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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS
(2016-17)**

SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS

**FUNCTIONING OF PETROLEUM CONSERVATION RESEARCH
ASSOCIATION**

*[Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the
Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum
and Natural Gas (2015-16)]*

FIFTEENTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2016/Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

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Natural Gas (2015-16)]*

Presented to Lok Sabha on 14.12.2016

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 14.12.2016



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2016/Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

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INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on the subject 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association'.

2. The Tenth Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas was presented to Lok Sabha on 15.03.2016. The Action Taken Replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report were received on 05.08.2016.

3. The Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas (2016-17) considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 07.12.2016.

4. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas is given in Annexure-II.

5. For facility of reference and convenience, the observations and recommendations of the Committee have been printed in bold letters in the body of the Report.

6. The Committee place on record their appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered to them by the officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

New Delhi;
8 December, 2016
17 Agrahayana, 1938 (Saka)

PRALHAD JOSHI,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Petroleum & Natural Gas.

REPORT

CHAPTER I

This Report of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas deals with the action taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2015-16) on 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association', which was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 15.03.2016.

2. Action Taken Notes have been received from the Ministry in respect of all the 9 Recommendations/Observations contained in the Report. These have been categorized as per the following:-

- (i) Recommendations/Observations that have been accepted by the Government:- Reco. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 (Total 7)
(Chapter- II)
- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies:- Reco. No. NIL
(Chapter-III)
- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee:- Reco. Nos. 1 and 8 (Total 2)
(Chapter-IV)
- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited:- Reco. No. NIL
(Chapter-V)

3. The Committee desire that the Action Taken Notes on the Recommendations/Observations contained in Chapter-I of this Report and Final Replies in respect of the recommendations for which interim replies have been furnished by the Government (included in Chapter-V), should be furnished expeditiously.

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

Recommendation No.1

Functioning of PCRA

5. The Committee had recommended as under:

"During the oil shock in the early seventies, a Petroleum Conservation Action Group (PCAG) was set up in 1976 towards oil conservation in the country. It was later constituted as Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) in 1978 as a registered society under MoPNG with a mandate to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of the economy.

The Committee note that PCRA is engaged in promoting the conservation of petroleum products in various sectors of economy and assisting the Government in formulation of policies and strategies for petroleum conservation. PCRA conducts various field activities to reach the target groups by carrying out awareness campaigns, energy audits, studies on conservation of oil/gas, Institutional training programme, workshops, driver training programme, youth programme etc. The Committee have been informed that there is a potential to save 20 to 30 per cent in the Petroleum sector in the country by conservation efforts.

The Committee, however, are constrained to note that during last five years, PCRA could not achieve the targets set in many areas of Energy Audits, Fuel Oil Diagnostic Studies, service to small scale industries, Model Depot Projects etc. The Committee feel that PCRA is the only body entrusted with the activities of conservation of petroleum/natural gas and that failure of PCRA in achieving the targets has seriously hindered the efforts. The Committee therefore, recommend that PCRA should seriously pursue the targets set for various field activities and work towards removing all the hindrances in order to achieve the conservation objectives.

The Committee are also not satisfied with the overall functioning of PCRA as efforts to expand its presence and reach of organization to masses is not visible and the awareness about the activities carried out by it is also very low. The Committee observe that in view of climate change concerns caused due to the use of fossil fuels, it is imperative that the fuel conservation measures get the top most priority and the desired attention by the Ministry and PCRA. Moreover, in view of announcement and intention of the Government to reduce import dependence of crude oil, the role of organization like PCRA assumes more importance as it can play a significant role in achieving this objective. The Committee therefore, recommend that MoPNG should seriously review the role and functioning of PCRA thoroughly and revamp it completely to make it more effective in implementing their strategies of fuel conservation".

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

6. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has submitted the following reply in this regard:

"PCRA has been continuously working to achieve higher milestones in terms of performance in Field Activities. As such, PCRA has been setting higher targets in each sector year after year and surpassing the same overall except during 2012-13. Energy Audit, FODS, Follow Up and SSI fall under Industrial Sector while MDP is an activity of Transport Sector. Target of Energy Audits, FODS, etc. could not be met since the same is dependent upon the auditee organization's choice of agency to carry out the audit through one of more than 100 other audit agencies authorized by BEE.

Sector-wise Performance data for last 5 years is given below:-

Activity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Industrial Sector	1940	1966	2432	2317	2280	1976	2526	2199	2215	2281
Transport Sector	1520	1412	1984	1596	1720	1929	1897	2306	2593	3614
Domestic Sector	2105	2582	2100	2443	2300	2536	2443	3094	2980	3667
Agriculture Sector	680	796	680	649	660	732	693	782	890	1054
Misc	135	124	172	174	128	145	135	119	120	226
Total	6380	6880	7368	7179	7088	7318	7694	8500	8798	10842

PCRA's performance in 2015-16 has exceeded the targets. PCRA would continue to work towards achieving the targets by mobilizing the desired resources to fulfill the objectives of conservation.

MoP&NG fully realizes India's dependence on crude oil import and its overall impact on Indian economy. PCRA's role towards achieving energy security of the country by reducing energy intensity is very important. Ministry believes that most vital solution to address energy conservation and environment protection is to bring an attitudinal change by creating awareness amongst masses. PCRA has been mandated to create and sustain this awareness across all sectors on continual basis. Steadily, PCRA has been diversifying its area of operation leading to new avenue of conservation. Energy Management System (EnMS) ISO 50001 is one such initiative PCRA has embarked upon in last 2 years. PCRA has helped 93 units of various sectors for getting ISO 50001 certifications on their energy management during 2015-16.

Similarly, under GOI plan of NMEEE (National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency), PCRA has established itself as a major reliable player to advise energy intensive industries under PAT (Perform Achieve and Trade). So far,

PCRA has been able to successfully complete the audits of 14 no. energy intensive units notified under PAT cycle-1. Oil Refineries having been included in PAT cycle -2 (effective 01.04.16) have opened up new avenues for PCRA to work with these refineries which are considered as energy guzzlers.

In past, through PCRA, MoP&NG has run various people centric theme based campaigns focusing on specific subject. During Oil & Gas Conservation Fortnight (OGCF) 2016, a nationwide campaign was run for a fortnight on Cleaner Fuels. Realizing gravity of the situation due to burning of bio mass resulting in Lakh of deaths, particularly women in India, PCRA carried a pan India campaign to not only educate the masses on health hazards of bio mass burning but also on superior calorific value obtained from Cleaner Fuels.

Similarly, last year campaign was run with an emphasis on overall reducing the consumption resulting in increased monetary savings. It is pertinent to note here that during this campaign alone more than 125 Lakh consumers physically remained present to understand necessity, methods and benefits of conservation as way of their lives.

Ministry also understands the limitation of PCRA being a non-statutory body and without a regular cadre. Manpower of PCRA is drawn from different Oil and Gas PSUs for a short period on deputation. Within available frame work and resources, PCRA is able to establish its identity as an integrated energy solution provider.

To underline its contribution towards cause of conservation, PCRA has drawn ambitious plans. One such plan is to train existing all 24 Lakh heavy duty vehicle drivers in next 3 years. PCRA shall train 1000 Driver Training Instructors (DTI) of the Driver Training Institutes who in turn shall train 24 Lakh heavy duty vehicle drivers. The training of DTIs shall be undertaken by PCRA after the amendment in CMVR (Central Motor Vehicle Rules) mandating PCRA's driving training module compulsory before issuance/renewal of commercial driving licenses.

In transport sector, PCRA has been working with various stake holders in formulating the energy efficiency norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles (buses and trucks). Post deliberations with stake holders in a series of interactions, the final report has been submitted. Once the norms are approved and notified for implementation, it will have wide reaching positive impact on fuel consumption by heavy vehicles.

With initiative of PCRA, energy efficiency standards for 3 products using petroleum fuel has already been notified by Ministry of Power.

In addition to the regular activities carried throughout the year, PCRA also conducts focused programs to expand its reach and visibility towards conservation. Some of the activities carried out during 2015-16 are given below:

Sl. No.	Activity	No. of Programs	No. of Participants
1	Mass Awareness – Essay, Painting, Debate, Quiz competitions, Street Plays, Human Chain, TV/Radio panel discussions, etc during OGCF 2016	46703	64.10 Lakh
2	All India Painting/Essay (in 23 languages) competition for school students	4632 schools	4.80 Lakh
3	Cyclothon / Walkathon	237	32792
4	LPG/PNG/SKO clinics for housewives/cooks/maids	42582	91.35 Lakh
5	Workshops for heavy duty, light duty and 2/3 vehicle drivers, mechanics, managers	56799	51.84 Lakh
6	Workshops for farmers, scientists, students on saving diesel & lubricants in tractors and farming equipments	314	25126
7	Technical Seminars & Workshops in cluster/CDM for engineers, industrialists, workers, supervisors	338	15267
8	Social Media – Fuel saving tips, contests, suggestions and feedback through Facebook, Google, Twitter, Youtube & PCRA web	Daily	5.11 Lakh
9	Other Activities – Kisan Mela, Exhibition, Van Publicity	309	4.12 Lakh
10	Showcasing PCRA activities of conservation through IITF	15 days	1.50 Lakh
11	All India campaign through Post Office Passbooks	-	30 Lakh
12	Campaign through Post Cards	-	2 Lakh

With above people centric activities, PCRA has reached more than 2.55 crore people during 2015-16.

PCRA is regularly adapting and incorporating changes in its activities in order to cope with current scenario and the need of the nation and the society towards achieving the fuel conservation goal. PCRA tries to build up synergy by coordinating with external agencies like BEE, CII, TERI, ASSOCHAM, NPC, FICCI, IIP, etc., and uses Oil PSU network of 54000 Retail Outlets and 16000 LPG distributorships to pass on its message".

7. The Committee had in their Report recommended that MoPNG should review the role and the functioning of PCRA thoroughly and revamp it to make it more effective in implementing fuel conservation programmes. But, the Ministry in its action taken reply, has stated that PCRA carries out various activities to create awareness amongst masses regarding energy conservation and environment protection and has been adopting changes to keep with the current scenario towards achieving the goal of fuel conservation and also tries to build up synergy by coordinating with external agencies like CII, BEE, TERI, ASSOCHAM, FICCI, IIP etc. To pass on its message, PCRA uses Oil PSU network of 54,000 Retail Outlets and 16,000 LPG distributorships. The Ministry has also pointed towards the limitations of PCRA activities as it is a non-Statutory body

and has no regular cadre of officials and the man-power for PCRA is drawn from different oil and gas PSUs on deputation.

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry repeating the same facts about which the Committee are aware. In view of announcement of new priorities of the Government to reduce the import dependence of crude oil and climate change concerns, the Committee had considered that the PCRA would have to play a major and most important role in achieving the targets. Therefore, they had desired a review of its functioning. In Committee's view, without reviewing the functioning and strengthening of PCRA by the Ministry, the PCRA may not be able to achieve energy security by reducing energy intensity.

The Committee, therefore, desire that the MoPNG should seriously view the fuel conservation programme and improvement in energy efficiency in the country in hydrocarbon sector as key objectives and review on its own or through other agencies the role and functioning of PCRA and revamp it completely to prepare the same for implementing the strategies of fuel conservation.

Recommendation No.2

Organizational structure of PCRA

8. The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that PCRA which was set up in the year 1978 works with the support of public sector oil companies, government and non-government organisations, research institutes and laboratories and other organisations. There is a Governing Body (GB) which determines the policies, priorities, major activities and special areas of interests. The Secretary, MoPNG is the Chairman of GB and CMD's of Oil Sector PSUs and other senior officials of Government of India are its members. There is also an Executive Committee (EC) which is primarily responsible for promoting the aims and objectives of PCRA and implementing its plans and programs. The Additional Secretary of MoPNG is the Chairman of EC and Directors of Oil Sector PSUs are the members of EC. Representatives from National Productivity Council (NPC), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASTRU), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Centre for High Technology (CHT), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) are also members.

The Committee further note that Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has its head office located in New Delhi and it has four sub offices and twenty regional offices at various locations with the total functional staff strength of 80 across the country out of which 32 persons work in head office, 30 in regional offices and 18 in field offices. It is observed that the field offices are essentially one man show and there is lack of state level mechanism for implementation of activities of PCRA. The Committee are unhappy at such poor deployment of manpower in PCRA and are to conclude that MoPNG is non-serious about conservation activities. The Committee, therefore, desire that PCRA should set up State Level mechanisms for carrying out conservation activities across the States and it should be strengthened with more manpower in line with expanded activities.

Moreover, the Committee observe that PCRA had established Conservation Technology Centre in Delhi in the year 2008 for dissemination of technology and is the only conservation centre of the country. Since the conservation of Petroleum resources has a strategic importance for the country, the Committee recommend that MoPNG/PCRA should explore the possibility of setting up more Conservation Technology Centres at regional/state level for better coordination and proper dissemination of conservation technology".

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

9. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has submitted the following reply in this regard:

"Approved strength of PCRA is 86 which is deployed in Head Office, Regional Offices and Field Offices ie Sub Regional Offices (SROS) . Currently, field activities are executed by a team of officers at Regional Offices / Sub Regional Offices, empanelled faculties and support from headquarters. Presently, Field officers are posted in 17 states besides officers posted in 4 Regional Offices to co-ordinate and look after PCRA activities and the specific requirements of States falling under their Regional jurisdiction. PCRA's field activities are also carried out by large number of Faculties/Experts from different domain.

The details of PCRA network on pan India are as under:

1. Regional office – North Region, Delhi
 - a. UP – SRO Lucknow
 - b. Rajasthan – SRO Jaipur
 - c. Haryana / Punjab / Himachal/ Chandigarh – SRO Chandigarh
 - d. Uttarakhand – SRO Dehradun
2. Regional office – Western Region - Mumbai

- a. Maharashtra – SRO Pune / SRO Nagpur
- b. MP – SRO Bhopal
- c. Chhattisgarh – SRO Raipur
- d. Gujarat, Goa & Dadra Nagar Haveli – SRO Ahmedabad / SRO Rajkot
3. Regional office – Eastern Region - Kolkata
 - a. North East States - SRO Guwahati
 - b. Bihar – SRO Patna
 - c. Jharkhand – SRO Ranchi
 - d. Orissa – SRO Bhubneshwar
4. Regional office – Southern Region – Chennai
 - a. Karnataka – SRO Bengaluru / SRO Belgaum
 - b. Kerala – SRO Kochi
 - c. Andhra – SRO Vizag
 - d. Telangana - SRO Hyderabad
 - e. Tamilnadu – SRO Coimbatore

Officers posted in regional offices also supplement and support SROs for any specific requirement arising in SRO area under their region. For carrying out various conservation related activities, PCRA in collaboration with PSU - oil marketing companies very effectively utilizes their retail outlets and LPG distributorship network of 54000 retail outlets and 16000 LPG distributorships respectively during OGCF and specific campaigns.

Apart from above resources, PCRA collaborates with various agencies like KVKs in Agriculture Sector, OMC LPG distributors in Domestic Sector, Driver Training Institutes and OMC Retail Outlets in Transport Sector and MSME in Industrial Sector.

PCRA is also associated with many other organization and agricultural universities to carry out the activities of conservation. Further, PCRA is strengthening its resources by using expertise of specific domain experts on need basis.

PCRA operates its Conservation Technology Centre (CTC) from its premises in Delhi. However, MoP&NG / PCRA is examining to explore the possibility of establishing more CTCs in the country in the premises owned by OMCs".

10. The Committee had observed that there was a very poor state level mechanism of PCRA to carry out conservation activities across states and desired that it should be strengthened with more man-power in line with the activities.

The Ministry in their reply have stated that the PCRA through regional offices and field offices are carrying out the conservation related field activities in different states with an approved staff strength of 86 only and some empanelled faculties/experts from different domains. PCRA also collaborates with PSU-Oil marketing Companies and utilizes their Retail Outlets and LPG distributorship network during oil and gas conservation fortnight (OGCF) and specific campaigns. But they have not shown their commitment towards strengthening the field offices.

The Committee reiterate their observation that the man-power for PCRA is inadequate to carry out conservation activities for the continuously growing consumption of petroleum products and desire that state level mechanisms should be strengthened with more man-power to achieve the objective of reducing the country's import dependency of crude oil. Similarly, it can also help in less wastage and better efficiency in the use of petroleum products. The Committee also reiterate their recommendation that for better dissemination of conservation technologies, PCRA should set up more conservation technology centres across the country.

Recommendation No.3

Budgetary allocations of PCRA

11. The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that PCRA gets its budget requirements through the grants received from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), Oil & Gas Conservation Fortnight (OGCF) Grants from Oil Companies etc.. The Committee observe that during the year 2013-14, PCRA received funds to the tune of Rs. 9031 lacs against which PCRA could utilize only Rs. 7244.75 lacs and Rs. 5953 lacs was utilized against budget of Rs. 6483 lacs in the financial year 2014-15. The Committee also observe that the funds spent on advertisement activities show a

declining trend over the last two years and during the current year (2015-16) till January, 2016, only Rs. 1644 lacs has been spent on advertisement activities which is less when seen in comparison to the Rs. 2990 lacs spent during the year, 2014-15. The Committee express their unhappiness over such under-utilization of budgetary/other grants by PCRA and desire that MoPNG should monitor the activities of PCRA and revamp the same in order to ensure the complete utilization of the funds allocated to them in an efficient manner.

The Committee further note that the impact assessment studies conducted by PCRA show that in most of its activities in various areas, the impact has been more than 80 per cent and the savings made by PCRA Campaigns appears to be encouraging. The Committee however, note that the budget provided to PCRA does not commensurate with the responsibilities and activities being handled by PCRA. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ensure that PCRA gets more funds for its activities in order to ensure its expansion and effective functioning.

The Committee observe that the prices of crude oil have gone down drastically in the international market. At the same time, the Committee also note that the demand of petroleum products has increased substantially during the past few years. The declining prices of crude oil in the international market may give rise to the tendency of liberal use of petroleum products and the Committee feel that this is the right time to strike a balance between this increasing demand and conservation efforts in use of petroleum products. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry/PCRA should launch a focused mass awareness campaign to achieve success in conservation efforts in the present situation".

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

12. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has submitted the following reply in this regard:

"It is submitted that expenditure on account of advertisement for FY 2013-14 was Rs. 2990 Lacs and for FY 2014-15 the same was Rs. 2307 Lacs. PCRA receives Grant-in-aid from OADB based on actual execution and hence does not keep any idle fund unutilized. Accordingly, the fund received from OADB, Oil Companies etc. during FY 2013-14 was Rs. 7244.75 Lacs only.

During 2013-14, the expenditure for Mega Campaign was planned to be stretched to Rs. 39.30 crore as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 22.42 crore during 2012-13. However, the actual expenditure during 2013-14 was Rs. 28.37 crore which was higher by about Rs. 6 crore compared to 2012-13. During 2014-15, the expenditure on account of Education Campaign were lower due to stoppage of campaign midway.

The Governing Body approves the budgetary requirement of PCRA for each Financial Year and the funds are made available by OADB in the form of grant-in-

aid based on the demands against actual expenditure by PCRA. The required fund for execution of activities approved by Governing Body of PCRA are made available by OADB immediately on demand by PCRA.

Though there is a fall in retail selling prices, it is only marginal. Further, new generation vehicles are much more fuel efficient than in the past and it has been seen that the buyers have tendency to look for fuel efficient vehicles.

In order to capture the present consumer behavior in transport sector, PCRA has planned to increase the awareness on fuel conservation and importance of cleaner fuel amongst the consumers by introducing Campaigns through TV, Print, Radio, Digital Cinema, Outdoor & Website in addition to conventional Mega Campaign run for a limited period.

PCRA has put a concentrated efforts in social media and found encouraging results at low costs. In one year website, Facebook, Google searches have gone up substantially. Participation in essay and painting competition has also remained encouraging. So, budgetary expenditure may not be seen as directly linked to the impact of campaign.

PCRA has also embarked upon various new initiatives like spreading the message of conservation through:

- i) Cycle Clubs
- ii) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)
- iii) Creation of "Friends of PCRA" at district level

Budget of Rs. 40 Crore has been allocated in Budget Estimate for the FY 2016-17 towards round the year campaign and mega campaign in addition to Rs. 5.00 crore for regular education campaign of PCRA.

PCRA has budgeted an estimated total expenditure of Rs 99 Crore in FY 2016-17".

13. While going through the expenditure trend of PCRA on advertisement activities, the Committee had observed that it was decreasing over the last two years and during 2015-16 till January 2016, it was very less. In their reply the Ministry has not responded clearly about such decreasing trend and particularly about the expenditure for this purpose during 2015-16. The Committee, therefore, observe that PCRA has not paid the desired attention towards increasing awareness on fuel conservation through advertisements. No doubt, they have adopted several new means to spread their message including use of social media but campaigns through traditional means and expenditure thereon, it

certainly does not show its willingness to reach the maximum number of consumers. The Committee had recommended in their report that PCRA should launch focused mass campaign to achieve success in conservation efforts.

The Committee feel that lower petroleum prices shows an increasing trend in the demand for petroleum products with the increasing sale of automobiles and other vehicles, house-hold appliances and other equipment which use petroleum products. In the changed situation, there is an urgent need of a focused approach to capture the present consumer behaviour and create public awareness regarding fuel conservation and efficient utilization of this resource. The country is one of the biggest importers of crude oil in the world for meeting its demand any effort towards conservation of hydrocarbon resources should be viewed in the holistic way and there can be no complacency in the activities of petroleum conservation and other related activities due to the lower crude oil prices prevailing at present in the global market. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation that PCRA should launch an extensive and effective campaign to achieve conservation targets.

Recommendation No.8

Research and development in the field of Energy Conservation

14. The Committee had recommended as under:

"The Committee note that the efforts for conservation of petroleum products in India were started around 1978. The Committee have further been informed that PCRA has been conducting research programmes from research organizations such as CSIR, IITs, IOC-R&D etc. as it does not have its own research centre. The Committee are of the view that PCRA is the nodal agency entrusted with the task of petroleum conservation in the country and must have its own Research and Development Centre alongside the research being carried out in other organizations. The Committee therefore, recommend that the PCRA should strive towards establishment of a world class Research and Development Centre to carry out R&D activities in the field of petroleum conservation in the country.

The Committee further observe that in countries such as Japan, the conservation efforts were started years after India adopted the strategy for petroleum conservation. However, at present, these countries are far ahead in the progress achieved in comparison to that in India. The Committee therefore, recommend that PCRA should make efforts to access the conservation technologies through

international cooperation and adopt suitable technologies for obtaining better results in India. The Committee further desire that Ministry/PCRA should pursue and finalize the renewal of MoU in the field of Energy conservation with Energy Conservation Centre, Japan (ECCJ), Japan at the earliest".

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

15. The Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has submitted the following reply in this regard:

"PCRA has collaboration with various technical bodies, Research institute, Universities, laboratories, etc. covering various fields, viz:

Sector	Collaboration with
Oil & Gas	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Indian Institute of Petroleum
Transport	Automobile Research Association of India International Centre for Automotive Technology Central Road & Research Institute (CRRRI) The Energy Resource Institute (TERI)
Agriculture	Tie up / MoU with various Agricultural Universities: University of Agriculture Science, Dharwar, Karnataka Bidhanchandra Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Nadia Tamilnadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Raipur Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar, etc.
Industrial	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ludhiana, Durgapur Indian Institute of Technologies Steel Authority of India Ltd., Ranchi Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Khurja Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Ludhiana

Above mentioned bodies cater to specialized fields of research covering various sectors and meets the present research requirements of PCRA sponsored projects. Different IITs and other reputed institutes also approach PCRA for sanction of research projects and PCRA also invites reputed institutes for specific project activities. Further, for new areas of research on fuel conservation in future wherever required, PCRA shall also use the option of collaboration with other institutions working in the field based on the type of the project.

PCRA has long association with ECCJ and has been regularly exchanging the latest developments of techniques, technologies and research results in the area of fuel conservation. As such, many conservation programs like Driver Training Program, Eco Driving Concept, Development of literatures on Fuel Conservation

in Industry, Development of Energy Audit Manual, etc., have been undertaken and implemented in the country. PCRA continuously keeps track of the developments of new technologies, techniques, research happening around the world and analyzes the scope of implementation in India specific scenario.

PCRA has been vigorously following up with ECCJ, METI directly as well as through MoP&NG to renew the MoU between PCRA and ECCJ enabling PCRA to work on superior technologies, capacity building and exchange of information on Energy Efficiency techniques and conservation methods".

16. The Committee have been informed that the PCRA has collaboration with various technological bodies, research institutes, universities, laboratories etc. to cater to the specified fields of research covering various sectors. This meets the present research requirements of PCRA sponsored projects. They however, are open for collaboration with other institutions working in the field based on the type of the project.

The Committee are not satisfied with the reply of the Ministry/PCRA. As the name PCRA includes 'research' also and it is in line with the objectives of the organization, the Committee had recommended that PCRA should strive towards the establishment of world class research and development center to carry out R & D activities in the field of petroleum conservation in the country. Other institutes or research bodies can supplement the activities of PCRA. The Committee, therefore, reiterate that PCRA and the Ministry should view this fact from a long term perspective and strive towards the establishment of R&D centre for petroleum conservation in the country. The Committee would also like to be informed about the status of renewal of MoU between PCRA and ECCJ to obtain superior technologies and exchange of information on energy efficiency techniques and conservation methods at the earliest.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation No. 2

Organizational structure of PCRA

The Committee note that PCRA which was set up in the year 1978 works with the support of public sector oil companies, government and non-government organisations, research institutes and laboratories and other organisations. There is a Governing Body (GB) which determines the policies, priorities, major activities and special areas of interests. The Secretary, MoPNG is the Chairman of GB and CMD's of Oil Sector PSUs and other senior officials of Government of India are its members. There is also an Executive Committee (EC) which is primarily responsible for promoting the aims and objectives of PCRA and implementing its plans and programs. The Additional Secretary of MoPNG is the Chairman of EC and Directors of Oil Sector PSUs are the members of EC. Representatives from National Productivity Council (NPC), Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), Association of State Road Transport Undertakings (ASTRU), Indian Institute of Petroleum (IIP), Centre for High Technology (CHT), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) are also members.

The Committee further note that Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) has its head office located in New Delhi and it has four sub offices and twenty regional offices at various locations with the total functional staff strength of 80 across the country out of which 32 persons work in head office, 30 in regional offices and 18 in field offices. It is observed that the field offices are essentially one man show and there is lack of state level mechanism for implementation of activities of PCRA. The Committee are unhappy at such poor deployment of manpower in PCRA and are to conclude that MoPNG is non-serious about conservation activities. The Committee, therefore, desire that PCRA should set up State Level mechanisms for carrying out conservation activities across the States and it should be strengthened with more manpower in line with expanded activities.

Moreover, the Committee observe that PCRA had established Conservation Technology Centre in Delhi in the year 2008 for dissemination of technology and is the only conservation centre of the country. Since the conservation of Petroleum resources has a strategic importance for the country, the Committee recommend that MoPNG/PCRA should explore the possibility of setting up more Conservation Technology Centres at regional/state level for better coordination and proper dissemination of conservation technology".

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Approved strength of PCRA is 86 which is deployed in Head Office, Regional Offices and Field Offices ie Sub Regional Offices (SROS). Currently, field activities are executed by a team of officers at Regional Offices / Sub Regional Offices, empanelled faculties and support from headquarters. Presently, Field officers are posted in 17 states besides officers posted in 4 Regional Offices to co-ordinate and look after PCRA activities and the specific requirements of States falling under their Regional jurisdiction. PCRA's field activities are also carried out by large number of Faculties/Experts from different domain.

The details of PCRA network on pan India are as under:

5. Regional office – North Region, Delhi
 - a. UP – SRO Lucknow
 - b. Rajasthan – SRO Jaipur
 - c. Haryana / Punjab / Himachal/ Chandigarh – SRO Chandigarh
 - d. Uttarakhand – SRO Dehradun
6. Regional office – Western Region - Mumbai
 - a. Maharashtra – SRO Pune / SRO Nagpur
 - b. MP – SRO Bhopal
 - c. Chhattisgarh – SRO Raipur
 - d. Gujarat, Goa & Dadra Nagar Haveli – SRO Ahmedabad / SRO Rajkot
7. Regional office – Eastern Region - Kolkata
 - a. North East States - SRO Guwahati
 - b. Bihar – SRO Patna
 - c. Jharkhand – SRO Ranchi
 - d. Orissa – SRO Bhubneshwar
8. Regional office – Southern Region – Chennai
 - a. Karnataka – SRO Bengaluru / SRO Belgaum
 - b. Kerala – SRO Kochi
 - c. Andhra – SRO Vizag
 - d. Telangana - SRO Hyderabad
 - e. Tamilnadu – SRO Coimbatore

Officers posted in regional offices also supplement and support SROs for any specific requirement arising in SRO area under their region. For carrying out various conservation related activities, PCRA in collaboration with PSU - oil marketing companies very effectively utilizes their retail outlets and LPG distributorship network of 54000 retail outlets and 16000 LPG distributorships respectively during OGCF and specific campaigns.

Apart from above resources, PCRA collaborates with various agencies like KVKs in Agriculture Sector, OMC LPG distributors in Domestic Sector, Driver Training Institutes and OMC Retail Outlets in Transport Sector and MSME in Industrial Sector.

PCRA is also associated with many other organization and agricultural universities to carry out the activities of conservation. Further, PCRA is strengthening its resources by using expertise of specific domain experts on need basis.

PCRA operates its Conservation Technology Centre (CTC) from its premises in Delhi. However, MoP&NG / PCRA is examining to explore the possibility of establishing more CTCs in the country in the premises owned by OMCs".

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**Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para No. 10 of Chapter-I)**

Recommendation No.3

Budgetary allocations of PCRA

The Committee note that PCRA gets its budget requirements through the grants received from Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), Oil & Gas Conservation Fortnight (OGCF) Grants from Oil Companies etc.. The Committee observe that during the year 2013-14, PCRA received funds to the tune of Rs. 9031 lacs against which PCRA could utilize only Rs. 7244.75 lacs and Rs. 5953 lacs was utilized against budget of Rs. 6483 lacs in the financial year 2014-15. The Committee also observe that the funds spent on advertisement activities show a declining trend over the last two years and during the current year (2015-16) till January, 2016, only Rs. 1644 lacs has been spent on advertisement activities which is less when seen in comparison to the Rs. 2990 lacs spent during the year, 2014-15. The Committee express their unhappiness over such under-utilization of budgetary/other grants by PCRA and desire that MoPNG should monitor the activities of PCRA and revamp the same in order to ensure the complete utilization of the funds allocated to them in an efficient manner.

The Committee further note that the impact assessment studies conducted by PCRA show that in most of its activities in various areas, the impact has been more than 80 per cent and the savings made by PCRA Campaigns appears to be encouraging. The Committee however, note that the budget provided to PCRA does not

commensurate with the responsibilities and activities being handled by PCRA. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry should ensure that PCRA gets more funds for its activities in order to ensure its expansion and effective functioning.

The Committee observe that the prices of crude oil have gone down drastically in the international market. At the same time, the Committee also note that the demand of petroleum products has increased substantially during the past few years. The declining prices of crude oil in the international market may give rise to the tendency of liberal use of petroleum products and the Committee feel that this is the right time to strike a balance between this increasing demand and conservation efforts in use of petroleum products. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry/PCRA should launch a focused mass awareness campaign to achieve success in conservation efforts in the present situation.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

It is submitted that expenditure on account of advertisement for FY 2013-14 was Rs. 2990 Lacs and for FY 2014-15 the same was Rs. 2307 Lacs. PCRA receives Grant-in-aid from OIBD based on actual execution and hence does not keep any idle fund unutilized. Accordingly, the fund received from OIBD, Oil Companies etc. during FY 2013-14 was Rs. 7244.75 Lacs only.

During 2013-14, the expenditure for Mega Campaign was planned to be stretched to Rs. 39.30 crore as against the actual expenditure of Rs. 22.42 crore during 2012-13. However, the actual expenditure during 2013-14 was Rs. 28.37 crore which was higher by about Rs. 6 crore compared to 2012-13. During 2014-15, the expenditure on account of Education Campaign were lower due to stoppage of campaign midway.

The Governing Body approves the budgetary requirement of PCRA for each Financial Year and the funds are made available by OIBD in the form of grant-in-aid based on the demands against actual expenditure by PCRA. The required fund for execution of activities approved by Governing Body of PCRA are made available by OIBD immediately on demand by PCRA.

Though there is a fall in retail selling prices, it is only marginal. Further, new generation vehicles are much more fuel efficient than in the past and it has been seen that the buyers have tendency to look for fuel efficient vehicles.

In order to capture the present consumer behavior in transport sector, PCRA has planned to increase the awareness on fuel conservation and importance of cleaner fuel amongst the consumers by introducing Campaigns through TV, Print, Radio, Digital Cinema, Outdoor & Website in addition to conventional Mega Campaign run for a limited period.

PCRA has put a concentrated efforts in social media and found encouraging results at low costs. In one year website, Facebook, Google searches have gone up substantially. Participation in essay and painting competition has also remained encouraging. So, budgetary expenditure may not be seen as directly linked to the impact of campaign.

PCRA has also embarked upon various new initiatives like spreading the message of conservation through:

- iv) Cycle Clubs
- v) Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs)
- vi) Creation of "Friends of PCRA" at district level

Budget of Rs. 40 Crore has been allocated in Budget Estimate for the FY 2016-17 towards round the year campaign and mega campaign in addition to Rs. 5.00 crore for regular education campaign of PCRA.

PCRA has budgeted an estimated total expenditure of Rs 99 Crore in FY 2016-17.

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Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para No. 13 of Chapter-I)

Recommendation No. 4

PCRA efforts in transport sector

The Committee note that the transport sector accounts for almost half of country's annual petroleum consumption and studies indicate a saving potential of around 20 per cent in the transport sector. As per an All-India study report submitted to Petroleum Planning Analysis Cell (PPAC), 70 per cent of diesel and 99.6 per cent petrol is consumed in the transport sector alone. Of the total diesel sale, the highest consumption of 28.48 per cent is by cars, utility vehicles (UVs) and 3-wheelers. In case of Petrol, 99.6 per cent is consumed in the transport sector. Of this, majority consumption of 61.42 per cent is accounted for by two-wheelers while cars use 34.33 per cent followed by 3-wheelers at 2.34 per cent.

The Committee further note that to realize the conservation potential, PCRA conducts variety of Driver Training Programmes for State Transport Units (STUs), private fleet operators, organizations in private and public sector to promote efficient use of petrol and diesel in vehicles and through better maintenance practices, model depot studies, emission awareness programmes, exhibitions, workshops, etc. all over the country. The Committee observe that the driver training programmes organized for STUs and other agencies have proved to be very effective and it has been found that more than 70 per cent of the drivers trained are able to achieve fuel saving in the range of 9 to 11 per cent on a consistent basis.

The Committee, however, note that all the STUs and a maximum number of individual car owners have not been covered in the ambit of the Driver's Training Programme. In Committee's view, the conservation of fuel is in individual as well as national interest. Therefore, the Committee desire that a collaboration with local driving schools catering to common man should also be initiated alongwith maximum number

of STUs so that better driving skills enhancing the conservation of fuel can be inculcated in the individual car drivers in the public at large. The Committee also suggest that for getting better results in this regard, PCRA should collaborate with State transport license issuing authorities for associating maximum number of people with the efficient use of petrol and diesel.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Transport sector accounts for major share of petroleum fuel consumption (mainly diesel and petrol). During 2014-15, nearly 70 MMT of fuel being 42.4% of total 165 MMT has been consumed by this sector. PCRA has increased its reach by signing MoUs and training drivers of different STUs. Status till April 2016 is as under:

STUs with whom PCRA has MoU:

1. Kadamba, Goa
2. Kerala State Road Transport Corporation
3. Karnataka State Road Transport Corporation
4. State Express Transport Corporation, Tamilnadu
5. Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Tamilnadu
6. North West Karnataka Road Transport Corporation
7. Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Limited
8. Odisha State Road Transport Corporation

There are 39 STUs in India having approximate driver strength of 2.55 Lakh. Out of which 5 STUs with driver strengths of 80000 are self-sufficient for training of their drivers on fuel conservation. Balance 1.75 Lakh drivers of remaining STUs are proposed to be trained by PCRA in next 3 years on fuel efficient driving practices. PCRA has already drawn an ambitious detailed plan to train these 1.75 Lakh drivers.

PCRA has submitted a proposal to MoP&NG to include PCRA's 3 days driver training program (DTP) in the CMVR. Once included, it will cover all heavy duty drivers of the country in 3 years at the time of issuance / renewal of their licenses. Accordingly, all authorized driving schools training the heavy duty vehicles drivers will have to impart training on fuel efficient driving also while issuing a certificate of training, based on which new/renewal of license will be permitted.

PCRA runs a special drive to educate drivers during OGCF at OMC Retail Outlets across the country. In the year 2015, more than 6 Lakh car/taxi drivers were trained on fuel conservation. Similarly, in the year 2016, 7.45 Lakh car/taxi drivers have been covered. Other drivers are covered through media campaigns and dissemination of PCRA fuel saving tips through various platforms including media apps and games.

Additionally, PCRA shall also be taking up the matter with Ministry of Road transport & Highways (MoRTH) through its administrative Ministry of P&NG to include component of fuel efficient driving in CMVR for car segment also.

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Recommendation No.5

Saving of fuels by improved roads

The Committee note that there is substantial wastage of fuel at the traffic signals. The traffic signals are now being fitted with the timers which provide a clear indication for the vehicle drivers for switching OFF or ON their vehicles for saving fuel during the waiting time at the signal. However, still a large number of traffic signals in the country are pending to be covered. The Committee feel that this is an effective method of saving significant amount of fuel annually and therefore, recommend that the PCRA should take up with the concerned authorities for expediting the process of fixing timers at various traffic signals especially in metro cities and educate the people about switching their vehicles off and on such signals.

The Committee note that international studies have shown that the quality and material used for construction of road contributes towards the varied fuel consumption. The Committee have been informed that concrete road surfaces can lead to about 1.14 per cent of fuel saving. Further, another study has shown that fuel consumption for asphalt pavements was much higher in comparison to concrete pavements. The Committee recommend that MoP&NG/PCRA in collaboration with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) should conduct such studies in the country and after analysis of the data collected in these studies should take action in this direction since the type of road appears to be one of the important factors for fuel conservation.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PCRA had conducted a study through CRRl on estimation of fuel loss during idling of vehicles at signalised intersections in Delhi. Based on the findings of the study, the concept of timer at traffic intersections in Delhi was introduced by the state authority. PCRA gives wide publicity through various means creating awareness like distribution of leaflets, driver training programs and workshops, social media, print and television ads etc. about the benefits of switching off and on the vehicle at traffic intersections on regular basis.

Encouraged by the saving potential of fuel due to idling of vehicles observed by installing timer on traffic junctions in Delhi, PCRA shall take up with State Governments through MoP&NG for replicating the same in major cities of the country.

The studies conducted abroad indicate that road surfaces and conditions play an important role in deciding fuel consumption pattern of vehicles. Concretized roads, comparatively have a fuel saving advantage to asphalted roads. However, the policy decisions of constructing / converting / developing existing roads to concretized one on highways fall under the purview of MoRTH. PCRA/MoP&NG will suitably discuss this matter with MoRTH.

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Recommendation No.6

Conservation activities in Agricultural and Domestic Sector

The Committee note that agricultural sector provides scope for conservation of petroleum products which can benefit the farmers. PCRA conducts activities like kisan melas, van publicity and educational programmes for students in agricultural colleges. So far, 649 and 718 agricultural workshops have been conducted during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively in collaboration with empanelled faculties and experts of PCRA. In this regard, the Committee observe that replacement of the fossil fuels with renewable sources of energy can make agriculture more environment friendly. The Committee therefore, recommend that the Ministry/PCRA should collaborate with Ministry of Agriculture and its departments/agencies and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to assess the possible ways for reducing/ replacing the use of fossil fuels by renewable energy resources in agricultural sector and educate the farmers, agricultural scientists etc., in this regard.

The Committee also note that in its activities under domestic sector, PCRA educates women on better cooking habits, use of fuel efficient stoves and lighting appliances, use of alternative sources of energy such as solar, bio-gas etc. in order to promote conservation of LPG, PNG and Kerosene. It conducts awareness workshops for women, college girls, cooks, housewives etc., where they are shown films and tips on energy conservation. The Committee note that there is immense scope to create awareness in the domestic sector and recommend that PCRA should develop apps for conservation and saving measures in the domestic sector and use social media tools to disseminate such information to public.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PCRA in association with ICAR under Ministry of Agriculture has taken initiatives to educate and propagate message of conservation through about 650 Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) situated across the country. In this initiatives, a module consisting of literature containing efficient use of technology, benefits of using star labeled agricultural equipment's, video films, display materials, etc, has been provided to KVKs.

It also consist of literature/posters in local languages for fuel saving by efficient and economical use of tractor and pump sets.

Similarly, PCRA has collaborated with some agricultural universities of the country for sensitizing agricultural scientists, farmers and student community of the University for Conservation of petroleum product through various tips and technological advancement like Star & Labelling. PCRA partners with these universities in conducting various workshops to further expand the reach to farmers and agricultural educationist to bring the habitual changes among the farmer community in order to achieve the objectives of fuel conservation.

As per market survey report, fuel efficiency of diesel engine driven pump sets in India is around 21%. PCRA, in association with BEE has developed fuel efficiency norms for Diesel Engine driven Monoset pumps (2 to 10 HP) for agricultural purposes under Standard Labeling scheme. Scheme is operational under Energy Conservation Act. Based on this benchmarking initiative is expected to improve the fuel efficiency upto 28% for new Monoset pumps to be manufactured in next 5 years. PCRA has planned to disseminate information to farmers on benefits of use of Star Rated Monoset pumps.

MNRE in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture through State Nodal Agencies, NABARD and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation is running “Solar Pumping Program” for irrigation and drinking water under off grid and decentralized solar application scheme”. Under the scheme, 1 million solar powered pumps are planned to be deployed in the country for irrigation and drinking water by the year 2020-21.

For domestic sector, PCRA runs specific programs of Domestic Workshops and Youth Programs. Target consumers for these programs are housewives, maids, cooks, school and college going students. Through these programs, conservation tips are shared with consumers for efficient combustion of fuel, better cooking habits, and general methods of saving fuel in day to day operations. During FY 2015-16, PCRA has conducted 3667 activities in Domestic Sector which were attended to by large no. of participants.

Additionally, during OGCF 2016, a special drive was run for domestic sector targeting housewives, cooks and maids to impart training on fuel efficient cooking practices and eradication of bio mass including SKO. Response of the drive was a phenomenal success where 42582 activities were conducted with a participation of 91.35 Lacs. Benefits of the use of Star Rated LPG stoves have also been propagated during the campaign.

PCRA is actively present in social media through Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and Google+ apart from maintaining its own website where detailed information on fuel conservation is regularly updated for the public benefit. The continuous endeavor to

popularize conservation tips of PCRA has resulted in expansion of reach in social media with average monthly Google search of about 2.44 Lacs and Facebook likes reaching 1.13 Lacs in a year time. PCRA website has been visited by 6.52 Lacs people till April 2016. PCRA is focused to expand its reach through social media.

PCRA has also developed and launched an android based user friendly mobile app for fuel conservation tips on Domestic and other sectors. Mobile game, 'Drive Smart Save Fuel' is developed to facilitate deeper penetration of PCRA Conservation Tips & Messages and side by side enhancing the learning & driving skills. This game teaches how to play smartly in order to save fuel while driving & scoring best as much as one can. Driving and efficiency skills are judged and given score based on fuel saved. These apps are freely available for downloading from Google play store and PCRA website.

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Recommendation No.7

Standard labeling procedures

The Committee note that, PCRA in association with Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) has been providing star rating for various appliances as a standard labeling procedure. The objective of this programme is to achieve fuel savings at the consumer end by using fuel efficient appliances having Star Ratings from 1-Star to 5-Star. The Committee have been informed that this scheme is operational and vendor registration is underway. The Committee appreciate the step taken by the Ministry/PCRA/BEE and in view of the benefits of this star rating scheme, the Committee desire that the Ministry/PCRA/BEE should quickly increase the number of organizations covered under this star labeling programme. The Committee also desire that the details of the star rating for appliances should be publicized widely to create awareness among consumers so that they may be able to select more energy efficient appliances.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PCRA has taken initiative of formulating energy efficiency standards of 3 equipment's consuming petroleum fuel viz. Domestic LPG Stoves, Diesel Driven Monoset Pumps for agricultural purposes (2-10 HP) and DG Sets (Engine capacity up to 19 KW). Till March 2016, 93 models of LPG stoves from 25 vendors have been awarded Star Ratings. So far (till March 2016), 1.84 Lacs Star Rated LPG Stoves have been invoiced to OMCs distributorships for sale. Further, OMCs have also been advised to make available minimum 5 models of LPG stoves from 3 different vendors at distributorships for wider coverage of population. For Diesel Driven Monoset pumps, 11 models of 2 vendors have been awarded Star Ratings. For DG Sets, 1 vendor is in process of obtaining Star Rating. To create awareness amongst consumers PCRA has taken following steps:

- (i) Release of newspaper advertisements on the scheme of Standard & Labeling for these 3 products.
- (ii) Inclusion of a capsule/documentary and content in field activities of PCRA (Domestic workshop, Youth Programme, Agricultural Workshop, Kisan Mela, Van publicity, Institutional Training Programmes, etc.) on benefits of using energy efficient Star Labeled products.
- (iii) Distribution/display of posters/pamphlets/brochures on LPG distributorships promoting use of Star Rated LPG stoves.
- (iv) Dissemination of information on Diesel Driven Energy Efficient Star Labeled Monoset Pumps through Krishi Vigyan Kendras across the country.
- (v) Use of social media like Facebook for popularizing Star Labeled products.
- (vi) Bulk SMSs are being sent on mobile phones.
- (vii) Popularization of S&L Scheme through PCRA website i.e. www.pcra.org.

PCRA has plans to publicize the benefit of these Star Labeled products to encourage people in general towards use of these products by various means including above.

PCRA with BEE is also exploring the feasibility to further increase the scope of this Standard and Labelling program by inducting more equipment containing petroleum fuels.

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Recommendation No.9

Publicity to the activities of PCRA

The Committee note that though PCRA is engaged in promotion of petroleum conservation programmes for conservation of fuel, still large sections of public are not aware about its existence and its activities. The Committee therefore, desire that adequate publicity must be given to the activities of PCRA amongst the public at large so that they can contribute towards conservation of petroleum products. In this regard, the Committee desired that PCRA should focus its conservation related activities in educational institutions and schools. If simple conservation strategies are included in the school curriculum, better results can be achieved in conservation efforts as they will emerge as major consumers in future.

The Committee further observe that over the years, PCRA has designed conservation literature which provides the tips for saving of petroleum products for different types of users. The Committee desire that such a data bank should be made available on the web for easy access to the public and other agencies so that they can participate in the petroleum conservation efforts in an effective way. The Committee note that PCRA advertises its activities through various mass media to promote conservation of oil and gas. However, the Committee desire that to give better impact to

the conservation programmes, elected public representatives and eminent personalities should also be associated with the promotion of PCRA activities.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Impact assessment data of 2012-13 on PCRA activities indicates awareness about PCRA up to 54.5% on national basis for people covered. As per another study, impact of PCRA conducted activities has been in the range of 70-80% in various sectors and the responses have been encouraging. To enhance awareness and visibility of conducted activities, following notable actions have been taken by PCRA in last one year:

- (i) PCRA is active on social media like Facebook, YouTube, Twitter and its website by way of imparting daily fuel saving tips, contest, invitation of suggestion, films and documentaries, write ups, reviews, feedback, etc. Hits with "PCRA" on Google has risen to 4.25 Lakh in Sep 2015 with average hits as 2.44 Lakh per month. Facebook Likes on PCRA page and visits to PCRA website are 1.13 Lacs and 6.52 Lacs respectively.
- (ii) Leveraging of digital media (Digital Cinema, My Gov, Mass SMSes, etc.), Radio, TV and Print Media.
- (iii) Running of Mega Campaigns during OGCF and on specific intervals to attract concentrated attention of masses by conducting people connect activities.
- (iv) PCRA conducted a National Level Painting & Essay competitions (in 23 languages) during Oct-Dec 15 for school students in 4632 schools, wherein 4.80 Lakh students participated.
- (v) PCRA has already designed and submitted its proposal to MoP&NG for onwards submission to MHRD to include a chapter on petroleum conservation and energy efficiency in the curriculum of NCERT text books for school students. On approval of same, energy conservation shall become an integral part of studies of school going children inculcating a sense of judicious utilization of energy resources in young minds. Since, younger generation of today will emerge as a potential consumer in future, it is expected that substantial energy savings can be realized by this segment.
- (vi) PCRA also conducts regular activities of professing petroleum conservation to young generation by conducting its field activities in the formats of Youth Program and Domestic Workshops. Target segment for these activities is school/college going students and Gen-Next. In FY 2015-16 (Till Mar 16) PCRA has conducted 2230 Youth Programs in various schools / colleges and 1437 Domestic Workshops with large number of participants.
- (vii) During OGCF 2016 (16-31 January 2016) organized all over India, large number of students centered activities were conducted including Radio, TV broadcast of conservation talks, plays etc.
- (viii) Further, 37.64 Lakh participants across the country took pledge to conserve petroleum products and protect environment.

- (ix) PCRA shall continue its efforts for maximum outreach to this most important asset of our society.

PCRA has designed and hosted most of its literature, brochure, films, documentaries, in house quarterly journal (ACT), major events etc., on web as desired by the Committee and shall be widening the scope of putting in various studies & reports (Energy Audits, Case Studies etc.) also after due discussions with stake holders.

PCRA acknowledges the importance of involvement and contribution of elected public representatives and eminent personalities in boosting the efforts of PCRA towards conservation. PCRA has been involving public functionaries in promotion of its conservation efforts. Details of some of the elected representatives, who attended PCRA programs in current FY 2015-16 is given below:

Name of the Activity	Location	Details of Public Representative
Exhibition	Jaipur	Sh. Sanwar Lal Jat, Union Minister of State for Water Resources
Exhibition	Phalodi	Sh. Gajendra Shekhawat, Member of Parliament Jodpur Sh. Pubbaram Vihnoi, MLA Phalodi Jodhpur
Cyclothon	Indore	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan, Speaker, Loksabha Sh. Prakash Jawadekar, Min. for Environment & Climate Sh. Kailash Vijayvargiya, Min for Urban, MP
Kisan Mela	Raipur	Sh. Brij Mohan Agrawal, Min for Agriculture, Chattisgarh
Kisan Mela	Rajkot	Sh. Vijaybhai Rupani, Min for TPT, Gujarat Jayeshbhai Radadiya, Min of State for tourism, Gujarat
Kisan Mela	Rajkot	Sh. Babubhai Bokhariya, Min for Agriculture, Gujarat
Kisan Mela	Raipur	Sh. Brij Mohan Agrawal, Min for Agriculture, Chattisgarh Smt. Ramsheela Sahu, Min for Women and Child Dev, Chattisgarh
Krishi Fair	Puri	Sh. Maheswar Mohanty, MLA, Puri
Agriculture Workshop	Manipur	Sh. Okram Ibobi Singh Chief Minister, Manipur Sh. Gaikhangam, Dy CM, Manipur Sh. Govindas Konthoujam, Minister Industry/Vety & Ah Sen, Minpur
Domestic Workshop	Kolkata	Smt. Pratima Mondal, MP, WB
Kishan Mela	Jharkhand	Sh. Nilkanth Singh Munda, Minister, Jharkhand

Seminar	Belgaum	Sh. Suresh C Angadi ,Minister, Karnataka
Seminar	Kottayam	Sh. Joy Abraham,Rajya Sabha Member ,Kerala
Kisan Mela	Hyderabad	Sh. Pocharam Srinivas Reddy, Minister of Agriculture, Telengana
Transport Workshop	Cheyar, TN	Sh. Elumalai, Smt.Paval Ravichandran,(All MP),
Kisan Mela	Karimnagar	Sh. E. Rajender, Minister for Finance & Planning, Telengana
OGCF	Bhopal	Sh. Babulal Gaur, Min,MP
OGCF	Raipur	Dr. Raman Singh,CM,Chattishargh
OGCF	Jaipur	Sh. Hem Singh Bhadana, Min Food, Civil Supply & Consumer Affairs
OGCF	Jaipur	Sh. Ram Charan Vohra,MP, Jaipur

PCRA recognizes the mass appeal of elected representatives and brand icons in carrying forward the conservation messages to a deeper penetration in reducing wasteful consumption. PCRA assures to reinforce its commitment to involve more and more elected public representatives and well known personalities in its programmes in future.

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CHAPTER III

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE GOVERNMENT DO NOT
DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

Recommendation No.1

Functioning of PCRA

During the oil shock in the early seventies, a Petroleum Conservation Action Group (PCAG) was set up in 1976 towards oil conservation in the country. It was later constituted as Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) in 1978 as a registered society under MoPNG with a mandate to promote conservation of petroleum products in the major sectors of the economy.

The Committee note that PCRA is engaged in promoting the conservation of petroleum products in various sectors of economy and assisting the Government in formulation of policies and strategies for petroleum conservation. PCRA conducts various field activities to reach the target groups by carrying out awareness campaigns, energy audits, studies on conservation of oil/gas, Institutional training programme, workshops, driver training programme, youth programme etc. The Committee have been informed that there is a potential to save 20 to 30 per cent in the Petroleum sector in the country by conservation efforts.

The Committee, however, are constrained to note that during last five years, PCRA could not achieve the targets set in many areas of Energy Audits, Fuel Oil Diagnostic Studies, service to small scale industries, Model Depot Projects etc. The Committee feel that PCRA is the only body entrusted with the activities of conservation of petroleum/natural gas and that failure of PCRA in achieving the targets has seriously hindered the efforts. The Committee therefore, recommend that PCRA should seriously pursue the targets set for various field activities and work towards removing all the hindrances in order to achieve the conservation objectives.

The Committee are also not satisfied with the overall functioning of PCRA as efforts to expand its presence and reach of organization to masses is not visible and the awareness about the activities carried out by it is also very low. The Committee observe that in view of climate change concerns caused due to the use of fossil fuels, it is imperative that the fuel conservation measures get the top most priority and the desired attention by the Ministry and PCRA. Moreover, in view of announcement and intention of the Government to reduce import dependence of crude oil, the role of organization like PCRA assumes more importance as it can play a significant role in achieving this objective. The Committee therefore, recommend that MoPNG should seriously review the role and functioning of PCRA thoroughly and revamp it completely to make it more effective in implementing their strategies of fuel conservation.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PCRA has been continuously working to achieve higher milestones in terms of performance in Field Activities. As such, PCRA has been setting higher targets in each sector year after year and surpassing the same overall except during 2012-13. Energy Audit, FODS, Follow Up and SSI fall under Industrial Sector while MDP is an activity of Transport Sector. Target of Energy Audits, FODS, etc. could not be met since the same is dependent upon the auditee organization's choice of agency to carry out the audit through one of more than 100 other audit agencies authorized by BEE.

Sector-wise Performance data for last 5 years is given below:-

Activity	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Industrial Sector	1940	1966	2432	2317	2280	1976	2526	2199	2215	2281
Transport Sector	1520	1412	1984	1596	1720	1929	1897	2306	2593	3614
Domestic Sector	2105	2582	2100	2443	2300	2536	2443	3094	2980	3667
Agriculture Sector	680	796	680	649	660	732	693	782	890	1054
Misc	135	124	172	174	128	145	135	119	120	226
Total	6380	6880	7368	7179	7088	7318	7694	8500	8798	10842

PCRA's performance in 2015-16 has exceeded the targets. PCRA would continue to work towards achieving the targets by mobilizing the desired resources to fulfill the objectives of conservation.

MoP&NG fully realizes India's dependence on crude oil import and its overall impact on Indian economy. PCRA's role towards achieving energy security of the country by reducing energy intensity is very important. Ministry believes that most vital solution to address energy conservation and environment protection is to bring an attitudinal change by creating awareness amongst masses. PCRA has been mandated to create and sustain this awareness across all sectors on continual basis. Steadily, PCRA has been diversifying its area of operation leading to new avenue of conservation. Energy Management System (EnMS) ISO 50001 is one such initiative PCRA has embarked upon in last 2 years. PCRA has helped 93 units of various sectors for getting ISO 50001 certifications on their energy management during 2015-16.

Similarly, under GOI plan of NMEEE (National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency), PCRA has established itself as a major reliable player to advise energy

intensive industries under PAT (Perform Achieve and Trade). So far, PCRA has been able to successfully complete the audits of 14 no. energy intensive units notified under PAT cycle-1. Oil Refineries having been included in PAT cycle -2 (effective 01.04.16) have opened up new avenues for PCRA to work with these refineries which are considered as energy guzzlers.

In past, through PCRA, MoP&NG has run various people centric theme based campaigns focusing on specific subject. During Oil & Gas Conservation Fortnight (OGCF) 2016, a nationwide campaign was run for a fortnight on Cleaner Fuels. Realizing gravity of the situation due to burning of bio mass resulting in Lakh of deaths, particularly women in India, PCRA carried a pan India campaign to not only educate the masses on health hazards of bio mass burning but also on superior calorific value obtained from Cleaner Fuels.

Similarly, last year campaign was run with an emphasis on overall reducing the consumption resulting in increased monetary savings. It is pertinent to note here that during this campaign alone more than 125 Lakh consumers physically remained present to understand necessity, methods and benefits of conservation as way of their lives.

Ministry also understands the limitation of PCRA being a non-statutory body and without a regular cadre. Manpower of PCRA is drawn from different Oil and Gas PSUs for a short period on deputation. Within available frame work and resources, PCRA is able to establish its identity as an integrated energy solution provider.

To underline its contribution towards cause of conservation, PCRA has drawn ambitious plans. One such plan is to train existing all 24 Lakh heavy duty vehicle drivers in next 3 years. PCRA shall train 1000 Driver Training Instructors (DTI) of the Driver Training Institutes who in turn shall train 24 Lakh heavy duty vehicle drivers. The training of DTIs shall be undertaken by PCRA after the amendment in CMVR (Central Motor Vehicle Rules) mandating PCRA's driving training module compulsory before issuance/renewal of commercial driving licenses.

In transport sector, PCRA has been working with various stake holders in formulating the energy efficiency norms for Heavy Duty Vehicles (buses and trucks). Post deliberations with stake holders in a series of interactions, the final report has been submitted. Once the norms are approved and notified for implementation, it will have wide reaching positive impact on fuel consumption by heavy vehicles.

With initiative of PCRA, energy efficiency standards for 3 products using petroleum fuel has already been notified by Ministry of Power.

In addition to the regular activities carried throughout the year, PCRA also conducts focused programs to expand its reach and visibility towards conservation. Some of the activities carried out during 2015-16 are given below:

S.No.	Activity	No. of Programs	No. of Participants
1	Mass Awareness – Essay, Painting, Debate, Quiz competitions, Street Plays, Human Chain, TV/Radio panel discussions, etc during OGCF 2016	46703	64.10 Lakh
2	All India Painting/Essay (in 23 languages) competition for school students	4632 schools	4.80 Lakh
3	Cyclothon / Walkathon	237	32792
4	LPG/PNG/SKO clinics for housewives/cooks/maids	42582	91.35 Lakh
5	Workshops for heavy duty, light duty and 2/3 vehicle drivers, mechanics, managers	56799	51.84 Lakh
6	Workshops for farmers, scientists, students on saving diesel & lubricants in tractors and farming equipments	314	25126
7	Technical Seminars & Workshops in cluster/CDM for engineers, industrialists, workers, supervisors	338	15267
8	Social Media – Fuel saving tips, contests, suggestions and feedback through Facebook, Google, Twitter, Youtube & PCRA web	Daily	5.11 Lakh
9	Other Activities – Kisan Mela, Exhibition, Van Publicity	309	4.12 Lakh
10	Showcasing PCRA activities of conservation through IITF	15 days	1.50 Lakh
11	All India campaign through Post Office Passbooks	-	30 Lakh
12	Campaign through Post Cards	-	2 Lakh

With above people centric activities, PCRA has reached more than 2.55 crore people during 2015-16.

PCRA is regularly adapting and incorporating changes in its activities in order to cope with current scenario and the need of the nation and the society towards achieving the fuel conservation goal. PCRA tries to build up synergy by coordinating with external agencies like BEE, CII, TERI, ASSOCHAM, NPC, FICCI, IIP, etc., and uses Oil PSU network of 54000 Retail Outlets and 16000 LPG distributorships to pass on its message.

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**Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para No. 7 of Chapter-I)**

Recommendation No.8

Research and development in the field of Energy Conservation

The Committee note that the efforts for conservation of petroleum products in India were started around 1978. The Committee have further been informed that PCRA has been conducting research programmes from research organizations such as CSIR, IITs, IOC-R&D etc. as it does not have its own research centre. The Committee are of the view that PCRA is the nodal agency entrusted with the task of petroleum conservation in the country and must have its own Research and Development Centre alongside the research being carried out in other organizations. The Committee therefore, recommend that the PCRA should strive towards establishment of a world class Research and Development Centre to carry out R&D activities in the field of petroleum conservation in the country.

The Committee further observe that in countries such as Japan, the conservation efforts were started years after India adopted the strategy for petroleum conservation. However, at present, these countries are far ahead in the progress achieved in comparison to that in India. The Committee therefore, recommend that PCRA should make efforts to access the conservation technologies through international cooperation and adopt suitable technologies for obtaining better results in India. The Committee further desire that Ministry/PCRA should pursue and finalize the renewal of MoU in the field of Energy conservation with Energy Conservation Centre, Japan (ECCJ), Japan at the earliest.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

PCRA has collaboration with various technical bodies, Research institute, Universities, laboratories, etc. covering various fields, viz:

Sector	Collaboration with
Oil & Gas	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Indian Institute of Petroleum
Transport	Automobile Research Association of India International Centre for Automotive Technology Central Road & Research Institute (CRRl) The Energy Resource Institute (TERI)
Agriculture	Tie up / MoU with various Agricultural Universities: University of Agriculture Science, Dharwar, Karnataka Bidhanchandra Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Nadia Tamilnadu Agriculture University, Coimbatore Maharana Pratap University of Agriculture & Technology, Udaipur Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Raipur Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidhyalaya, Cooch Behar, etc.
Industrial	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Ludhiana, Durgapur

	Indian Institute of Technologies Steel Authority of India Ltd., Ranchi Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Khurja Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Ludhiana
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Above mentioned bodies cater to specialized fields of research covering various sectors and meets the present research requirements of PCRA sponsored projects. Different IITs and other reputed institutes also approach PCRA for sanction of research projects and PCRA also invites reputed institutes for specific project activities. Further, for new areas of research on fuel conservation in future wherever required, PCRA shall also use the option of collaboration with other institutions working in the field based on the type of the project.

PCRA has long association with ECCJ and has been regularly exchanging the latest developments of techniques, technologies and research results in the area of fuel conservation. As such, many conservation programs like Driver Training Program, Eco Driving Concept, Development of literatures on Fuel Conservation in Industry, Development of Energy Audit Manual, etc., have been undertaken and implemented in the country. PCRA continuously keeps track of the developments of new technologies, techniques, research happening around the world and analyzes the scope of implementation in India specific scenario.

PCRA has been vigorously following up with ECCJ, METI directly as well as through MoP&NG to renew the MoU between PCRA and ECCJ enabling PCRA to work on superior technologies, capacity building and exchange of information on Energy Efficiency techniques and conservation methods.

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**Comments of the Committee
(Please see Para No. 16 of Chapter-I)**

CHAPTER V

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES
OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED**

-NIL-

**New Delhi;
8 December, 2016
17 Agrahayana,1938 (Saka)**

***PRALHAD JOSHI,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on
Petroleum & Natural Gas.***

MINUTES**STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (2016-17)****FIFTH SITTING****(07.12.2016)**

The Committee sat on Wednesday, the 7 December, 2016 from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Sh. Pralhad Joshi - Chairperson

MEMBERS**LOK SABHA**

- 2 Dr. Ravindra Babu Pandula
- 3 Shri P. K. Biju
- 4 Shri Kalikesh N. Singh Deo
- 5 Smt. Pratima Mondal
- 6 Smt. Rama Devi
- 7 Dr. Thokchom Meinya
- 8 Smt. Jayshreeben Patel
- 9 Shri Rajendra Agrawal
- 10 Shri Arvind Ganpat Sawant
- 11 Shri Rajesh Verma
- 12 Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav
- 13 Shri A.T. Nana Patil
- 14 Dr. Bholu Singh (Begusarai)
- 15 Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete
- 16 Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa

RAJYA SABHA

- 17 Shri V. Lakshmikantha Rao
- 18 Shri Dilipbhai Pandya
- 19 Shri V. Vijaysai Reddy

SECRETARIAT

1. Dr. Ram Raj Rai - Director
2. H. Ram Prakash - Additional Director
3. Shri Sujay Kumar - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, Hon'ble Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. The Committee then took up for consideration the draft Action Taken Report on the 10th Report on the subject 'Functioning of Petroleum Conservation Research Association' and adopted the same without any modification.

3. xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx.

4. xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx.

5. xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx xxx.

The Committee then adjourned.

xxx: Matter not related to the subject.

Annexure II

(Vide Para 4 of the Introduction)

ANALYSIS OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS CONTAINED IN THE TENTH REPORT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (2015-16) ON 'FUNCTIONING OF PETROLEUM CONSERVATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION'.

I	<u>Total No. of Recommendations</u>	9
II	Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9)	7
	Percentage to Total	77.78%
III	Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's (Vide Recommendations at Sl. No. NIL)	NIL
	Percentage of Total	0
IV	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Vide Recommendations at Sl. Nos. 1 and 8)	2
	Percentage of Total	22.22%
V	Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Vide Recommendations at Sl. No. NIL)	NIL
	Percentage of Total	0