

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	18	9	2
20.	Rajasthan	40	12	1
21.	Sikkim	1	—	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	46	14	4
23.	Tripura	1	2	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	39	27	7
25.	West Bengal	13	16	5
26.	Chandigarh	—	2	—
27.	Dadra & Nagar Havel	1	—	—
28.	Delhi	—	14	4
29.	Pondicherry	—	—	1
Total		434	246	127

Shortage of Petrol In Pune, Maharashtra

2469. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of petrol pumps had gone dry during the last three months at Pune in Maharashtra;

(b) the reasons for the shortage of petrol there; and

(c) the action contemplated by Government to keep adequate supply of petrol in Pune?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) and (b). Sporadic shortage of petrol is reported to have occurred at some retail outlets in Pune in the last few months, mainly due to continued closure of Bombay-Pune product pipeline and heavy monsoon rains restricting road movement and resultant delay in replenishment of stocks.

(c) The Bombay-Pune pipeline has been recommissioned on the 29th Oct. 1988 and the supply position is normal now.

Foreign Brand Names

2470. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a condition is stipulated when granting foreign collaboration that no foreign brand names are to be used;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether any hybrid names have been registered as Indian brand names; and

(d) if so, the instances where goods have been exported with a hybrid name?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This condition is incorporated in foreign collaboration approvals with a view to discouraging the use of foreign trade marks on goods sold in the domestic market.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Substitutes of Petroleum products

2471. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of petrol is not sufficient to meet the demand and the country has to depend on import;

(b) whether any experiment, study or research have been conducted to find out substitutes to the petroleum products;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of other substances which can be used as substitutes; and

(d) what are their advantage and disadvantages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT): (a) The present production of petrol in the country is adequate to meet the demand.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. Some study/research works have been carried out in the past and also currently going on in India for finding out the substitutes for petroleum products. Alcohols, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas are possible alternatives. The feasibility of using Ethanol & Methanol as substitute for petrol & diesel has been established by research studies conducted by IOC (R&D) & the Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun. Pilot studies are also being conducted to use compressed natural Gas as an alternate fuel.

(d) The advantages & disadvantages of using alternate fuels inter-alia are:

I. Advantages:

1. Part substitution of petroleum products.
2. Fuel economy and reduction in atmospheric pollution.

II. Disadvantages:

1. Modifications required on the engine in some cases.
2. Uncertain availability of alcohol.
3. Higher volatility of alcohol and CNG, necessitating adoption of more safety precautions.
4. High Aldehyde emissions in case of alcohol blends.