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Title: Discussion on the motion for consideration of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007. (Bill Passed)

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I would like to apprise the hon. Members about the need of setting up of Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology and its declaration as the "Institute of National Importance". The year 1999 witnessed the advent of the New Exploration Licensing Policy for oil exploration. This policy has evoked great enthusiasm among foreign companies as well as Indian private and public sector companies for acquiring exploration acreages in India. As on date, only 30 per cent of the sedimentary basins in India have been explored. It is planned to increase the exploration coverage to an extent of 100 per cent by the year 2015. In this context, apart from technology, availability of adequate number of qualified personnel would be a prime requirement in the coming.

In a recent study conducted by consultant PricewaterhouseCoopers for Petrofed, it is estimated that the gap between the availability and requirement of trained manpower in the field of petroleum technology in India would be about 36,000 by the year 2019. To substantially meet the shortfall of trained manpower in the petroleum sector, it has been decided by the Government to set up Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology at Jais, Uttar Pradesh.

13.30 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

The institute is designed to serve as the fountainhead for the nurturing of world class technical human resources capable of serving as the leaders and innovators of tomorrow in the field of Petroleum Technology. To start with, the Institute will commence its academic operations by admitting students in basic undergraduate courses from the academic year 2008-09, that is next year.[\[KMR27\]](#)

The total estimated capital cost of the project is Rs. 435 crore which would be met partially through budgetary support of Rs. 285 crore and Rs. 150 crore from Oil Industry Development Board. The total estimated recurring expenditure of Rs. 260.58 crore would be met from the accrual of interest on Endowment Fund of Rs. 250.00 crores to be created with the contribution of Oil Public Sector Undertakings, student fees, donations and other earnings of the Institute. The Institute is envisaged to be self sufficient by the year 2015-16.

It is proposed that the Institute would have a high degree of autonomy in terms of its academic, administrative and financial functioning. This would have legal empowerment in its own right to enable it to grant degrees and other academic distinctions and titles. Furthermore, it is envisaged that the Institute would enjoy the patronage and support of the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas of Government of India. It is in the interest of the nation that the Government nurture the Institute in its nascent and crucial stage of development to enable the Institute to launch and run its programmes without compromise and set up world-class infrastructure while offering courses of a high standard. In the absence of the status of the "Institute of National Importance", it would not be possible to attract eminent faculty members and meritorious students.

In view of the proposed mode of establishment of the Institute as outlined above, it is proposed that Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology be incorporated as an 'Institute of National Importance' through an Act of Parliament having a governance structure as well as legal empowerment to grant degrees in a manner similar to that enjoyed by the NTs.

MR.DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved :

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI KIREN RIJJU (ARUNACHAL WEST): Thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on a very important Bill, which has been tabled by the hon. Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas for the establishment of the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology to be established in Jaish District in Uttar Pradesh. I compliment the hon. Minister for this Institute which is truly an Institute of national importance. Before I come to the subject - माननीय मंत्री जी से सिर्फ यही कहना है कि

इंस्टीट्यूट के बिल का इश्यू नहीं है, बल्कि उन्होंने पेट्रोलियम मिनिस्ट्री संभालने के बाद जो कार्य किया है और इण्टरनेशनल मार्केट में ऑयल के प्राइस को देखते हुए भी उसकी घरेलू जो कीमत है, उसे बढ़ाया नहीं है, पेट्रोल, डीजल, एल.पी.जी. और कैंरोसीन का दाम इन्होंने नहीं बढ़ाया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि सारा सदन इससे सहमत है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने लोगों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह बहुत अच्छा निर्णय किया कि दाम नहीं बढ़ाया। वैसे भी मुझे मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं, क्योंकि वे कम बोलते हैं, काम ज्यादा करते हैं और सही काम करते हैं। हम लोग कंसल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी मिलते हैं, तो मैं यही बात कहता हूँ।

इस सबजैव पर आते हुए मैं यही कहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में जो इंस्टीट्यूट एस्टेबलिश हुआ है, इसका मैं बिल्कुल विरोध नहीं करता हूँ। [R28] लेकिन इसका इस्टेबलिशमेंट एक ऐसी जगह होता, जहां पेट्रोलियम एक्टिविटीज ज्यादा होती, तो इसका लाभ, जो आपने ऑब्जेक्टिव में दिया है, वह ज्यादा अच्छा होता। मैं आपको इसकी डिस्ट्री बताना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन पेट्रोलियम इंजीनियर्स का डिस्ववरी रिकार्ड बहुत पीछे है। ऑयल एंड गैस रिजर्व डिस्कवर करने में हमारे इंजीनियर्स का रिकार्ड इसलिए कम है क्योंकि हमारा एजुकेशन बहुत थियोरिटिकल है। इंजीनियरिंग इंस्टीट्यूट से पास होने के बाद भी हमारे इंजीनियर्स को प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग लेनी पड़ती है क्योंकि इंस्टीट्यूट में जो पढ़ाया जाता है, वह सिर्फ थियोरिटिकल है। इसलिए थियोरिटिकल ट्रेनिंग मैकेनिज्म को जब तक हम प्रैक्टिकल मैकेनिज्म में नहीं लायेंगे, तब तक जिस मकसद से आप ये इंस्टीट्यूट एस्टेबलिश कर रहे हैं, उसे हम जल्दी प्राप्त नहीं कर पायेंगे, अपनी मंजिल जल्दी नहीं पायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में हायर टेक्नोलॉजी का जो इंस्टीट्यूट है खासकर आईआईटी, आईआईएम और अभी आप जो राजीव गांधी पेट्रोलियम नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी की बात कर रहे हैं, उसमें एक कमी है कि हम सिस्टम को बदलते नहीं हैं। हमारा जो ट्रेनिंग सिस्टम है, वह हमेशा थ्योरी पर ज्यादा ध्यान देता है। उसे उत्तर प्रदेश में इस्टेबलिश करने का मेरा डर यही है कि हम उसी थ्योरी में जा रहे हैं। जैसे ही कोई इंजीनियर पास होगा, वैसे ही उसे प्रैक्टिकल एक्सपीरियंस के लिए अमेरिका, मिडिल ईस्ट या यूरोपीयन कंट्रीज में जाना पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मेरी आपसे दरखास्त है कि आपने उत्तर प्रदेश में इस्टेबलिशमेंट कर दिया है, उसका मैं विरोध नहीं करता हूँ लेकिन साथ-साथ एक इंस्टीट्यूट से हमारी रिविज्यूमेंट पूरी होने वाली नहीं है। इसलिए आपको जल्द से जल्द यह फैसला लेना पड़ेगा कि यह इंस्टीट्यूट ऐसी जगह पर हो, जहां इसकी सबसे ज्यादा जरूरत है, खासकर पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में। पहले हम सब 1951 तक असम के नाम से जाने जाते थे। हमने इस देश को सबसे पहले पेट्रोलियम दिया है। वहां इस तरह का इंस्टीट्यूट खोलने के लिए सरकार निर्णय करती, तो एक बहुत बड़ा जेस्चर होता और वहां के लोगों को लाभ भी मिलता। हमेशा ऐसा क्यों होता है कि हॉयर एजुकेशन के लिए हमें पूर्वोत्तर से दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता, उत्तर प्रदेश आदि जाना पड़ता है। कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होना चाहिए कि उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए वहां से लोग पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में आयें। कभी ऐसा भी होना चाहिए कि दिल्ली से कोई व्यक्ति कहे कि मैं हायर एजुकेशन प्राप्त करने के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश, आसाम जा रहा हूँ। हमारे लोग हमेशा यहां क्यों जायें? हम सब एक देश के हिस्से हैं, इसलिए बराबर ट्रिटिकोण रखना जरूरी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के व्यवहार से उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि आप बहुत जल्द हमें कुछ देंगे। पिछली बार जब हमने पेट्रोलियम रेगुलेटरी अथॉरिटी की चर्चा की थी, उस समय मैंने मंत्री जी से रिविजेंट की थी कि इसकी एक ब्रांच पूर्वोत्तर में भी होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री करीन रिजीजू : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी से कोई और सदस्य बोलना वाला नहीं है इसलिए हमारी पार्टी का सारा टाइम आप मुझे दे दीजिए।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : शवत जी बोलने के लिए बैठे हुए हैं। वैसे भी इस बिल को पास कराने के लिए मेरे पास एक घंटा है।

श्री करीन रिजीजू : मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर सिर्फ पांच मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No. You should conclude your speech within the next two minutes.

श्री करीन रिजीजू : आज पेट्रोलियम की कन्जम्पशन देखें, तो कम से कम हिन्दुस्तान में कन्जम्पशन का रेट बढ़ता जा रहा है। इस मामले में विश्व भर में हमारा छठा नम्बर है। अमेरिका का 20.5 मिलियन बैरल, चाइना का 6.5 मिलियन बैरल, जापान का 5.4 मिलियन बैरल, जर्मनी का 2.6 मिलियन बैरल, रशिया का 2.6 मिलियन बैरल, इंडिया का 2.3 मिलियन बैरल पर डे कन्जम्पशन है। इसमें कनाडा, ब्राजील, साउथ कोरिया और फ्रांस आदि भी हैं। हमारा नाम छठे नम्बर पर आता है। आज हमारी जनसंख्या और इकोनॉमी जिस तरह से बढ़ रही है, उसको देखते हुए आने वाले दिनों में हमारी पेट्रोलियम की कन्जम्पशन कैपेसिटी बढ़ने वाली है। पेट्रोलियम सैक्टर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो बिल रखा है, it is to nurture and promote quality and excellence in education and research in the areas of petroleum and hydrocarbon. खासकर अपस्ट्रीम में हमारी कमजोरी सबसे ज्यादा है। अपस्ट्रीम यानी डिस्कवरी सबसे इम्पोर्टेंट है। मैं रिफाइनरी, रिसर्व की इम्पोर्टेंस को मानते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि अपस्ट्रीम रिसर्व के ऊपर हमारा ध्यान जाना बहुत जरूरी है। [MSOffice29]

इसके साथ ही, आप जो इंस्टीट्यूट स्थापित कर रहे हैं, उसमें एडमिशन की बात भी कहना चाहूँगा। इसमें एडमिशन के लिए आप नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के स्टूडेंट्स के एडमिशन के लिए भी प्रावधान रखा। इसमें उनके लिए आरक्षण भी किया जा सकता है, लेकिन उसकी बात मैं इस समय नहीं उठाऊँगा। माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। इसके साथ-साथ सभी IITs एवं नेशनल टेक्नोलॉजी इंस्टीट्यूट्स में पेट्रोलियम इंजीनियरिंग एक कोर्स के रूप में अवश्य शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि हमारे यहां नॉर्थ ईस्ट रीजनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ साइंस एंड टेक्नोलॉजी में जल्दी से जल्दी पेट्रोलियम टेक्नोलॉजी को एक सबजेक्ट के रूप में इंटीग्रेट करने के लिए प्रयास करें।

इसके साथ ही आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI K.S. RAO (ELURU): Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill, which should have come years back. The need for training world class technicians and engineers in this country is extraordinary. The reason being not only our country has brought in new exploration policy giving option or competition to both domestic as well as multinational companies our own areas to explore, tremendous amount of opportunities are there even to work outside the country.

As a Member of the Consultative Committee of Petroleum I have been asking since three years, even earlier Petroleum

Ministers also. The potential outside the country is unimaginable. There is a need for us to send our people. We have the maximum number of technological manpower in the world but why do we forget the hydrocarbons? We all agree that the availability of hydrocarbons in this country is very little. Even today we are importing almost 75 per cent of our oil requirement from outside the country spending a lot of foreign exchange, possibly more than Rs.3,00,000 crore. The potential for refining in this country is also very good. So, this has been brought keeping these things in mind, not only our requirement in this country but also to send manpower outside the country. I have suggested many times to the hon. Minister that we have got about 270 billion dollars of foreign exchange reserves. We are not putting them to use till today. We have got ample opportunity for it to be used by our oil companies; ONGC, Indian Oil Corporation or others who have got expertise, manpower and who can go to the other countries, participate in the bid, secure some of the oil blocks there and that will be a permanent source of oil for us for years to come.

China is going left and right, in most of the Afro-Asian countries. We are not able to compete with them. One of the reasons might be that we are not that courageous to invest and we do not have enough technical manpower which can guide them to take the risk and go. Prices are going up substantially. If we have to take the price increase, from 30 to 100 dollars, what would have been the benefit had we secured oil blocks year back outside the country? We could have made lakhs and crores from that apart from getting oil. We have lost that opportunity. At least now, by bringing this institute we can make world class experts in petroleum technology. We are not only providing employment but also bringing income to our country and in turn exploring oil.

The hon. Member from the Opposition was admiring the Minister and the reason being in spite of the hike from 30 to 90 dollars, the Minister has not increased the price of oil, more particularly the price of kerosene and cooking gas being supplied to the poor people. This has been admired by everybody though the tension on the Minister perhaps is extremely high that he might not be able to contain it as the newspaper says that most of our domestic companies losing about a lakh crore because of not increasing the price in tune with the hike in international prices of petrol and gas. [R30] We appreciate him and more particularly there were not even major allegations in regard to inadequate supply of gas, petrol, diesel, etc. including kerosene and cooking gas in spite of the fact there was Deepawali also. Normally, the entire papers will be filled up saying that there is lack of gas, inadequate supply of gas, there was queue for cylinders and kerosene. All those things have not come out in newspapers. Obviously, it means he could cater to the demand sufficiently well. There may be shortage and there may be upsurge in one place or two places but certainly not throughout the country for which we have to admire him. We cannot leave without admiring him in this context.

It is said that there would be shortage of 36,000 people by 2019. I am of the opinion that this is only in regard to domestic requirement. When it comes to the question of sending our people outside, we are providing employment and we are earning foreign exchange and we will get oil. Therefore, so many benefits are there. I would request the hon. Minister to take that also into account and increase the capacity of the Institute so that we can produce more number of technologists and experts. He should not be contended with it.

My suggestion to him is that the country has lost enormously by not concentrating on research and development. So, in this case, he must also take up research and development right from day one.

On many occasions, the problem is with the question of availability of competent teaching staff. I have seen that he is already outsourcing staff from advanced countries where there is expertise in latest technology. I support him but he should not hesitate to bring top class teaching staff from outside the country even if it costs very heavily so that our people can pick up in less than one or two years. So, I would request the hon. Minister to concentrate on research and development.

In this Bill, he has said that the most concentration is only on degree, post-graduation, research and diploma also. But there must be some skilled people also. Certificate courses also are to be started so that we can train a large number of skilled workers without whom we cannot succeed. He has done good thing by starting the Institute but he must also encourage some of the industrialists in this country to manufacture the equipment and machinery like rigs. Now the prices of rigs in the international market have gone up manifold. That is one reason why our companies are not able to compete with them but if the same manufacturing were to be taken up in this country, we will compete very easily and we will get any number of blocks outside the country. We will get oil also. So, that also is to be taken care of.

Finally, in Andhra Pradesh, now KG basin is giving a lot of gas and oil. So, he must keep that into his mind and give importance or to the experts that are coming from Andhra Pradesh in giving seats in this Institute. Though, it is located in Uttar Pradesh, we have no objection to it yet that also has to be taken into account.

With these few words, I support and admire him. I wish that this Bill should have been brought long ago. However, now it has been brought but he must concentrate entirely on seeing that it starts right from the academic year of 2008-09 with big numbers.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (HOOGHLY): Sir, this is a welcome step that the Government has proposed to set up an Institute of national importance to cater to the growing needs of technical people in the area of hydrocarbons.

The Price Waterhouse study mentions that we may have a shortage of no less than 6000 trained people by the year 2019 and also taking into account the great potential which we have and the under-utilization of our exploration possibilities in the domestic areas, I think it will go a long way to serve the purpose and to fulfill the needs. What I want to emphasize is that not an Institute of national importance but down below at the school level, ITI-level, polytechnic level, if you do not have enough skilled people, the scenario is not going to change very much. [\[R31\]](#) [\[R32\]](#) Though the Government has proposed to set up a number of ITIs, yet we find that there is a very big shortage of skilled people in the country, including in the field of hydrocarbons.

Secondly, even though graduates are passing out of the engineering colleges and other institutes, only a meagre 53 per cent of them are finding employment in the job market. This is an admission which has been made by important people and even the former President of India had commented upon it. How many of these graduates are employable? Now the finishing schools at various parts of the country are coming up and a host of other steps also are being taken to improve upon the situation. The key question is how to integrate these institutes of national importance with those of the ITIs and such other institutes down below. It requires to be studied at the school level. The Government would have to keep in mind the concerns of energy security. We would have to explore the relevant areas to meet up this gap and find ways as to how to have the national grid and gas and how we can integrate the sources of gas, coal, oil and other sources. Short of skilled people is a big problem in the area of hydrocarbons.

Retention of skilled people is another big problem. We find in our Public Sector Undertakings that competent people are leaving because a much higher salary is being offered, attractive packages are being offered by the private sector. The hon. Minister of Science and Technology and also the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas has repeatedly mentioned that we need to address this issue. I do not know as to what the Sixth Pay Commission would recommend in this regard. But the situation as it is today is that competent people are leaving the Public Sector Undertakings to take up job in the private sector.

Thirdly, I would refer to the question of technology. Take for example the exploration technology. We are now satisfied with a two-dimensional technology. But unless we have the sophisticated three-dimensional technology, which involves, of course, a lot of investment and also highly technical people, things are not going to improve much. In the field of oil diplomacy we are having a sort of aggressive investment in joint sector in Africa, in Russia, in West Asia and in very many other countries. In such a scenario, there is a requirement for skilled people, professional people. This is a welcome step that the Government proposes to take.

The problem we face today is not only of retention of talent, but also of attracting talents. We do find today that even ordinary engineering graduates those who have specialised in the petroleum sector are tempted to join the financial sector, the IT sector because of a severe distortion in the job market. Attractive salaries are being offered to them by these sectors. In this backdrop, I think, the Government should attempt to address this basic issue of how to attract and retain the talents.

Sir, I have only two to three points to make. It is not clear in the Bill as to how the selection of the President would be made. It has been mentioned that a Committee will be framed. Who will be the members of that Committee? How will the composition of that Committee be selected? What will be the criteria? What will be the qualification of the President? Would he be a political appointee? Then there is the question of autonomy. What kind of autonomy will be accorded to this institute? If you look at the IIMs and the IITs, you would find that there has always been interference with the autonomy of these institutions. This is being given effect to by an Act of Parliament. So, what would be representation of the Parliament? In case of the IITs and other national institutes, there are always two Members from the Lok Sabha and one Member from the Rajya Sabha represented in these institutions. But there is no such provision made here. I think, this legislation has been framed in hurry and haste. I could have made a number of observations on this. There has been a reference to the course here. There is also a mention about the Senate, the Board etc. What is the relation between the Board and the Senate? If we take the experiences of our universities, then we can say that managing the faculty would not be easy because faculty is a big problem in the IITs. [\[R33\]](#)

In such an area of petroleum technology, it is not easy to run a National Institute. I think the Government has not been able to apply its mind fully about the knitty-gritties. Due to constraint of time, I am not elaborating the problems. But I find a lot

of lacunae in the Bill itself. I could have observed about the deficiencies, about the President, the quality of members, etc. It is mentioned about Kanpur. Why is it only Kanpur? Is it because it is in Uttar Pradesh? There are courses in other IITs. Why are you limiting only to Kanpur IIT? In such a manner, there are so many things which are not mentioned or which are mentioned inadequately. I think the Government should address this issue very briefly. (Interruptions)

As regards the President, who will be the President till the statute is framed? It should be part of the Act. What is the qualification? About the representation of Parliament, it should be mentioned here. What about the courses, about the integration of institutes of excellence down below and how to integrate it from the school level upto the research level? If we cannot do it, it will not serve the purpose for which it is being set up.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (चायल): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे राजीव गांधी पेट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2007 के संबंध में बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान है और उत्तर प्रदेश के रायबरेली, जायस में स्थापित हो रहा है, इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संस्थान में पेट्रोलियम हाइड्रो कार्बन क्षेत्र में इंजीनियरिंग और प्रौद्योगिक प्रबंध विज्ञान और कला में स्नातक, मास्टर और डाक्टर की डिग्रियां प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है, यह बहुत प्रसंसीय विषय है। जो छात्र वहां पढ़ेंगे, उनके लिए होस्टल आदि की व्यवस्था भी की गई है। वर्ष 2008-09 में आप इसकी शुरुआत करने जा रहे हैं। 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की शुरुआत हो रही है और 285 करोड़ शुरुआत में इसे देने जा रहे हैं इसलिए भी मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। यह देखा गया है कि देश में आज भी पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र में शोधन और भेदन भंडारों की कमी है, इस कार्यक्रम को आगे ले जाने में यह संस्थान बहुत उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। यह संस्थान मानव संसाधनों को विकसित करके पेट्रोलियम में प्रशिक्षित श्रमशक्ति की कमी को पूरा करने का प्रयास करेगा। संस्थान की स्थापना से तेल उद्योग को पेट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त इंजीनियरों की प्राप्ति होगी, जिससे देश में जो तेल की समस्या है, उससे निजात मिलेगी और सुविधा होगी। जहां-जहां भी इस प्रकार के संस्थान हैं, वहां पेट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी के सभी क्षेत्रों का सम्पूर्ण और बहुमुखी विकास होगा। इस संस्थान के रायबरेली जायस में स्थापित होने की वजह से, आईआईटी कानपुर, खड़गपुर, आईआईएम लखनऊ और कुछ श्रेष्ठ संस्थान, जो काफी निकट हैं, वहां के प्रशिक्षित शिक्षक आसानी से प्रस्तावित संस्थान में आकर अध्यापन का कार्य कर सकते हैं।

13.59 hrs.

(Shri Varakala Radhakrishnan *in the Chair*)

यह संस्थान अपने आप में इसलिए भी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा क्योंकि इसके नजदीक हवाई पट्टी है, जिससे तमाम वैज्ञानिकों और विशेषज्ञों का आना-जाना इस संस्थान में लगा रहेगा। जहां सरकार इस विशेष पाठ्यक्रम को प्रारंभ करने और आईआईटी प्रशिक्षित विश्वविद्यालयों में विद्यार्थियों के दाखिले में वृद्धि की दिशा में ठोस कदम उठा रही है, वहीं आईआईटी के पाठ्यक्रमों में शुरुआत में विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के अलावा इससे भारतीय पेट्रोलियम संस्थान, देहरादून या भारतीय खान विद्यालय, धनबाद जैसे संस्थानों का दर्जा और आधारभूत सुविधाएं बढ़ाने में भी मदद मिलेगी। [r34][R35]

14.00 hrs.

इसी के साथ-साथ तमाम प्रलोभन दिए जाने से मल्टीनेशनल कंपनियों में उनके जाने पर रोक लगेगी और इससे संस्थान कारगर साबित होगा। संसद सदस्यों और जन-प्रतिनिधियों को परिसर में, उनकी प्रतिष्ठा के अनुरूप उचित प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाना चाहिए। जैसा कुछ संस्थानों में किया गया है, उसी प्रकार से इस संस्थान में भी व्यवस्था की जाए।

इन्हीं बातों के साथ मैं यह विधेयक जो माननीय मंत्री जी लेकर आए हैं, पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY (DHENKANAL): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

No doubt, we all agree with the hon. Minister when he said that this Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology will be an Institute of national importance. At the outset I would like to suggest that, had the name been the Indian Institute of Petroleum Technology, it would have been proper because that would have honoured the late Smt. Indira Gandhi, as it falls in her constituency. However, we support this Bill.

As I was telling our leader Shri Braja Kishore Tripathy and my colleague, Shri B. Mahtab, a time has come for trained personnel to be created in this country. Indigenously trained personnel have to be of world standard. But a few points should have been taken care of in this Bill because those have been bones of contention in the ruling Party or the Party that heads the UPA. We all know about it.

If this Institute is to have a good calibre of international level, then it should have most probably, preferred international collaboration also. For instance, we could have taken the cooperation of companies, like Petronas, British Petroleum and Exxon and got international faculty, as well as international students who could have come and studied here. When Indian students study along with international students, when they have the reach and the access to international faculty, then the standard of education or training of those technical personnel would definitely be much better.

We all know that when Iraq withdrew from Kuwait, in the first war, they set oil wells on fire. It took Kuwaitis, along with European and American aid, many months, to douse out those flames. That means, even a simple thing, like putting out an oil well fire also requires a high level of technology. There are just a few personnel in this whole world, who can give that kind of technology. So, when it comes to oil sector, it is not only the question of exploration, but even things, which look so simple, but complex, like putting out fires, need technical personnel which this Institute should definitely address.

Man-power that we create in this country should not only be limited to this country but should be exported abroad also. But we should be careful. We have seen in the case of IITs and other institutes of excellence, they take advantage of the Indian society, they take advantage of Indian tax payer. The moment they pass out of these institutes, they immediately go abroad.

Here, it is not clear what would be the duration of the course or what level of education the students need to have, to get into this Institute. But, as and when it gets specified, I would suggest that a contract should be signed by all indigenous students that after passing out from this Institute, they will mandatorily serve for a certain period within the country. [\[MSOffice36\]](#) It is very important and I think the hon. Minister, in this very well thought out measure of his, will kindly consider this point also. In his speech, he said that there is a requirement of about 36000 people by 2019 and this survey has been done by some foreign agency. But, I feel that it is a very conservative estimate and I think that the actual requirement will be much more. Like some of the senior MPs have pointed out earlier, it is befitting that institutes of this level should have the local MP, whoever the MP at a particular time, in the Board so that the Board gets the people's face. Parliament should always insist on having the local MPs in PSUs and in educational institutes so that the level of excellence is retained. Of course, everybody has given kudos to the Minister for controlling the petroleum prices. We, from Biju Janata Dal, also join in this chorus. We also congratulate him for his exemplary success in controlling petroleum product prices within India whereas they have been spiralling up all over the globe. But, along with this I would suggest to him that a similar institute, maybe with a different name like the one I suggested, Indian Institute of Petroleum Technology, could be set up in either in the North-east or in Orissa, as was suggested by my hon. colleague, where we are find that there is oil in the Mahanadi Basin and there is oil also in the Krishna-Godavari Basin also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : All along the eastern coast also, there is a lot of find. So, to facilitate the students from that part of the country, an institute could be set up in Orissa which would cater to that part.

Sir, it is a known fact that anybody who controls hydrocarbon value chain also controls the future of the country. India today cannot afford to remain isolated and we cannot afford to go half way in our efforts to modernize. Therefore, in the field of petroleum alongwith other fields, it is necessary that we really concentrate on setting up institutes of international standards. If the Government is investing so much money, it should consider having more institutes. I have gone through this Bill and I find that it has not been clarified in it as to how many students will be churned out every year. The Minister should clarify to the House that if you keep 2019 as a target to produce 36000 trained personnel, then what will be the annual output of trained personnel. I would again congratulate the Minister for thinking and bringing forth this exemplary Bill and we hope that apart from Raebareli, whose importance all of us definitely understand, he would also consider that Orissa is another ideal place where he can set up another such parallel institute.

SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN (TRICHUR): I understand in this area of petroleum, we should have concentrated much earlier. We are developing personnel who will be technologically competent. Now, Sir, when we are making an institute of national importance, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, first I would like to support the idea given by my previous speaker, Shri Rupchand Pal.

After all, we are all enacting a legislation by which we are taking a new step, which is a big step. Now, that institution should have accountability to Parliament. In Thiruvananthapuram, Sree Chitra Thirunal Institute of Technology is there by a Central Act. In that institute's governing body, two Members of this House and one Member of Rajya Sabha are there. It is not necessary that they should be local Members, but Members of Parliament are represented in the governing body of that institute. In this Bill also, that provision should be included. I think it will ensure accountability of this institute to Parliament.

Secondly, I would like to say that the demand raised by Shri Kiren Rijiju from Arunachal Pradesh is very justified because that

part of the country is where we have started oil prospecting and exploration and that part of the country is also comparatively backward. I think there is one institute which the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas is running in Guwahati which is an academic institute to train personnel in this field. Instead of creating a new institute there which will be difficult, if that institute is raised the same way as an institute of national importance, it will go a long way to meet the demand of the people belonging to that region. As far as I understand, the institute which is there at Guwahati is an institute of repute and the hon. Minister must be knowing it better. So, that point may be considered.

Sir, I am not going into the details now. This Bill must have been prepared in a hurry. Though the cause is great, this Bill needs a lot of changes in relation to faculty, in relation to senate and all that. So, I would request the Minister that he may go through it more thoroughly and come forward with some more amendments in the days ahead. That will help this institute and also the purpose for which he is creating it today.

We are trying to step up our activities in the area of hydrocarbon and that should also include new exploration and new prospecting. It was reported long back and the Government of Kerala Government also requested the Ministry long back that in the Malabar Coast, especially near Kochi, like Bombay High, there is a great possibility of oil prospects and exploration. If we can find oil deposit there, explore the possibility and do the prospecting, then, probably, it will be a big deposit that we are going to find out as we have done in the case of Godavari Basin. This is the area where the biggest rivers of Kerala are flowing. That should also find a place in the future plans of the Ministry.

Then, as it was pointed out, when we make an institute of excellence, it should be supported from down below. Otherwise, this institute of excellence will remain rootless. Now, the Government has a programme of developing 500 IITs with the World Bank assistance. So, in those institutes wherever it is required, if the syllabus of hydrocarbons is also included, then the Government may get trained personnel who may come to this institute or their talents will be made use of elsewhere.

So, I wish all well to the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology. I congratulate the Minister for bringing this Bill and I hope he will agree with the few suggestions which we are making which will strengthen the Bill further and make this institute stronger.

प्रो. रासा सिंह रावत (अजमेर): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत राजीव गांधी पेट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2007 का समर्थन करता हूँ और इसके लिए मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देता हूँ लेकिन मैं एक प्रश्न करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले ही देहरादून में के.डी. मालवीय जी के नाम से एक बहुत बड़ा संस्थान है। उस संस्थान के होते हुए क्या केवल राय बरेली और अमेठी ही उत्तर प्रदेश या देश है? ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि कहीं न कहीं यूपीए की वेयरमैन राय बरेली से आती हैं तो इसलिए उस क्षेत्र में यह संस्थान खोला गया है और कल-परसों भी किसी और संस्थान का उद्घाटन हुआ था तथा वह अमेठी में खोला गया है। हमारा निवेदन है कि उ.प्र. में ऐसे संस्थान खुलें, आगे बढ़ें, हमारा प्रांत आगे बढ़े, हमें तनिक भी ईर्ष्या द्वेष नहीं है लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि जहां पर पेट्रोल या गैस पैदा होती है, वहां पर अगर यह संस्थान खोला जाता तो इसकी सार्थकता अधिक होती।

माननीय राजीव गांधी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, युवा थे, उन्होंने बहुत अच्छे काम किये और हम सभी इसकी प्रशंसा करते हैं लेकिन हम पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी को भूल गये, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी को भूल गये, महात्मा गांधी जी को भूल गये और नेता जी सुभाष चंद्र बोस इत्यादि बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए, लेकिन हर बात में जैसे राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना, राजीव गांधी पेयजल योजना चलाना, यह जो प्रवृत्ति चल रही है, मैं इसके लिए क्षमा चाहूँगा लेकिन मैं अपनी भावना को अभिव्यक्त करना अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ।

जहां तक इस संस्थान की स्थापना का संबंध है, यह राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था है और जैसा हमारे साथियों ने भी कहा कि संसद का कोई न कोई प्रतिनिधि- लोक सभा के दो और राज्य सभा के दो प्रतिनिधि इसमें अवश्य होने चाहिए। आपने जो इसका गठन किया है, तीन-तीन चीजें- गवर्निंग बॉडी, जनरल काउंसिल और सीनेट, अब ये तीन चीजें हो गई हैं और तीनों में तालमेल कैसे रहेगा, इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसमें बताया है लेकिन जब इसमें लिखा है कि महा नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक होगा और हर साल संसद के अंदर रिपोर्ट पेश की जाएगी तो वह संसद के प्रति एकाउंटेबल होगा। इसीलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि संसद के प्रतिनिधि भी जनरल बॉडी और गवर्निंग बॉडी में अवश्य रहने चाहिए।

मैं आपके माध्यम से एक निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में जैसलमेर, बाड़मेर और जातौन में बड़े-बड़े तेल के भंडार मिले हैं। ओएनजीसी को भी नया भंडार मिला है। पहले जो एक के.आर. कंपनी थी, उसको भी तेल का भंडार मिला और ओएनजीसी को भी तेल का भंडार मिला है। इस प्रकार से राजस्थान जैसे पिछड़े और सीमावर्ती राज्य के अंदर इस प्रकार के संस्थानों की शाखा स्थापित की जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह भी उपयोगी सिद्ध होगा। आपने इसमें ग्यारहवें वलॉज में लिखा है कि संस्थान सभी रित्त्यों और पुरुषों के लिए खुला होगा चाहे वे किसी भी मूलवंश या जाति या वर्ग के हों और उसमें कोई भेदभाव नहीं होगा और छात्रों, शिक्षकों या कर्मचारियों का प्रवेश देने या नियुक्त करने में धार्मिक विश्वास या मान्यता का कोई मानदंड या शर्त अभिरोपित नहीं की जाएगी। यह बहुत अच्छी वलॉज है। लेकिन अगर इसमें प्रान्त भी लिख देते क्योंकि ये राष्ट्रीय महत्व का संस्थान बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि यहां बड़े-बड़े विशेषज्ञ पढ़ाने वाले हों और विदेशों से भी विशेषज्ञ आएँ और हमारे यहां के विशेषज्ञ भी हों और मैरीटोरियस में भी प्रवेश मिल सके और हाइड्रो कार्बन, पेट्रोलियम और रिसर्व के क्षेत्र में योग्यता प्राप्त कर सकें। खुदाई के क्षेत्र में नये-नये ब्लॉक्स जो आप नीलाम कर रहे हैं, और निजी क्षेत्र में भी सरकारी

कंपनियों को दे रहे हैं जिससे वहां तेल की खुदाई हो और तेल मिले क्योंकि हमारे देश के बारे में कहा जाता है कि ऐसे अनेक तेल के भंडार हैं जिनके बारे में पता लगाना अभी शेष है। पहले हम रशियन एक्सपर्ट्स को मुम्बई हाइ के अंदर बुलाते थे क्योंकि अगर कोई टैक्नीकल मिस्टेक हो जाती है तो हमारे यहां विशेषज्ञों का अभाव होने के कारण हमें सफर करना पड़ता है। अब मैं समझता हूँ कि यह संस्थान हमारी राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेगा। हमारा देश एक बढ़ता हुआ विकासमान देश है और इसलिए यहां ऐसे संस्थानों की बहुत आवश्यकता थी। आप यह विधेयक लाए हैं, इसके लिए मैं आपको फिर से बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहूंगा। [a37]

सभापति जी, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि वया इस संस्थान को खोलने ले पहले या कार्य शुरू करने से पहले सरकार ने विदेशों की संस्थाओं का, जो विश्व स्तर की हैं, उनका अध्ययन कराया है ताकि उनके अंदर जो इनफ्रस्ट्रक्चर हों या जो एक्सपर्टिज है, वहां जैसे मानदंड निर्धारित किये गये हैं, हमारे यहां भी विश्वस्तरीय संस्थानों के अंदर जैसा हो सकेगा ताकि हम भी विश्व के किसी देश से पीछे नहीं रहें। जैसा सरकार ने कहा है कि सूडान, उज़बेकिस्तान या मध्य एशिया या अफ्रीका के अंदर या रूस से कोलैबोरेशन करके हमारे ओ.एन.जी.सी. या आई.ओ.सी. के लोग विदेशों में खुदाई या अन्वेषण का काम मिलकर कर रहे हैं, कम से कम यह राष्ट्रीय संस्थान विश्व स्तर का होगा। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के लोग पेट्रोलियम और हाईड्रोकार्बन के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान दक्षता प्राप्त करने के लिये यहां आ सकें, इसकी व्यवस्था इस बिल में होनी चाहिये।

सभापति जी, सरकार ने इसमें समय सीमा 5 साल रखी है कि 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में 285 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। वर्ष 2007-08 में 44 करोड़ रुपये, 2008-09 में 81 करोड़ रुपये, 2000-09 में 69 करोड़ रुपये और 2010-11 में 60 करोड़ रुपये निरंतर मिलते रहेंगे। जब तक इसमें टाइम लगेगा, तब तक इसकी कीमतें और बढ़ जायंगी। स्थापना, मशीनों और सोरे डिपार्टमेंट की फैक्ट्रीज़, अपार्टमेंट में खर्च बढ़ेगा। इस सब के लिये धन की व्यवस्था सार्वजनिक उपक्रम की कंपनियों ले कर किया जायेगा। उनके एक्सपर्ट्स जनरल बॉडी में होंगे। अगर इस कार्य में थोड़ी तेज़ी लाई जाये तो उत्तम होगा।

सभापति जी, मैं एक प्रार्थना और करना चाहूंगा कि राजस्थान के अंदर भी तेल निकलता है। सरकार और ओ.एन.जी.सी. चाहती है कि वहां तेल रिफाइनरी खुले। आज इस देश में जहां तेल नहीं निकलता है, फिर भी रिफाइनरी वहां स्थापित है लेकिन राजस्थान का हक है और उसकी न्यायोचित मांग है कि वहां तेल के भंडार मिल रहे हैं, आगे और मिलेंगे, कम से कम एक रिफाइनरी राजस्थान में भी स्थापित होनी चाहिये। जो भी पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद हैं, राजस्थान को उसकी रॉयल्टी का 50 परसेंट प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Shri Adhir Chowdhury. Please be brief.

This Bill has already been discussed in the Rajya Sabha, and no new things are brought in. We are confined to the constitution of a new set up. That is all. A Council, President and Office-bearers have to be instituted as per the provisions of this Bill. It is a normal routine matter. That is the purpose of this Bill. There is no scope for a lengthy discussion on this.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (BERHAMPORE, WEST BENGAL): Sir, I always abide by your directions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please start now.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I must appreciate lavishly our hon. Minister who is in-charge of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Murli Deora ji as he has taken the initiative to pilot this Bill under the nomenclature 'Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007'.

Sir, the Institute is still conducted from a rented house, and by an Act of Parliament it will be rendered as an institute of national importance.

Some of the Members are opposing the name of the institution as it is named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Sir, nothing can be parochial and myopic than opposing the idea of an institution to be named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Rajiv Gandhi denotes modern India, who had dreamt 'मेरा भारत महान'. Rajiv Gandhi represents a new vision of our country. Rajiv Gandhi represents the integrity of our nation who laid his life for the sake of our country and for the integrity of our country. [h38] Here, in this House if we oppose an institution to be named after the great Rajiv Gandhi, then it is really a shameful episode for us.

The Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007 has already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. As you know, energy is considered to be a formidable weapon in the world. We are facing the problem of energy security because more than 70 per cent of our energy is used to be imported from foreign countries. Our economy is growing by leaps and bounds and to accommodate the growth of our economy, we need more energy in the coming future, in the near future. Already, we have made vigorous attempt to carve out our equity in the foreign oilfields, namely Africa, Middle-East and other countries. It is because we want to be self-sufficient in energy sector.

India is still producing the second largest number of technical personnel in the world after the USA. Insofar as IT is concerned, we have invaded the Silicon Valley in USA which is recorded as the Mecca of information technology. But still in spite of having a Hydrocarbon Vision, we do not have the requisite infrastructure, the required technical personnel to deal with the rising demand in this sector. Already, the Minister has admitted that only 30 per cent of sedimentary basin has so far been explored.

The Natural Exploration Policy has already been adopted in the year 1990 and already a number of blocks have been offered to

various entrepreneurs for the exploration of energy. It is appreciable to note that ONGC, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum—all have been included in the *Forbes' Fortune* 500 List.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, please conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: So, we have the potentiality. But we need more technical personnel and also in view of the fact that now the world is progressing towards outsourcing.

If you see Iran or even Iraq, their oilfields are plenty but they do not have the required oil refinery mechanism. As a result, technical personnel from China and other countries are being hired by those countries for developing their refinery sector. Therefore, if we are able to produce more personnel through this Institute, namely, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, then we will also be able to export our human resources, our demographic dividend to other countries to earn more equity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. Your time is over. We have already taken the time allotted for this Bill. It is already 2.30 p.m.[\[m39\]](#)

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: This institute, the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology, is being given the status of an institution of national importance. I would request that more institutes of this kind be set up in various parts of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please wait. It is already 2:30 p.m. So, the time allotted for the Bill is over. If the House agrees, we can extend the time for the Bill by fifteen minutes. What is the sense of the House? I presume that you all agree to it.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (BALASORE): Sir, can it be completed within fifteen minutes?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Let us extend the time by half an hour.

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN: I do not think it will be enough. ...*(Interruptions)* There is no speaker from our party now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would inform the House that we have a very important discussion under Rule 193 regarding the relationship between the three pillars of our Constitution. That has been pending for a long time. That is a very important discussion. We should not curtail the time of that discussion. That is my view.

Please conclude, Shri Chowdhury. This does not mean that you can continue to speak. My dear friend, if you do not cooperate how can the proceedings of the House be conducted? You belong to the Treasury Benches. I can understand the members of the Opposition doing it.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I will conclude, Sir.

Sir, we should follow the New Exploration Licensing Policy very vigorously. To do that, we need more competent personnel. This kind of an institute will produce more competent personnel. However, I would request the hon. Minister to set up more institutions like this in different parts of the country ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to conclude now.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI): Shri Adhir Chowdhury, please conclude.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Yes, Sir. I would urge upon the hon. Members ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister is also having no control over you.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Sir, the Bill has the provision of an Endowment Fund. So, I request all the Members to donate one month's salary to that fund.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chowdhury, please be at least under the control of the Minister concerned.

Mr. Minister, thank you. Your intervention is required in such cases. I can manage it but your intervention is welcome.

SHRI K. FRANCIS GEORGE (IDUKKI): Sir, I rise to support the hon. Minister especially because the hon. Minister and the Ministry is trying to establish a centre of excellence in the country in the name of the late Prime Minister.

The Bill says that this institute will impart courses starting from B.Tech. to Ph.D. programmes. We have any number of engineering colleges in the country and every day new engineering colleges are coming up. Why should the Ministry not direct these engineering colleges to start B.Tech. and M.Tech. courses in this area of hydrocarbons, exploitation and exploration and restrict the function of this Institute especially for doctoral programmes to make it an exclusive centre of excellence where we can train people?

This institute is coming up in Uttar Pradesh. Section 10 speaks about the Board of Governors having the power to establish campuses and academic centres at any place within or outside India. We can have two regional centres - one in the North-East and one in the South – along with this institute. Kerala does not claim any special expertise in this field but we have a lot of people working in the Gulf in oil companies. We can attach one regional centre to probably the Cochin University of Science and Technology and another regional centre can be set up in the North-East which is traditionally known for oil deposits.[\[KMR40\]](#)

[\[r41\]](#) So, the hon. Minister himself has said that. Regarding the policy, we have only exploited or explored 30 per cent of the sedimentary deposits. Our target is to make it 100 per cent by 2015. I would like to very humbly ask whether it is prudent to do that because the big powers, namely, the USA, Russia and China have vast deposits. They are keeping those deposits in store and importing oil from, especially, the Gulf countries. We all know that oil is so vital and important. The Club of Rome three decades back have predicted that the carbon deposits are exhaustible. Once this is over, if we exploit fully, then what is going to happen? What would be our position in the world as far as this very vital product is concerned?

In our import bill, 70 per cent goes for import of oil. Crude oil prices almost touched 100 dollars a barrel. We are yet to explore our deposits. As the hon. Chandrapan has pointed out, we have huge deposits ...*(Interruptions)* and we have been talking about it for long. Nothing has happened so far. I have been in the front and also from the back. I am forced to conclude. I think, I will have to conclude now. So, I support the Bill, and once again congratulate the hon. Minister.

श्री रमेश दूबे (मिर्जापुर): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं राजीव गांधी पेट्रोलियम प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान विधेयक, 2007 का समर्थन करता हूँ।

14.35 hrs.

(Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*)

माननीय मंत्री श्री मुरली देवड़ा जी का मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। मैं जानता हूँ कि ये प्रगतिशील विचारधारा के मंत्री हैं और एक अच्छा प्रस्ताव लेकर आये हैं, जिसकी कि आधुनिक युग में आवश्यकता है, लेकिन मैं उनका इसलिए भी अभिनन्दन करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इसकी स्थापना के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रस्तावित किया है।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है, केवल अमेठी और रायबरेली में उसे सीमित न करें, और भी पिछड़े इलाके हैं, जिले हैं, जहां ऐसे संस्थानों की आवश्यकता है। आज पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि खासकर मिर्जापुर, सबर्नगंज जैसे जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, वहीं पर आपका विचार स्थापना करने का होना चाहिए।

यही मेरा आपसे निवेदन है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बृज किशोर त्रिपाठी, आप कुछ बोलेंगे? आपने दो मिनट मांगे हैं।

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (PURI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology Bill, 2007. The objective of this Institute of national importance is to nurture and promote quality and excellence in education and research in the area of Petroleum and Hydro Carbon and to provide for programmes and courses of instructions and research leading to the award of Bachelors, Masters and Doctoral degrees in engineering and technology, management, science and arts in the area of Petroleum and Hydro Carbons.

This Institute will cost about Rs.861 crore. The decision to set up this Institute in the constituency of Mrs. Gandhi has raised objections from most Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas. The Chairman of the

Parliamentary Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shri Janardhan Reddy, including other Members, were of the view that the Petroleum Ministry should have first explored the possibility of introducing a specialized course in any of the Indian Institute of Technology or at the Indian Institute of Petroleum at Dehradun. There is an Institute of the Petroleum Ministry in Dehradun. They could have expanded this Institute without setting up of an Institute like this. This proposed Institute is named after the memory of late Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, and it is in the constituency of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi – I do not have any objection - ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No constituency is marked for any name; it belongs to the Election Commission of India.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : Anyway, at the moment, the posts of Chairman and Registrar of the Institute should be filled with anybody from the family so that the entire objectives of this Government would be fulfilled. [\[r42\]](#)

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to some of the issues – Orissa is always demanding for a Central Institute like IIT or IIM or a Central University to be set up in Orissa, but it is not taken care of yet. Secondly, the work at the Paradeep Refinery is going on for the last 8-9 years, but it is not progressing at the expected level. So, on two things, I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister - he should expedite the Paradeep Refinery work and the Government should also consider setting up a Central Institute like IIT or IIM in Orissa.

DR. M. JAGANNATH (NAGAR KURNOOL): Sir, I support the Bill on my own behalf and on behalf of my Party.

This Bill is to set up an Institute of national importance. As such, even after 60 years of Independence, we do not have any such institute which matches the international standards. Though we have courses on chemical technology in some of the universities as a part of the faculty, but we do not have a full-fledged one.

Even after 60 years of Independence, the indication is that we are falling short of nearly 30,000-40,000 officers in the petroleum and natural gas side, to meet the needs of the country. It is a very sad thing. At least, now a realization has started in the Government. We do not have expertise, when there is blow out of the wells and fire accident takes place, to douse the fire; we have to depend on foreign nationals. By the time, they come here, a lot of damage would have been done.

When coming to the location of the proposed Institute, it is not justified to have this institution in a place like Rae Bareilly. Previously also, many of the Prime Ministers came from this Constituency and the Constituency would get developed on its own. Apart from that, according to the indications, there are no petroleum deposits in that area and no drilling activity is going on there. So, it is not going to help the institution much. Had this Institute been located at a place like Krishna-Godavari Basins where we have the richest petroleum and natural gas deposits are found recently or in Bombay High or Gujarat, it would have served the purpose better.

In Rae Bareilly, where the Institute is proposed to be set up, we can only impart the theoretical part. However, the practical aspect will not be taken care of there. If we want to impart practical training to the students there, we have to take them to either Krishna-Godavari Basins or to Bombay High or Gujarat which will cost a lot of money to the Government exchequer. So, this could have been avoided, if the Institute had been set up at those places, where drilling activities are going on.

I am not objecting to this, but I request the Government – since this is an Institute of national importance, it could be set up anywhere in the country – to pay heed to this. I support the Bill, in any case. Even the Standing Committee supported this. My plea to the Government is that having only one such Institute is not sufficient to cater to the needs of the country. I request the Government to propose such Institutes at least one in each region like North, South, East and West.

Coming to the SC/ST aspect, I am very happy that a provision had been made in the Bill itself to take care of the issues relating to SCs and STs, as per the Constitutional provisions. ...(*Interruptions*) If we look at the fee structure and the courses, nowadays, in spite of the best efforts, the candidates belonging to the SCs, STs and OBCs, are not being given seats under one pretext or the other, depriving them of the latest technology.

My request to the Government is that it should see that the constitutional provisions are strictly implemented. The students

belonging to those categories should be taught free of cost.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI MURLI DEORA): Thank you very much. I am very grateful to the Members who have participated in the discussion and have offered good suggestions. It will not be possible for me to reply all the suggestions given at this moment but I assure all those who have given the suggestions they will be receiving a letter from me within eight or ten days classifying what is possible and what is not and why it is not possible.

I am grateful to the first speaker, Shri Kiren Rijiju. He always speaks good of us! (Interruptions) Assam Renewal Project worth Rs.2000 crore is being implemented by the ONGC. I hope you know that. The old wells in Assam have dried and we are having a great difficulty to explore oil from there. What is to be done is to have this new programme. This is very much there. You do not worry. We are taking care of it.

The other friend made a very good suggestion. What our country is doing for exploring oil in other countries? Last week I was in Russia, Moscow. One month earlier we were in Sudan. There are 15 countries around the world with which we are sharing the blocks, like Sakhalin in Russia, which is one of the biggest blocks in the world. We have 20 per cent share and other countries have 80 per cent of the share. I do not want to burden you with all these details but more than 8 million tonne of oil we are getting through this system. We are trying to see that we deal with more and more countries like Iran, Iraq, Damascus and Syria. I have personally gone there. We are trying to see that we get these blocks. They will be cheaper and more assurable. We are doing very well.

One of the friends suggested that we should not take help from overseas countries. We are taking the help of Exxon and Savron. There was a time when they thought that there was no oil or gas in India but Krishna Godavari field of Andhra Pradesh has proved that there is lot of oil and in case they bid they are going to make thousands of millions of dollars. We have NELP-6. I can tell you more than 8-9 billion dollars of investment will come to India when NELP-I and NELP-2 will grow. This is the treasure of the country and the people will enjoy it.

My friend has talked about Orissa just now. In Orissa Indian Oil Corporation is setting up Paradeep Refinery. I went there myself. There is no problem at all. The Chief Minister of that State, Shri Naveen Patnaik is doing his best to help us. We are talking about Orissa Refinery. I have personally sent some people to Orissa to put a steel factory there because so much of iron ore is there. Not only South Korean factory, I am talking of other steel manufacturers who went to see Shri Patnaik. We are here to see that we help them. Shri Mahtab and Shri Sathpathi know who these people are. I am very sure that we are able to get not only one South Korean but other steel plant because there are so much of Iron ore and so much other facilities available there. They will do that. We do not consider whether there is Congress Government or...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not respond to him. Mr. Minister, please address the Chair.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the current projected annual under recoveries of this sector, which is Rs. 69,753 crore. It is the Government which is bearing this. As rightly said, we have not increased even one Rupee. You cannot get anywhere in the world Rs.9 a litre kerosene. Still we are trying to see that we do not increase the price. You may be reading the newspaper. LPG, Kerosene and diesel – some of them are the cheapest available in India, which are not available anywhere in the world. It is because we want to see that the common man, आम आदमी को फायदा हो और उसे तकलीफ न हो, नुकसान न हो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी तरफ से दूसरे मੈम्बरों को निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने जिन-जिन प्वाइंट्स पर अपने सजेशन दिये हैं, उन सबको पढ़कर मैं बाद में जवाब दे दूंगा मैं रात जी से एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। आप हर बार हमारी कमेटी में बहुत सहकार करते हैं।[MSOffice43]

राजस्थान रिफायनरी के बारे में आप जो बात कह रहे थे, उसके बारे में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बीना(मध्य प्रदेश), पारादीप(उड़ीसा) और भटिंडा(पंजाब) में रिफायनरीज लगने वाली थीं, लेकिन भटिंडा रिफायनरी के जो कोलाबोरेटर थे, ब्रिटिश पेट्रोलियम वे छोड़कर चले गए। आप पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछिए। हम एक नए व्यक्ति, श्री मितल को अपने साथ लंदन से लेकर आए और अब वह भटिंडा रिफायनरी का काम चालू हो जाएगा। पंजाब में हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार नहीं है, फिर भी हमने पंजाब को छोड़ा नहीं है। पंजाब हो, उड़ीसा हो या राजस्थान हो, हम यह विश्वास करते हैं कि पूरा देश एक है। ऐसा मत कहिए कि राजस्थान आपका है, दिल्ली हमारी है, सब आपका ही है। अगर आज इलेक्शन में नहीं आ सके तो गालियां देने लग जाएंगे। अगर आप नाराज नहीं हों, तो मैं एक बात कहना चाहूंगा...(व्यवधान)

प्रो. रासा सिंह रावत (अजमेर): मैं राजस्थान की हक की बात कह रहा था।

श्री मुरली देवरा: मैं तो खुद राजस्थान का हूँ, यह आपको मालूम है। राजस्थान के हमारे एक बहुत सीनियर लीडर हैं, उनका कहना है कि राजस्थान में रिफायनरी लगने की जरूरत नहीं है। राजस्थान, दिल्ली, जायस या कोई भी स्थान हो, जहां पर प्रोडक्शन हो सकता है, लोगों को नौकरी मिल सकती है, वहां हम काम करेंगे।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 40 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 40 were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

There is time for everything. This is the third reading. I am giving you an opportunity. Otherwise, no hon. member can speak twice on one subject. You know that.

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU : Sir, because of lack of time, I could not mention one important thing regarding health, safety and environment. Are you going to include health, safety and environment in the curriculum of this Institute?

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA : Sir, when this Bill was being considered, all the Members had given a suggestion that, at least, one campus of this Institute should be there in Assam. Will the Minister consider this or not? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Why not West Bengal?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken already. I would not allow this. There is a limit to it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Minister has said that he will reply to everybody within ten days. What more will he say? *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have made that point. There is no need to repeat it.

...(Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप केवल दो माननीय सदस्यों के बारे में बोलिए।

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, what Shri Rijju is suggesting, is already included.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सभी की बात को इनकलूड कर लिया गया है।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed:

The motion was adopted.

14.54 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 listed in today's List of Business may be treated as laid on the Table of the House.