)**

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. A couple of days ago, Shri Javadekar came up with a Bill, the IIM Bill. Sir, I supported the Bill. All sections of the House, more or less, supported the Bill. The basic reason being Government tried to give more autonomy to the institutions, the IIM institutions. In that Bill, the Government had the provision to decentralise power. But, Sir, here, in this Bill, I find a contradiction. For the information of the hon. Minister, the Minister has tried to concentrate all the power of this institute with the Central Government. If you go into the provisions regarding constitution of the Board of Governors, the Board of Governors will comprise 13 members including the President to be appointed by the Central Government. Then, five eminent persons in the field and all the experts will be appointed by the Government as per their sweet will.

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Sir, if you go to the clause pertaining to the constitution of the General Council, the Council will comprise 20 members including Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, who will be the Chairman; Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation Limited; Secretary, Oil Industry Development Board; Principal Adviser (Energy), etc. Sir, the entire power and the autonomy lies with the Central Government and the composition of members of the Board of Governors and the General Council implies that only traditional thought and traditional mindset will continue in such institutions. Sir, I have only one suggestion. At the moment, as I know, there is a National Institute of Solar Energy under the Ministry of Power, Coal, and New and Renewable Energy. There is the Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Petroleum University in Gandhinagar. There is also a Power Management Institute run by NTPC in Noida. There is an Institute of Drilling Technology operated by ONGC in Dehradun. (Time-bell) Sir, what I suggest is: Why not bring all these together under one umbrella like you have done in case of All India Institute of Medical Sciences? So, it will work in a very coordinated manner; it will work under broader guidelines; and, there will be better cohesion and cooperation between these institutes. So, that is my suggestion. I think the hon. Minister would consider this. Thank you, Sir. (Ends)

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani; not present. Then, Shri C.P. Narayanan; you have three minutes.

(Followed by RSS/3B)

RSS/SC/3B/5.25

**SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (KERALA) :** Sir, thank you for the opportunity you have given to me. I support the Bill. Now, this Bill for research in petroleum and energy is the second after the one that was established in Dehradun in 1960. You have taken more than 56 years to have a new Institute. in an area like petroleum and energy, where we have got a lot of talk of all these things, There is no mention about coal. When you speak of hydrocarbons, chemically, crude oil and coal comes under the same. So, this Institute should concentrate on petroleum and coal so that we not only have research to have petrol, diesel and other things, there are so many umpteen materials that can be made out of crude oil and its by-products. That is much more necessary in the days to come. It has got application in the field of medicine and so many other areas. We have to concentrate on this also.

Secondly, Sir, particularly, in this age of environmental care, we have to see that petrol, diesel, and other things which we produce, are environmental-friendly. So, this Institute should do all these things.

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Thirdly, when we speak of energy, as other speakers have already mentioned, this is only one source of energy. We have got so many other sources of energy, particularly, solar and other resources. The recent research, particularly, in the last one year or so, has thrown out a lot of possibilities in the production of energy, and if those results have industrial application, our whole energy scene may be changing in the course of the next ten or twenty years. So, much more concentration is needed not only in the field of petroleum and energy, but also in solar energy, and how to produce energy in a different manner because researchers have found that chlorophyll can be made use of to decompose water into hydrogen and oxygen, and then, hydrogen can be made use of as a fuel. This has got a lot of possibilities because it is environmental-friendly. So, in all these things, we require better research, and I would suggest that in the South, there should be a centre for research, particularly, in Kerala and Tamil Nadu also, we can have more than 300 days of solar energy. So, a centre, situated in that area, should have research in these new areas. Thank you.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Shri T.G. Venkatesh- not present. Shri Veer Singh.

**श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश)** : महोदय, भारतीय पेट्रोलियम ऊर्जा संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। महोदय, यह विधेयक भारतीय पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान नामक संस्था को राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था घोषित करने और उसके निगमन और संबंधित विषयों का उपबंध करने हेतु लाया गया है। देहरादून में इससे संबंधित एक संस्थान पहले से ही स्थापित है परन्तु देश की एक बड़ी आबादी की ऊर्जा संबंधी समस्याओं का सामना करने के लिए ऐसी राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्थाओं का और होना आवश्यक है जहां शोध, सुरक्षा और विशेषज्ञता पर अध्ययन किया जा सके तथा भविष्य के ग्रीन ऊर्जा स्रोतों पर जैसे सोलर, विंड, हाइड्रोजन, बायोफ्यूल व नयी संचयी प्रणाली की खोज हो सके और वह देश की एक बड़ी आबादी को समर्पित हो सके।

महोदय, हम अभी 80 प्रतिशत तेल का आयात करते हैं क्योंकि हमारे पास विशेषज्ञों और इस तेल को परिष्कृत करने के आवश्यक तंत्र की कमी है।

(3सी-जीएस पर जारी)

GS-KGG/3C/5.30

**श्री वीर सिंह (क्रमागत)** : हमारे यहां तेल भंडार भी सीमित हैं और नये तेल भंडार की खोज में शोध और विशेषज्ञों की जरूरत होगी। ऐसे में, मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार शोध, सुरक्षा व विशेषज्ञता पर विशेष ध्यान दे, जिससे तेल क्षेत्र में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा होंगे तथा हमारा देश विश्व की तेल अर्थ नीति में अपना स्थान बनाने में सक्षम हो



सकेगा। इस दिशा में यह संस्थान मील का पत्थर साबित होगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। भविष्य में अन्य राज्यों में भी ऐसे संस्थान खोले जाने चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी एक ऐसा ही संस्थान खोला जाना अति आवश्यक है। हमें विज्ञान, व्यवसाय, संस्थान आदि का तालमेल बैठाना चाहिए, जिससे हम विश्व के आधुनिक इलाके जैसे अमेरिका के ह्यूस्टन के विकास माडल का देश में जरूरत के मुताबिक पालन कर सकें और विश्व की तेल अर्थ नीति में विज्ञान, अनुसंधान और व्यवसाय का लाभ मिल सके। हमें देश की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप सस्ती दर पर स्वच्छ, सुरक्षित ऊर्जा पहुंचाने के लिए अपनी प्रतिबद्धता जारी रखनी है और मेरा मानना है कि यह संस्थान एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी निभाएगा, परन्तु इसमें धन की कमी आड़े नहीं आनी चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक में आरक्षण की भी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद अदा करता हूं। करीब 20 प्रतिशत कच्चे तेल का उत्पादन हमारे देश में होता है और 80 प्रतिशत हम लोग बाहर से आयात करते हैं। दिन प्रति दिन कच्चे तेल का भाव अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में घटता-बढ़ता रहता है। अभी पिछले 10-15 वर्षों के रिकॉर्ड के अनुसार यह निचले स्तर पर है। इससे काफी हद तक हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की बचत हुई है, किन्तु मेरा मानना है कि यह लाभ आम नागरिक को नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि इसका लाभ गरीबों को भी मिलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से देश में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक गैसों का उत्पादन हो रहा है और

शेष के लिए हम दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर हैं। फिर भी, गैस का दाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कम क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? देश में आज घरेलू गैस लगभग छह करोड़ परिवारों द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जा रही है, जिसमें से अधिकांश संख्या गरीब परिवारों की है। एलपीजी का दाम आम आदमी की पहुंच से बाहर नहीं करना चाहिए। साफ ईंधन के लिए गैस आवश्यक है, इसलिए इसे कम से कम कीमत पर उपलब्ध कराना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है। मेरा सुझाव और आग्रह है कि सरकार को घरेलू एलपीजी के दामों में कमी करनी चाहिए और इसके दामों में वृद्धि करना ठीक नहीं होगा। अंत में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा)** : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा संस्थान विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इसके पारित होने पर भारतीय पेट्रोलियम एवं ऊर्जा नामक संस्थान एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान हो जाएगा। यह संस्थान उसी प्रकार से डिग्रियां देने का काम करेगा, जिस प्रकार से आईआईटी डिग्रियां प्रदान करता है। इसका जो संचालन ढांचा है, वह भी आईआईटी की तरह ही होगा। इस संस्थान की स्थापना के बाद पेट्रोलियम एवं ऊर्जा के सभी क्षेत्रों से जुड़ी शिक्षा, अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण का काम बहुत ही सुचारु रूप से हो सकेगा। इसका फायदा न केवल आंध्र प्रदेश को होगा, बल्कि इसका फायदा देश और विदेश

को भी मिलेगा। आंध्र प्रदेश में ऊर्जा की बहुत सारी संभावनाएं हैं। अतः इस संस्थान के सफल होने पर देश की ऊर्जा की जरूरतों को पूरा किया जा सकेगा और यह संस्थान प्रदेश व देश को ऊर्जा के क्षेत्र में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने का काम करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण मानता हूँ कि जब तेलंगाना प्रदेश का गठन आंध्र प्रदेश से किया गया, उस समय भारत सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार को आश्वासन दिया था कि आंध्र प्रदेश में एक पेट्रोलियम यूनिवर्सिटी का गठन किया जाएगा। इस बिल के माध्यम से भारत सरकार अपना वायदा पूरा करने जा रही है, इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी, आपको और आपकी सरकार को बधाई देता हूँ।

अंत में, मैं दो बिंदुओं को कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। जैसे इस संस्थान के लिए आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने निःशुल्क 200 एकड़ जमीन दी है और इसके बदले में वहां पर जो गैर शैक्षिक कर्मचारी लगेंगे, वे स्थानीय क्षेत्र के लोग ही लगेंगे। वैसे तो आपने इस बिल में आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया है, परंतु मुझे शंका है कि जो गैर -शैक्षिक कर्मचारी स्थानीय स्तर के लगेंगे, क्या उसमें भी एस0सी0/एस0टी0, ओबीसी का प्रावधान होगा? अगर इसमें इसका प्रावधान होगा, तो यह बहुत बढ़िया काम होगा।

(HMS/3D पर जारी)

SSS-HMS/3D/5.35

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (क्रमागत) :** महोदय, आज हमारा पर्यावरण दूषित होता जा रहा है, जिस के कारण अनेक प्रकार की बीमारियां पनप रही हैं। मुझे शंका है कि इस संस्थान के बनने के बाद बहुत सी जहरीली गैसों पैदा होंगी, इसलिए मेरा मंत्री जी से

अनुरोध है कि इस से हमारा पर्यावरण दूषित न हो, इस बारे में भी विशेष प्रावधान किया जाए।

अंत में, मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत!

(समाप्त)

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, I support this Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly states that the Institute will provide high quality education and conduct advanced research in all aspects relating to the conventional hydro carbons. Sir, while supporting this Bill, I would like to tell the Government that the Government should have comprehensive policy towards the petroleum sector because it is a very key, critical sector for our economy. Here, I would like to emphasize that Government need not be afraid of the private sector. Government needs to support public sector companies. For instance, ONGC, OIL. In fact, they were given just barren tracks in 1960s and 1970s and no private company; no foreign company was interested in India at that point of time. It is ONGC and OIL who discovered the oil and gas in our country. They discovered the oil and gas fields. It is a fact. Whether this side agrees or not, that is history, that is the fact and this present Government also should keep that in mind. So, it is wrong to say

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that oil and gas fields were given to ONGC and OIL on nomination basis. It is not so. It is their legitimate right because they only discovered oil fields and natural gas fields in our country. Now there are reports appearing in media which is very disturbing. The Government is considering giving away some 60 per cent of the stake in producing oil and gas fields. ONGC can be given. Why to give them to private companies? I am not able to comprehend. I am not able to understand. ONGC is capable and competent. When they can do the job, why are you thinking in terms of handing over 60 per cent of this to private companies? The argument given according to the reports -- I may be wrong, you can correct me -- is it is because of stagnant output, it is because of fall in production. On that criterion, Government is considering to hand over 60 per cent of stakes to private sector. I am saying, look at any private company; I don't want to take names. What is their capacity? What is their performance? Let us debate that in the Parliament. After all, this country cannot move forward serving the interest of big business houses and international finance capital and we have to depend on our own sources and here the fundamental strength of our economy is the public sector and this Government needs to strengthen the ONGC and OIL. Instead of strengthening public sector, if

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you think that you can hand over to the private sector, then what is the use of forming an institute of national importance? Where is national importance involved? What is the purpose of starting such institutions? I think that is what the Government should seriously keep in mind. When we had planned the economy, when we had the Planning Commission and the Twelfth Five Year Plan document clearly stated that we should strive for faster and inclusive growth, I do not know whether we are really striving for faster growth now, whether we are really striving for inclusive growth. If that is so, whenever we start institutions of national importance, we should ensure that the policies of the country, the policies of Government will have to be implemented. Here I mention the question of reservation. How is it going to be implemented? How is the interest of the weaker sections, deprived sections going to be protected?

(Contd. by NBR/3E)

-SSS/NBR-ASC/3E/5.40.

**SHRI D. RAJA (CONTD.):** So, we have to have a comprehensive view. We can go on starting institutions. I wish all the best for the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy at Visakhapatnam. It should grow well. But, at the

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same time, the Government should assure the country and the people that it will protect the interests of the country and also the people.

With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI RIPUN BORA (ASSAM):** Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to take part in the discussion on the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017. I rise to support this Bill. No doubt, this Bill is a very laudable step. It is the brainchild of our UPA-II Government. It is in compliance to Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Organisation Act, 2014, this Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy is set up. Through this Bill, we are conferring an institute of national importance on this institute. Sir, I want to highlight a few of my concerns and bring the same to the notice of the hon. Minister.

Firstly, the object of the institute is to promote research and development for the benefit of oil and gas, petrochemical industry, energy and hydrocarbon sector through integration of teaching and research.

Sir, Assam is one of the States which produces half of the crude oil production in India. So, from that point of view, Assam also deserves such type of an institution. There is one institute in Assam established by our

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Congress Government. It is called the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology. Now, my request to the hon. Minister is this. Will the Central Government bring a Bill in the near future to give the same status to the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology in Assam? This is my first request to the hon. Minister.

Secondly, many institutions are still to be set up in Andhra Pradesh. The present Bill is in compliance to the Thirteenth Schedule to the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. But, there are other commitments, such as setting up of Central University, etc., in Andhra Pradesh. I hope that the Central Government will bring necessary Bills to fulfill the commitments.

As far as recurring expenditure is concerned, there is a provision which says that recurring expenses have to be met through students' fees, donations and other earnings. The Central Government is not committing any funds for academic expenses! This is my concern. I request the hon. Minister that he must clarify these points.

The next point is, the focus of the Institute is research in oil and gas, hydrocarbons which are conventional sources of energy. Now, renewable energy is included in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But, it has not been included among the areas of research under clause 9 of the Bill which



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gives details of the functions of the institute. So, I request the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

Last point is relating to composition of the Board of Governors and the General Council. My other friends have already explained about the centralization of power and vesting it with the Central Government. My only apprehension is this. As far as autonomy is concerned, there should not be any political interference and for political considerations the General Council Members and the Board of Directors should not be appointed. Why am I saying this? I am saying this, because this is happening and I wish to give two examples in Assam. We have Dibrugarh University in Assam. Recently, the hon. Governor of Assam, by virtue of being the Chancellor of the University, has appointed such type of persons in the Executive Council of the University which is the supreme body of the university the persons from Maharashtra and other States.

(CONTD. BY USY/3F)

USY-LT/3F/5.45

**SHRI RIPUN BORA (CONTD.):** However, there are many talented people in Assam. But, those people have been appointed only because of political considerations.

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Similarly, the Vice-Chancellor of the Tezpur University, Assam, which is a Central University, had retired nine months ago. The UGC had formed a Selection Committee, which recommended a panel of three names. This panel was sent to the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the assent of the President of India. But, the Ministry of Human Resource Development, ignoring the recommendations of the Selection Committee, had put four new names there. And, because of that, the President of India had sent back the file. Consequently, an unnecessary delay has been caused in the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor just because of the bid to fulfill political motives and to meet political considerations.

Therefore, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that this Institution should be kept free from all sorts of political considerations.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Now, Shri Gopal Narayan Singh.

**श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी धन्यवाद। मैं सबसे पहले तो प्रधान मंत्री और हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री आदरणीय धर्मेंद्र प्रधान को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि देश की आवश्यकता के अनुसार, बहुत दिनों के बाद एक ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूशन खड़ा कर रहे हैं,

जो हमारे भविष्य की ऊर्जा के लिए रिसर्च करेगा और हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे देश को सबसे ज्यादा गति प्रदान करने वाली ऊर्जा पेट्रोलियम है, जिसके बिना हमारी मूवमेंट और प्रगति काफी अधूरी रहती है। हम उसके बारे में बहुत चिंतित हैं। हम यह बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करते हैं, अपने यहाँ कंज्यूम करते हैं, और नई-नई रिफाइनरीज़ बनाते हैं। इसकी आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिए हम दूसरी आईआईटीज़ पर डिपेंड करते थे। हम पेट्रोलियम और ऊर्जा पर सिर्फ डिपेंड ही नहीं करते थे, बल्कि उस पर कोई रिसर्च भी नहीं करते थे। इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति करने के लिए कम से कम एक केंद्रीय बिंदु शुरू हुआ है, जो हमारी विदेशों पर डिपेंडेंसी कम करके, अपने यहाँ रिसर्च करके, नई-नई टेक्नीक्स और ऊर्जा के लिए एक ढाँचा खड़ा करेगा। इसके चलते हमारे देश की प्रगति होगी और विदेशों से हमारे द्वारा जो टेक्नोलॉजी इम्पोर्ट की जाती थी, उसकी आवश्यकता भी हम देश में ही पूरी करेंगे। जब हमारे यहाँ खास कर 80 बरस तक - पूरे देश में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स की जो संभावनाएँ हैं, वे इस प्रकार से हैं कि लगभग 80 बरस आगे तक चलेंगी। हमें उसके लिए पहले से तैयारी करनी पड़ेगी कि अपने यहाँ पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का प्रोडक्शन कम होते हुए आगे उस आवश्यकता को कैसे पूरा करेंगे। उस आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए भी मैं हमारे पेट्रोलियम मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप उसमें अलग से एक रिसर्च सेंटर डेवलप करें, ताकि भविष्य में होने वाली हमारी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए वहाँ पर रिसर्चेंज हों और हम इसका अल्टरनेट तैयार करें। दुनिया में रिसर्चेंज हो रहे

हैं, लेकिन आज हमारे यहाँ सिर्फ एक संस्था खड़ी कर रहे हैं, वह भी उसमें पढ़ाई करने के लिए। अगर हम इसके साथ-साथ एक इंस्टीट्यूशन भी डेवलप करेंगे और सिसर्च डेवलप करेंगे, तो हो सकता है कि दो-चार या पाँच-छह सालों के बाद हम अपना कोई एक नया सुनियोजित रिसोर्स खड़ा करें और अपनी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सकें।

महोदय, के.जी. बेसिन सबसे ज्यादा रिच है और वहाँ पर डेवलप करने के लिए, ऑयल निकालने के लिए, गैस के प्रोडक्शन के लिए काफी संभावनाएँ भी हैं, लेकिन वहाँ भी हमें विदेशों पर डिपेंड रहना पड़ता है। अगर हम वहाँ पर इस तरह के रिसर्च करके सेंटर खड़ा करें...

(Klg/3g पर जारी)

KLG-PK/3G/5.50

**श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (क्रमागत)** : लड़कों को तैयार कर सकें और हम आगे बढ़ सकें। मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, जो आईआईटी का दर्जा भी दिया गया है और जिस तरह से खड़गपुर से सपोर्ट भी लिया जा रहा है। मैं चाहूंगा कि ऐसी अपनी इंडिपेंडेंट व्यवस्था यहां भारत में शुरू हो और जैसा यह एक इंस्टीट्यूट साऊथ में के.जी. बेसिन में शुरू किया गया है, आगे भविष्य में हो सके तो नॉर्थ इंडिया में भी इस तरह का इंस्टीट्यूट बनाया जाए, ताकि पूरे देश में जितने हमारे संभावित लड़के निकल रहे हैं, वे इस पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा रिसर्च करके आगे बढ़ सकें। इन्हीं सुझावों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Thank you, Gopal Narayanji.

Now, Shri Anil Desai.

**SHRI ANIL DESAI (MAHARASHTRA):** Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to support the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy Bill, 2017. I congratulate the hon. Minister that as promised in the Thirteenth Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, the Government is fulfilling its promise by setting up this Institute with an objective to meet the quantitative and the qualitative gap in the supply of skilled manpower for the petroleum sector and also to promote research and development activities needed for the growth of this sector. Sir, in the field of petroleum sector, there are public sector companies like the Indian Oil, the Hindustan Petroleum and the Bharat Petroleum. In the sector of energy, especially where renewable energy is concerned or the clean energy is concerned, I think more emphasis will be given in this Institute on research and development part. As a lot of expenditure has been incurred, provisions have been made and stiff targets have been set out for clean energy. I think the Government will put more emphasis on fulfilling the targets and also the expenditure. As clean energy will be the order of the day and clean energy will be helping the environment, keeping this view in mind, I think a lot of

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emphasis will be there as far as running of the Institute and research activities are concerned. The academic and research activities of the IPE will derive strength from the Institute's proximity to the sector-related activities such as KG Basin, Visakhapatnam refinery and the proposed petrochemical complex at Kakinada. I am sure in the time to come, this Institute would become a centre of excellence in petroleum and energy studies. The legislation also provides for the constitution of the Board of Governors which shall be responsible for the general superintendence, direction and control of the affairs of the Institute. The constitution of the Board of Governors will be done under the active supervision of the Central Government and I am sure that the Central Government's total superintendence and control will be there. But the autonomy which is expected out of the Institution will depend on the expertise and the professionalism of the faculties and those who will be involved with this. Needless to mention, the Government will exercise necessary caution on the appointment of the Board of Governors; at the same time, as regards the appointment of faculties and the admission which will be given to the candidates, there will be reservation and the same will be implemented for SC/ST/OBC. Along with this, I think more emphasis should be made

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where economically backward candidates are concerned, those who come with merit but do not have any other way of getting into this kind of an Institute of national importance.

**( MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair)**

I think the Government will make sure that autonomy is granted to the Board of Governors which will take these things into account. After getting the diplomas or degrees from this Institute of repute, the incumbents will be getting jobs and they will be absorbed. There will be plenty of opportunities for them to make and operate the things on their own so that they can start their ventures and contribute towards the economy. With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you very much, Shri Anil Desai. Now, Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu.

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (TELANGANA):** Respected Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you and through this august House, I congratulate my brothers and sisters of the residuary State, the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

(Contd. by PB/3H)

PB-AKG/3H/5.55

**SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (CONTD.):** On this historic occasion, with this enactment, they are going to get the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy which is the institute of national importance. This conveys that the bifurcation of erstwhile united State of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Andhra Pradesh is going to be the happening story of progress, story of success, story of advancement with cordial competition between both the States within the Indian Union. I appreciate the Petroleum Minister for piloting this. In 2016, at Vakalapudi near Anakapalli of Visakhapatnam District of Andhra Pradesh, this Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy started its course of activity and initiated the undergraduate courses. In April, the Cabinet had given its nod and in August, Lok Sabha passed this Bill and now with its passage through Rajya Sabha, this enactment will give the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy the status of institute of national importance. With this, this is the fourth institute in India. Earlier, there were three institutes looking after the petroleum engineering, petroleum technology and petroleum science in our country. Earlier, we were having these institutes at Dehradun, Raebareli and Gandhi Nagar. Now, this Visakhapatnam Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy is having a very



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important nomenclature, Petroleum and Energy, but the supporting and financing institutions are just from petroleum and gas companies only like GAIL, ONGC, HPCL, BPCL wherein I call upon the Union Government that since this is having the broadened phrase and the importance of research into energy sector is also required, please rope in the NTPC, BHEL and such energy sector corporate and public sector undertakings so that this will serve not only the petroleum sector but also the energy sector as energy and petroleum are going to have the greater advancement in times of come. If we look at the petroleum aspect, the waste plastic is going to be petroleum tomorrow and the fossil fuels are not just 'fossil'. As per the assumption of globally-renowned petroleum scientists, the hydrocarbons can be manufactured in requisite conditions, pressure and the temperature. The nuclear power is not going to be the power. The fossil fuel petroleum is not going to be the power. If we achieve the capacity to generate the hydrocarbon in the chemical reactions in the laboratories and in the broad industrial expansions, then we are going to have the power. To enrich and to support our scientific and engineering fraternity, I call upon the Union Petroleum Minister to encourage these four institutes to have the broadened curriculum so as to include the focus on hydrocarbons and also deeper

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research into the energy sectors not only among the renewable energies but also within the utilization of the energy sectors. I would like to draw your attention to one point. If research, engineering technologies and exploration would have been properly utilized, my brothers and sisters of Gujarat would not have incurred such a huge loss of Rs.20,000 crore through their State-owned Corporation.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIJAY GOEL):** Sir, ...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Rapoluji, one minute.

**SHRI VIJAY GOEL:** Sir, I request you to kindly extend the time by twenty minutes so that we can pass this Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes. Yes. I think that is a consensus already. In the morning also, we have agreed that. So, we extend the time until the Bill is passed, not twenty minutes.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):**  
Please ask him to shorten his speech.

(Followed by 3j/SKC)