

mated consumption and production of fertilizers by 1984-85 is as follows:—

(lakh tonnes)		
	Nitrogenous	P_2O_5
Consumption	60.0	23.38
Production	44.2	14.50

(d) The gap between production and expected consumption is met through imports. No firm figures of valuation in rupees of imports can be given as these would depend upon the prices prevailing at the time of imports.

Findings of (1) National Productivity Council and (2) Petroleum Conservation Research Association

243. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the findings in the study of (i) National Productivity Council; and (ii) Petroleum Conservation Research Association recently concluded in connection with the utilisation and waste of energy in India; if so, what are the principal findings; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take (i) to remove defects in and/or to improve planning, Industrial equipments quantity control on pumpsets, engines and cooking stoves and (ii) to find alternating resources of energy therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN) (a) and (b). The main findings of the study conducted by the National Productivity Council are as follows:—

1. The performance of thermal power stations can be improved by using beneficiated coal. This would also lead to reduction in transportation cost.
2. There is significant potential for reducing the energy consumption

per unit of output in various industries by resorting to more modern technologies and improving existing plant and machinery.

3. There is scope for reduction in use of furnace oil in industries by implementing better house keeping measures, improving storage and handling practices, improving steam utilisation, etc.
4. Savings of high-speed diesel in transport sector can be achieved through better fuelling system, proper driving practices and undertaking regular maintenance.
5. There is scope for energy conservation in the agricultural sector through careful selection of pump sets.
6. Energy conservation in domestic sector can be achieved through designing and commercialising more efficient kerosene and cooking gas stoves.
7. Imbalances in regional demand and supply of power can be corrected by proper planning of transmission losses.
8. More efforts are needed to propagate the idea of energy conservation among the people.

The main findings of the studies conducted by the Petroleum Conservation Research Association are as follows:—

1. There is a considerable scope for saving of fuel in the energy sector by proper storage and handling, monitoring of combustion control and introduction of waste heat recovery devices.
2. Savings in the transport sector are possible by adopting of proper driving habits and improved maintenance practices.
3. Savings of diesel use in agricultural pump-sets can be achieved through selection of appropriate

pumps, proper foot-valves and pipeline configuration.

4. In the domestic sector, efficiency of stoves and lanterns can be improved.

Various measures have been undertaken by Government in implementing the above suggestions. Some of the principal measures are as follows.—

1. Action has been taken to instal washeries and beneficiation plants in various coal mines in order to improve the quality of coal.
2. Action has been taken for proper integration of the various State Grids, strengthening of regional load despatch centres and execution of extensive network of high-voltage transmission lines to promote optimal distribution of power and utilisation of generating capacity. System improvement schemes are also being implemented in order to reduce transmission and distribution losses.
3. Changing of existing machinery requires a lot of capital investment and is difficult to implement in a short period of time. However, in the establishment of new plants efforts are being made to employ latest technologies to the extent feasible.
4. State Electricity Boards have been advised that agricultural consumers should be persuaded to buy pumps with proper power factor and efficiency.
5. The Central Electricity Authority has taken up with the State Electricity Boards the issue of implementing various conservation measures. Many of the Electricity Boards have initiated action in this direction and special conservation cells have been set up by them.
6. Discussions have been initiated by the Government with the Association of Indian Engineering Industries regarding identification of areas of energy

conservation in industry and measures needed for promoting energy conservation.

7. A scheme for financing industries for replacement of old and inefficient oil fired boilers with modern efficient boilers has been launched. All inefficient boilers will be replaced in a phased manner.
 8. Indian Oil Corporation (R&D Centre) have developed Kerosene Stoves and LPG stoves of higher efficiency. These are now being marketed in a big way.
 9. Industries are being encouraged to incorporate waste heat recovery devices and to provide for co-generation of power, wherever feasible.
 10. The Petroleum Conservation Research Association have taken up a massive educational programme to create awareness among the people of the various factors which can contribute to more efficient use of petroleum products.
 11. Workshops and Seminars are also being conducted by them for propagating various conservation measures. Printed literatures on aspects of conservation have been brought out which are being distributed.
- Government are also taking measures for intensifying research and development in the area of new sources of energy and commercialising such of these new sources which are in a mature stage of development.
- (a) In the field of solar energy, R&D work in solar thermal applications and solar thermal technologies are being intensified. Simultaneously field level are being taken up in the lar technologies at a national level are being taken up in the Sixth Plan.
 - (b) About 80,000 bio-gas plants have already been installed. During the current Plan pe-

riod, it is expected that 4 lakhs additional bio-gas plants would be established.

(c) R&D work is also being carried out in harnessing wind energy for pumping of water for irrigation purposes. Several prototype wind mills have been set up and are presently undergoing performance monitoring and evaluation. An experimental project for power generation from wind has also been set up.

(d) In the field of Geo-thermal energy, 2 pilot investigation in the Parbati and Puga valleys are under implementation. Investigations are also going on to locate other promising geo-thermal areas.

(e) Government are also undertaking investigations and studies in the Gulf of Kutch to establish the feasibility of generation of power from ocean tides.

Price Hike for Petroleum Products

244. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether OPEC has made any price hike; and

(b) if not, the reasons for this latest price hike for petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. OPEC has not made any increase in their official/contract selling prices for crude oils since January 1981.

(b) The prices of the petroleum products have been revised w.e.f. 11-7-1981 keeping in view the steeply rising costs of a greatly expanded oil exploration and development programme, the continuing strain on the balance of payments and the need to moderate the

growth of demand for petroleum products and to promote their economic and efficient use. As a consequence, it will also assist in alleviating the budgetary deficit to some extent.

Claim for Damages from M/s. Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company for Overcharges in Sale of Antibiotics

245. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following Indian Prime Minister's recent address to the World Health Organisation Assembly accusing Western drug manufacturers of profiteering from life and death in Third World countries, the U.S. through an Act thwarted India's claim for damages from Pfizer Pharmaceutical Company on account of over charges in the sale of antibiotics to the Central and State hospitals in India; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government with regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Prime Minister's address had no connection with the case or the amendments. Attempts to move such amendments have been going on for a long time. Amendments to Section 4 of the Clayton Act (US Anti-Trust-Laws) were passed by the US Senate on 9th July, 1981. These amendments were to (a) debar foreign Governments to bring up law suits against US companies if similar Anti-Trust laws were not in vogue and enforced in their own territories and (b) to limit the damages to single damage so as to bring foreign Governments part with the US Government. When these amendments were being considered in the Senate taking into account the reports on the discussions in the Senate and the possibility of the amendment be-