



उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र

(पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)

Centre for High Technology

(Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt. of India)

स.उ.प्रौ.के./प्रशा./3.17/ 1419

दिनांक 02.01.2019

अनुभाग अधिकारी (ओआर-II)

पेट्रोलियम एवं प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय,

भारत सरकार, शास्त्री भवन,

नई दिल्ली - 110001

**विषय: दिनांक 7.1.2019 का लोकसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न डायरी सं. 4158
(संदर्भ: सेटिंग अप ऑफ आरओएस)**

महोदय,

कृपया आप अपने पत्र दिनांक 1.1.2019 का अवलोकन करें जो कि लोकसभा के पटल पर 7.1.2019 को रखा जाना तय हुआ है।

लोकसभा अतारांकित प्रश्न डायरी संख्या 4158 के प्रश्न का उत्तर देने हेतु अनुपूरक सामग्री उच्च प्रौद्योगिकी केन्द्र द्वारा प्रेषित की जा रही है।

धन्यवाद,

भवदीय

(सत्यवीर सिंह)

(सत्यवीर सिंह)

संयुक्त निदेशक (एच आर)

संलग्नक: यथा उपर्युक्त

का. प्रति:

- कार्यकारी निदेशक
- निदेशक

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Centre for High Technology

(Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas)

NOIDA

January 1, 2019

Ref: MoP&NG e-mail dated 01.01.2019 – Lok Sabha Q No. 4158 on Setting up of ROs to be answered on 07.01.2019 – Inputs in respect of part (b) & (c) only

Q (b) whether the said move is not against the United Nations Framework on Climate Change/Paris Agreement and the commitments made by the country to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases by reducing the usage of fossil fuels and in achieving renewable energy target by 2020 and if so, the details thereof alongwith the reaction of Government thereto ;

Ans.(b). No. Energy is the most important catalyst for achieving sustained growth of any country. As lack of adequate energy could significantly impact economic growth; sustainable, affordable and secured availability of energy is a major area of focus for the policy makers. This is particularly true for a rapidly developing economy like India where aspirations of a growing middle-class combine with the urgency to provide basic services to the large mass of poor. India's energy demand is expected to accelerate as the economy expands and more people have access to power, cooking gas and personal transport.

We are committed to meet our commitment to reduce specific energy consumption by 33-35% per GDP by 2030 over the base year of 2005. Govt. is laying stress on next-generation renewable and unconventional sources of energy generation including Bio-fuels, Bio-CNG, hydrogen, etc. Technological advancement in other areas of energy and mobility sector are also happening. However, share of petroleum fuel is not expected to drop in near future as Energy systems are not only capital intensive, take long time to develop. As Petroleum Fuels play very important and significant role in the personal mobility as well as transportation of goods and industrial activity of the country, there is a need for a balanced approach; to keep all options open, keep supplying sustainable energy for growth while reviewing our plans at regular intervals.

Q (c) whether the Government has through its National Auto Fuel Policy and Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 announced/proposes to announce the closure of petrol pumps in the country replacing them with alternative fuels by 2025 and if so, the details thereof ;

Ans.(c). No. Auto Fuel Vision and Policy 2025 provided road map for upgradation of Auto Fuel Quality only.

Govt. has announced to leapfrog from current BS-IV emission norms to BS-VI emission norms (equivalent to Euro-VI) throughout the country from 1.4.2020.

Although, replacing petrol pumps with alternate fuels does not seem feasible in near future, Govt. may reply as regards to its feasibility in the long term.

