

Public Policy and Sustainable Development In Petroleum Industry

With special reference to Chikmagalure dist, In Karnataka state

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Abstract

Petroleum dealers are those dealers selected by the respective oil companies and the union government of India. Under the union government of India 3 public sector oil companies and private companies are working. Under the main them transition towards sustainable development, sub them public policy and sustainable development. Government's public policy is the principled guide to action taken by the administrative executive branches of the state with regard to a class of issues in a manner consistent with law and institutional customers. The foundation of public policy is composed of national constitutional laws and regulations. The BJP-led NDA Government at the Center has announced several social welfare schemes for the benefit of the poor and downtrodden of our country. Nearly 15 crore people have already opened bank accounts under the Jan Dhan schemes. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. All the above said social welfare policies will help the common people of India to achieve sustainable development in the society. A transition is a change from one thing to the next, either in action or state of being—as in a job transition or as in the much more dramatic example of a caterpillar making a transition into a butterfly. By the public policy majority of the people are happy and some people are not happy and some people want a timely change in public policy for the welfare of common public, from time to time as and when occasion arises. I suggest the government's should understand the problems of the common public as on today and the government should launch new social welfare policy in the interest of common public, for the welfare of the nation and people from time to time. By this study I came to know that beneficiaries from the public policy are not satisfied fully. Even though the public policies of the government will help in transition towards sustainable development.

Keywords: 1.petroleum industries, 2.transition, 3.public policy, 4.sustainable development, 5.below poverty line.

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Introduction

The name petroleum covers both naturally occurring unprocessed crude oil and petroleum products that are made up of refined crude oil. A fossil fuel, petroleum is formed when large quantities of dead organisms, usually zooplankton and algae, are buried underneath sedimentary rock and subjected to both intense heat and pressure. Petroleum has mostly been recovered by oil drilling, (natural petroleum springs are rare). This comes after the studies of structural geology, sedimentary basin analysis, reservoir characterization (mainly in terms of the porosity and permeability of geologic reservoir structure). It is refined and separated, most easily by distillation, into a large number of consumer products, from gasoline (petrol) and kerosene to asphalt and chemical reagents used to make plastics and pharmaceuticals. Petroleum is used in manufacturing a wide variety of materials, and it is estimated that the world consumes about 90 million barrels each day.

Use of petroleum, products

Petroleum, products include transportation, fuels oils for heating and Electricity Generation, asphalt and road oil, and the feed stocks used to make chemicals, plastics and synthetic materials found in nearly everything we use today, About 74% of the 6.89 billion barrels of petroleum that we used in 2013 were gasoline, heating oil/ diesel fuel and jet fuel.

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.

India is the second most populous country in the world, with over 1.277 billion people (2015), more than one sixth of the world's population. Already containing 17.5% of the world's population, India is projected to be the world's populous country by 2022, surpassing China. Its population reaching 1.6 billion by 2050, its population growth rate is 1.2%, ranking 94th in the world in 2013. The Indian population had reached the billion mark by 1998. India is more than 50% of its population below age of 25 and more than 65% below the age of 35. It is expected that in 2020 the average age of an Indian will be 29 years, compared to 37 years for china and 48 years for Japan; and by 2030, India's dependency ratio should be just over 0.4. Norman J. Hyne is a certified petroleum Geologist and president of NJH Energy in Tulsa, Oklahoma. He joined the University of Tulsa's Geo sciences Department in 1969, became the Department Head in the late 1970's and is now Professor of petroleum Geology in

TU's Continuing Engineering & Science Education Department. The University of petroleum and Energy studies (UPES) is an Indian university located in Dehradun, Uttarkhand Known traditionally for its education and research in the fields of energy and power. UPES Dehradun, established through an act of the State Legislature of Uttarkhand State in the year 2003, is sponsored by Hydrocarbon Education and Research Society.

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.

Objectives of study

1. To collect the information about the public policy and sustainable development in petroleum industry.
2. To know how the dealers are benefited from the government public policy and its effects in sustainable development

Hypothesis

In recent days public policies are playing major role in contributing to sustainable development in the society and helps petroleum industry.

Importance of The Study:

1. This study has importance to assess public policy and sustainable development in petroleum industry.
2. This study gives importance to petroleum dealer's satisfaction towards the government public policy and its execution.
3. The study of public policy and sustainable development in petroleum industry was not studied in this area therefore it gains prominence.

Statement of seminar topic

Public policy and sustainable development, in petroleum industry a sociological study.

Statement clarification

Public policy

Public policy is the principled guide to action taken by the administrative executive branches of the state with regard to a class of issues in a manner consistent with law and institutional customs'. The foundation of public policy is composed of national constitutional laws and regulations.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present

without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. All the above said social welfare policies will help the common people of India to achieve sustainable development in the society.

Transition

A transition is a change from one thing to the next, either in action or state of being—as in a job transition or as in the much more dramatic example of a caterpillar making a transition into a butterfly.

Petroleum industry

Petroleum industry occupies a unique place in a nation's economy they are the key sources where goods are manufactured for the satisfaction of human wants. They provide employment and social life of the people is to a large extent influenced by the industry. And helped sustainable growth in petroleum industry to save petroleum products and our valuable environment.

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 also used primary and secondary sources, to collect the 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 successful study.

Topographical features of the study

Chikkamagalore is a district in the South Indian state of Karnataka. Coffee crop was first cultivated in India in chikkamagalore district. The mountains in chikkamagalore which are the part of the Western Ghats are the source of rivers like Tunga and Bhadra. Area Total 7,201 kms. Population according (2001) Total 11,39,104. Density 158.19/km, Geographical scope of study area is Chikkamagalore dist., in Karnataka state regarding public policy and sustainable development. Chikkamagalore dist., will come under the famous western Ghats area.

Chikkamagalore dist., famous for Coffee, Tea, Cardamom, Rubber plantation crops. It is also famous for horticulture crops like coconut, Aracanut, Banana, Mango, Sapota and other crops. It is also famous for Paddy, Raghi, Jower and other food crops. It is also famous for commercial crops like chilies, Onion, Potato and other crops. It is also famous for tourism spots 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 developmental perspective.

Personal Profile of The Respondens

Table No. 1

SL NO	Personal profile of the respondents				
1	Age	18-28	29-39	40-50	51+
		20	18	06	06
2	Gender	Male		Female	
		46		04	
3	Caste	SC	ST	OBC	Others
		08	05	29	8
4	Religion	Hindu		Christian	Muslim
		40		06	04
5	Education	Illiterates	Primary education	Secondary education	Higher education
		00	25	11	14

In demographic information age, gender, education qualification, profession, marital status, income size of 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**. If the age is above 60 years they may not be physically and mentally fit.

Gender

I interviewed 92% of the male respondents. 08% of the female respondents.

Cast

At the time of research in India cast plays an important role even though

India is secular state. According to **Indian constitution – 1950.**

Religion

India is the mother land of several religions. Even though its. secular state all the statistics are collected on the basis of religion like Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jains, Parasis, Buddhists, siks and so on.

Education

Education plays in important role in India. Due to several governmental and non-governmental (NGO's) intuitional efforts. Majority of the respondents are literates. In the interview 40% as the primary education, 30% Secondary education and 30% higher education.

Table Number: 02

Sl. No.	Particulars	No	Yes
01	Social status	00%	100%
02	Economical self sufficiency	10%	90%
03	Assistance from public policy	00%	100%
04	Whether LPG gas is eco friendly or not	00%	100%
05	Utilization of general insurance policy	00%	100%
06	Utilization of li fe insurance policy	00%	100%
07	Utilization of banking policy	00%	100%
08	Utilization of reservation policy on category base	60%	40%
09	Utilization of rural development policy	90%	10%
10	Utilization of FDI policy	00%	100%
11	Utilization of Integrated energy policy 2006	00%	100%
12	Utilization of Auto-Fuel policy 2003	00%	100%
13	Utilization of Regulation and development Act 1948	20%	80%
14	Utilization of NELP 7 th POLICY (New Exploration Licensing Policy)	10%	90%
15	Utilization of INVEST INDIA POLICY	20%	80%

1) Utilization of PCPIRS POLICY

10% of the Respondents opined that PCPIRS POLICY is not properly utilized. But 90% of the Respondents opined that PCPIRS POLICY has been properly utilized. Petroleum, Chemicals and Petro Chemicals Investments regions (PCPIRS) Policy the objective of the above policy Petroleum, Chemicals and petro chemicals industry in India is well established and has recorded a steady growth over the Years. The Industry offers a wide scope for development that contributes positively.

2) The petroleum industry has well Utilized NELP POLICY OF 1998

20% of respondents opined that NELP POLICY is not properly utilized But 80% of the Respondents opined that NELP POLICY has been properly utilized India has 26 sedimentary basins spanning 3.14 million sq. km of which 1.35 million klm is deep water, competitive bidding and PSC regime was experimented with This led to pronouncement of New Exploration and amp Licensing Policy (NELP) in 1998.

3) Assistance from public policy

100% respondent expressed that we are happy with the public policy because government and oil companies have provided required assistance. Through public policy to conduct their petroleum business to reach and serve the common customers interest.

4) Whether LPG gas is eco friendly or not

100% respondentsopined that LPG gas is echo friendly LPG won't emits smoke and save natural forests and environment.

5) Utilization of general insurance policy

100% of the respondents opined that general insurance policy from the insurance companies and government have helped the petroleum dealers to insure their petroleum products and stocks, both in retail outlets and in transits and the equipments in retail outlets, terminals, and exploring points are insured. IN case of any lose to property general insurance will indemnifies the loss.

6) Utilization of life insurance policy

100% of the respondents opined that the dealers and the employees working in retail outlets, terminals and exploring points are insured to optimum sum assured. In case of any casualty accidents, disability, and lose of life will be compensated by the life insurance company.

7) Utilization of Banking policy

100% of the respondents opined that banking policy has been well Utilized After the nationalization of Banks in India, state bank of Mysore, state bank of patiyala, state bank of Sourastra, state of travankuoor and so many banks nationalized at the time of Smt. Indira Gandhi was prime minister of India, nationalized banks financed the petroleum dealers to run their business.

8) Utilization of reservation policy on category base

60% of the respondents are from general merit and 40% are from reserved category like SC,ST,BCM,war martyrs widows, Handicapped category, sportsmen category and rural cotas .

9) Utilization of rural development policy

By the rural development policy from the government 10% of the respondents are having retail outlets in rural areas in the name of **kisan-vikas-kendra**.90% of the respondents are not utilizing rural development policy.

10) Utilization of FDI policy

100% of the respondents welcomes foreign direct investment (FDI) in petroleum and natural gas sector, because in 2014-15 FDI jump was 10 times touching RS 6,473.22 crores there is a highest investment in exploration and production of oil and natural gas followed by refineries and marketing including pipeline network and LNG re-gasification infrastructure

11) Utilization of Integrated energy policy 2006

100% of the respondent's welcomes utilization of integrated energy policy - 2006 outlines goes for dealing with challenges faced by energy sector of India. The petroleum and Natural Gas regulatory board Act 2006 regulates refining process, storage process, transportation, destruction, marketing and sales of petroleum products and natural gas.

12) Utilization of Auto fuel policy 2003

100% of the respondents have utilized Auto fuel policy 2003. Because it provides road map to comply with various vehicular emission norms and corresponding fuel quality upgrading requirements over a period of time.

13) Regulation and Development Act 1948

20% of respondents opined that Regulation and Development Act 1948 is not properly utilized But 80% of the Respondents opined that Regulation and Development Act 1948 as been properly utilized. In the above policy investment from public sector, private sector, NRI investments and foreign direct investments is allowed in petroleum industry to attain self sufficiency in petroleum sector to save valuable foreign exchange in terms of dollars against Indian rupee.

14) Utilization NELP vii Policy (New Exploration Licensing Policy)

10% of the Respondents opined that NELP vii Policy is not properly utilized. But 90% of the respondents opined that NELP vii POLICY has been properly utilized.

The India petroleum industry is a case in point for exhibiting the giant leaps India has taken after its independence towards its march to attain a self-reliant economy. Economic affairs felicitated 44 petroleum research blocks on November 2008 under new Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP-VII)

15) Utilization of Invest India Policy

20% of respondents opined that INVEST INDIA POLICY is not properly utilized But 80% of the Respondents opined that INVEST INDIA POLICY has been properly utilized.

Invest India is the country's official agency dedicated to investment promotion and facilitation. Set up as a joint venture between FICCI, DIPP (Department of industrial policy and promotion, Ministry of commerce and industry). And union government of India its mandate is to become the first reference point for the global investment community.

To build vibrant, innovative system in petroleum industry to achieve integrated growth in Indian economy.

Findings:

Majority of the petroleum dealers are happy with the public policy of union government of India in sustainable development in petroleum industry.

Confirmation of Hypotheses:

By above all studies and statistics we can say that public policy's of union government of India helps in sustainable development of petroleum dealers and petroleum industry to serve the esteemed petroleum customers.

Suggestion

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.

Conclusion

By this study we came to know that beneficiaries from the public policy are satisfied. Even though the public polices of the government will help in transition towards sustainable development in petroleum industry.

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