

Sustainable Development and Environmental Accounting in Petroleum Industry A - Sociological Study

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Abstract

The word petroleum comes from Greek. The term frequently used to refer to mineral oils produced by distillation from mined organic solids such as cannel coal and refined oils produced from them, they are derived from crude oil as it is processed in oil refineries, they are collection of well defined pure chemical compounds, petroleum products are complex mixtures.

Petroleum products are very essential products for transportation, heating, electricity generation, asphalt and road oil. They are used to make chemicals, plastics and synthetic materials which we are using in daily life. About 74% of the 6.89 billion barrels of petroleum that we used in 2013 were gasoline, heating oil/ diesel fuel and jet fuel.

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Introduction

Petrol Stations In India: According to 20 January 2015 there are 51,870 petrol pumps are working India. According to 20 January 2015 there are 2500 petrol pumps working in Karnataka state.

Those obtained from crude oil and natural gas processing, including (among many others) asphalts, automotive gasoline's, aviation gasoline's, fuel oils, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), lubricants, naphtha's, and waxes.

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.277 billion people (2015), more than a sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the worlds by 2022, surpassing China, its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050.[5][6] Its population growth rate is 1.2%, ranking 94th in the world in 2013. The Indian population had reached the billion marks by 1998.

Sustainable development can be defined has that meets the needs and aspirations of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

The sustainable development is the organizing principle for sustaining finite resources necessary to provide for the needs of future generations of life on the earth. It is a process that envisions a desirable future state for human societies in which living conditions and resource use continue to meet human needs without undermining the integrity, stability and beauty of natural biotic systems.

Environmental accounting:

Environmental accounting is a subset of accounting proper, its target being to incorporate both economic and environmental information. It can be conducted at the corporate level or at the level of a national economy through the System of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting, a satellite system to the National Accounts of Countries.

Environmental accounting is a field that identifies resource use, measures and communicates costs of a company's or national economic impact on the environment. Costs include costs to clean up or remediate contaminated sites, environmental fines, penalties and taxes, purchase of pollution prevention technologies and waste management costs.

An environmental accounting system consists of environmentally differentiated conventional accounting and ecological accounting. Environmentally differentiated accounting measures effects of the natural environment on a company in monetary terms. Ecological accounting measures the influence a company has on the environment, but in physical measurements.

Objectives:

- To collective information about the sustainable development in petroleum industry.

- To know about the environmental accounting in petroleum industry.

Hypothesis

- At present sustainable development is an important factor.
- Environmental accounting this also important to know about national accounts produce the estimates of gross domestic product known as GDP.

Importance of the study

This study has an importance. Regarding the sustainable development in petroleum industry. This study has importance environmental accounting also.

Methodology

In this study we have used simple random sampling method on selected 50 respondents. We have used direct interview method for the collection of information by respondents. Who are working in petroleum industry and environmental field. Used primary and secondary data.

Sources of information

- 1) **Primary resources:** - To collect the primary information I used self prepared questionnaire on development of perspective of interview. Some questions are modified, dropped and added to questionnaire according to suggestions of the experts. Finally information is collected by 50 respondents.
- 2) **Secondary resources:-**we have collected information from Articles, journals, library, news papers, and websites.

Theoretical perspectives:

We used structural functional theoretical perspective for this study.

Topographical Features of the Study

Chikkamagalore is a district in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Coffee was first cultivated in India in Chikkamagalore. The mountains in Chikkamagalore which are a part of the Western Ghats are the source of rivers like Tunga and Bhadra. Area. • Total, 7,201 km² (2,780 sq mi). Population (2001). • Total, 1,139,104. • Density, 158.19/km². Chikkamagalore dist., will come under the famous western ghats area. Chikkamagalore dist., famous for Coffee, Tea, arcanut, coconut, Cardamom, Rubber plantation crops, commercial crops and food crops also.

It is also famous for tourism sports like Dattapita, Mullaiyanagiri, Kallatthigiri, Kemmannagundi, Amruthapura temple and so on. Information regarding chikkamagalore dist., as on today. There are BPC – 18, HPC-24, IOC-30, Reliance-02, SR-01 total 75 bunks.

Data Analysis

The data collected by using all the research methods, and others sources are analyzed by essential statistical techniques by using analysis of data research report. The data was collected on structural development perspective.

TABLE. 1
Personal Profile of The Respondens

SL NO	Personal profile of the Respondents				
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+
		15	25	08	02
2	Gender	Male			Female
		45			05
3	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
		00	26	18	06
4	Monthly Income	5000 to 10000	10001 to 15000	15001 to 20000	20001+above
		14	24	06	06
5	Marriage	Married	Bachelor	Widow	
		45	4	1	
6	Family	Joint	Nuclear		
		03	47		

In demographic information age, gender, education qualification, marital status, incomesize typeof family etc, are various information's are followings

- **Age:** Age is the important factor at the time of interviewee because if the respondents are below 18 years age there will be considered as minors. They are not eligible into any contract according to **Indian contract act-1872**.
- **Gender:**We interviewed 90% of the male respondents. 10% of the female respondents.
- **Education:**Education plays in important role in India. Majority of the respondents are literates. 00% of respondents are illiterates, 52% respondents are educated up to primary, 36% of respondents studied up to secondary education and 12% of respondents finished their higher education.
- **Monthly Income:** 28% of respondents are earning 5000 to 10000rs. 48% of respondents are earning 10001 to 15000rs. 12% of respondents are earning 15001 to 20000rs. 12% of respondents are earning 20001rs.And above.
- **Marriage:**90% of respondents are married. 08% of respondents are Bachelor. 02% of respondents are widows.
- **Family:** 06% of respondents are living in Joint family. 94% of respondents are living in Nuclear family.

01. Sustainable development: 90% of the respondents agree. 10% disagrees. 90% of the respondents are know something about sustainable development in petroleum industry which are developing day by day by the policies of the government to reach the goal of sustainability in petroleum industry.

Thematic Analysis of The Study

Table: 02

Sl. No.	Particulars	Yes	No
01	Do you know what is sustainable development	90%	10%
02	Do you know environmental accounting	10%	90%
03	Do you know ecology	80%	20%
04	Is sustainable development is necessary	82%	18%
05	Whether sustainable development is associated with protecting the environment.	88%	12%
06	Does sustainable development apply to all spheres of activity.	85%	15%
07	How does economical sustainable development make sense for society	90%	10%
08	Do you know policy objectives of Indian energy sector	20%	80%

10% of the respondent's does not know the government policy regarding the petroleum industry.

02. Environmental accounting: 10% of the respondents agree. 90% disagrees. 10% of the respondents are known about environmental accounting to arrive GDP. 90% of the respondents are not about GDP.

03. Ecology: 80% of the respondents agree. 20% disagrees. 80% of the respondents are known about ecology. By the government efforts to save planet earth, ecology is opening its sphere in recent days. 20% of the respondents do not know ecology. Because of their ignorance.

04. Sustainable development: 82% of the respondents agree. 18% disagrees. 82% of the respondents are supporting sustainable development in petroleum industry. To find new ways for energy exploration. 18% of the respondents are do not worry about sustainable development. They need only temporary development.

05. Sustainable development is associated with protecting the environment: 88% of the respondents agree. 12% disagrees. 88% of the respondents are opines that sustainable development and environment are two sides of the same coins. So they should go hand in hand. 12% of the respondents are differentiating between the sustainable development and environment.

06. Sustainable development apply to all spheres of activity: 85% of the respondents agree. 15% disagrees. 85% of the respondents demands sustainable development in all spheres of activities and it is the need of the hour. 15% of the respondents opines that sustainable development apply for some spheres only.

07. Economical sustainable development makes sense for society: 90% of the respondents agree. 10% disagrees. 90% of the respondents are opines that economical sustainable development will appear in the society. 10% of the respondents are opines that economical sustainable development will not appear in the society.

08. Policy objectives of Indian energy sector: 20% of the respondents agree. 80%

disagrees. 20% of the respondents are knows about union government policy objectives in Indian energy sector is developing with a vision. 80% of the respondents are opines that policy of objectives of energy sector are not sufficient.

Findings:

- Ø Majority of the petroleum dealers and the respondents are happy with the sustainable development program in petroleum industry.

Conformation of Hypotheses:-

By above all studies and statics sustainable development in petroleum industry is moving in a positive direction and environmental accounting is also moving in the same direction.

Suggestions:-

- ◆ Petroleum reserves are limited in the earth. We have to use petroleum reserves judiciously.
- ◆ In the name of the development man is looting the petroleum reserves according to his own will and wish the government has to take care of it to Control the looting.
- ◆ Indian population is 125 corers. If 50% of the people in total population saves 1 liter of petroleum products per day we can save 62.5 corers liters of petroleum products on daily basis. **Our policy should be save oil and sell oil, save oil save India.**
- ◆ To have self-sufficiency in petroleum products we must reduce the consumption of the petroleum products on daily basis and we have to go for wind power, solar power, bio power, Hydro electric power, goober gas power, atomic power, and other powers.
- ◆ With food security act we have to adopt energy security act for the feature of India.
- ◆ I suggest the governments should understand the problems of petroleum dealers and consumers the government should launch new social welfare policy in interest of petroleum dealers and consumers, for the welfare of the nation and people from the time to time.
- ◆ I feel sustainable development and environmental accounting should be done on regular basis.
- ◆ I feel for the sustainable development and iconological balance issues should be studied and challenges should be addressed as much early possible.

Conclusion:

By this study we came to know that beneficiaries from the sustainable development and environmental accounting system are satisfied and they need some more positive steps from the government, non-government and privete agencies in the field of sustainable development and environmental accounting in petroleum industry.

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