

## S.7. Registration—

(1) The owner of any boiler which is not registered under the provisions of this Act may apply to the Inspector to have the boiler registered. Every such application shall be accompanied by the prescribed fees.

(3) On the said date the Inspector shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler to determine in the prescribed manner, the maximum pressure, if any, at which such boiler may be used and shall report the result of the examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

(4) When a certificate ceases to be in force, the owner of the boiler may apply to the Inspector for a renewal thereof for such period not exceeding twelve months as he may specify in the application.

(5) On the said date the Inspector shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and if he is satisfied that the boiler and the steam pipe or steam pipes are in good condition he shall issue a renewed certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding 12 months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act:

Provided further that if the Inspector—(*Second proviso*)

(c) is of the opinion that the boiler is not fit for use, the Inspector shall, within 48 hours of making the examination, inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons thereto, and shall forthwith report the case for orders to the Chief Inspector.

## S.23. Penalties for illegal use of boilers—

Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Act, uses the boiler either without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed thereby, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, and in the case of a continuing offence with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day.

2. *The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.*

## S.10. Functions of the Bureau—

(h) establish, maintain and recognise laboratories for the purpose of standardisation and quality control and for such other purposes as may be prescribed;

(i) undertake research for the formulation of Indian Standards in the interests of consumers and manufacturers;

. . . . .  
 (o) co-ordinate activities of any manufacturer or association of manufacturers or consumers engaged in standardisation and in the improvement of the quality of any article or process or in the implementation of any quality control activities;  
 . . . . .

(p) perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

**S.14. Compulsory use of Standard Mark for articles and processes to certain scheduled industries—**

If the Central Government, after consulting the Bureau, is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient to do so, in the public interest, it may, by order published in the official Gazette

(a) notify any article or process of any scheduled industry which shall conform to the Indian Standards; and

(b) direct the use of the Standard Mark under a licence as compulsory on such article or process.

**Explanation:**

For the purposes of this section, the expression "scheduled industry" shall have the meaning assigned to it in the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

**3. The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974**

**S.5. Duty of owner to take steps for the conservation and development of coal mines—**

(1) The owner of a coal mine shall take, in relation to each coal mine owned by him, such steps as may be necessary to ensure the conservation of coal and development of the coal mine.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of subsection (1), the owner of a coal mine shall

(a) execute such stowing or other operations as may be necessary to be taken in furtherance of the objectives of this Act in so far as such objects relate to the conservation of coal or development of the coal mine or the utilization of coal obtained from the coal mine;

(b) acquire such stowing and other materials as may be necessary for ensuring the conservation of coal, and safety in the coal mines;

(c) undertake research in relation to conservation of coal, development of coal mines and utilization of coal;

(d) plan and undertake development of the coal mines in a scientific manner;

(e) undertake such other activity as the Central Government may, for the furtherance of the objects of this Act, direct.

**S.10. Duty of owner to open Coal Mine Conservation and Development Account—**

(1) The owner of every coal mine to whom any money is disbursed under Section 9, shall open a separate account in a scheduled bank, to be known as the "Coal Mines Conservation and Development Account" and shall credit the said Account all sums so disbursed to him,

provided that where it is necessary so to do in relation to the different groups of coal mines owned by an owner, separate accounts may be opened in relation to each such group of coal mines.

(2) The money standing to the credit of the Coal Mines Conservation and Development Account and accretion thereto shall be applied by the owner of the coal mine to

- (a) the furtherance of the objects of this Act;
- (b) the acquisition of stowing or other materials needed for stowing operations in coal mines;
- (c) the execution of stowing and other operations in furtherance of the objects of this Act;
- (d) the prosecution of research work connected with the conservation, development and utilization of coal and safety in coal mines;
- (e) the planning and development of coal mines in a scientific manner;
- (f) any other expenditure which the Central Government may direct to be defrayed out of the money standing to the credit of the account.

**S.4. Power of Central Government in respect of conservation of coal and development of coal mines—**

(1) The Central Government may, for the purpose of conservation of coal and for the development of coal mines, exercise such powers and take or cause to be taken such measures as it may deem necessary or proper or as may be prescribed.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, the Central Government may, by order in writing addressed to the owner, agent or manager of a coal mine, require him to take such measures as it may think necessary for the purpose of conservation of coal or for development of coal mines including.

- (a) in any coal mine, stowing for safety, or

- (b) the prevention of any factor which may adversely affect the conservation of coal or development of coal mines, or
- (c) washing of coal with a view to beneficiating and reducing the ash-contents of coal.

**4. *The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948***

An Act to provide for the rationalization of the production and supply of electricity, and generally for taking measures conducive to electrical development—

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the rationalization of the production and supply of electricity, for taking measures conducive to electrical development and for all matters incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows :

**S.41. Use by Board of transmission lines—**

(1) Where the Board or a generating company considers it necessary to use for any of its purposes any transmission lines or main transmission lines of a licensee, the Board or a generating company shall have power to use such lines to the extent to which the capacity thereof is or thereafter remains surplus to the requirements of the licensee for the transmission of electricity, on payment of charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Board or a generating company may, by agreement with any licensee or other person, use any transmission line or main transmission line of that licensee or person for such time and upon such terms as may be agreed.

**S.43. Power to Board to enter into arrangements for purchase or sale of electricity under certain conditions—**

(1) The Board may enter into arrangements with any person producing electricity within the State for the purchase by the Board, on such terms as may be agreed, of any surplus electricity which that person may be able to dispose of;

(2) Where a sanctioned scheme so provides, the Board may, on such terms as may be agreed upon, enter into arrangements with any government or person for the purchase or sale of electricity to be generated or used outside the state :

provided that the Board may not enter into such arrangements with any such government or person without the consent of the State Government, or into arrangements with any such person without the consent of the government of the state within which the electricity is to be generated or used.

(3) A generating company may, on such terms as may be agreed upon enter into arrangements for the sale of electricity generated by it:

(a) with the Board constituted for the sale or any of the states wherein such generating company is operating; or

(b) with any other person with the consent of the government or governments which in relation to that generating company, is the promoting government or promoting governments.

**S.44.** Restriction on establishment of new generating stations or major additions or replacement of plant in generating stations—

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, or in any license, but subject to the provisions of this Act, it shall not be lawful for a licensee, or any other person, not being the Central Government or any corporation created by a Central Act or any generating company, to establish or acquire a new generating station or to extend or replace any major unit of plant or works pertaining to the generation of electricity in a generating station:

Provided that such consent shall not, except in relation to a controlled station, be withheld unless within three months from the date of receipt of an application.

**S.48** Power to licensee to carryout arrangements under this Act—

Where under any provision of this Act the Board is authorised or required to enter into arrangements with any licensee for any purpose, then notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any licence, memorandum of association or other instrument regulating the constitution or powers of the licensee, it shall be lawful for the licensee to enter into and carry out such arrangements.

**S.77A.** Sources from which fines may be paid—

All fines payable by a licensee under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of any offence committed by the licensee, shall be payable by him from that part of the clear profit to which he is entitled under the Sixth Schedule.

**5. *The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.***

An Act to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the supply and use of electrical energy, it is hereby enacted as follows:

**S.37. Power for Board to make rules—**

(1) The Central Electricity Board may make rules for the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply and use of energy, and generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

. . . . .

(e) Provide for the securing of a regular, constant and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity and sufficiency of such supply, and for the examination of the records of such tests by consumers.

**S.39. Theft of energy—**

Whoever dishonestly abstracts, consumes or uses any energy shall be deemed to have committed theft within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, and the existence of artificial means for such abstraction shall be prima facie evidence of such dishonest abstraction.

**S.40. Penalty for maliciously wasting energy or injuring works—**

Whoever maliciously causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or with intent to cut off the supply of energy, cuts or injures, or attempts to cut or injure, any electric supply line or works, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

**S.46. Penalty for negligently wasting energy or injuring works—**

Whoever negligently causes energy to be wasted or diverted, or negligently breaks, throws down or damages any electric supply line, post, pole or lamp or other apparatus connected with the supply of energy, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**6. *The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.***

**S.3. Powers to control production, supply, distribution, etc. of essential commodities—**

(1) If the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining or increasing supplies of any essential commodity or for securing their equitable distribution and availability at fair prices, or for securing any essential commodity for the defence of India or the efficient conduct of

military operations, it may, by order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply or distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), an order made thereunder may provide

(a) for regulating by licences, permits or otherwise the production or manufacture of any essential commodity.

*7. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.*

S.6. Establishment and constitution of Development Councils and their functions—

Sub-section (4)—A Development Council shall perform such functions of a land specified in the Second Schedule as may be assigned to it by the Central Government and for whose exercise by the Development Council it appears to the Central Government expedient to provide in order to increase the efficiency or productivity in the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries for which the Development Council is established, to improve or develop the service that such industry or group of industries renders or could render to the community, or to enable such industry or group of industries to render such service more economically.

S.15. Power to cause investigation to be made into scheduled industries or industrial undertakings—Where the Central Government is of the opinion that

(a) in respect of any scheduled industry or industrial undertaking or undertakings:

(iv) it is necessary to take any such action as is provided in this chapter for the purpose of conserving any resources of national importance which are utilized in the industry or the industrial undertaking or undertakings, as the case may be; or

(b) any industrial undertaking is being managed in a manner highly detrimental to the scheduled industry concerned or to public interest;

the Central Government may make or caused to be made a full and complete investigation into the circumstances of the case by such person or body of persons as it may appoint for the purpose.

S.16. Powers of Central Government on completion of investigation under Section 15—

(1) If after making or causing to be made any such investigation

as is referred to in Section 15, the Central Government is satisfied that action under this section is desirable, it may issue such directions to industrial undertaking or undertakings concerned as may be appropriate in the circumstances for all or any of the following purposes, namely:

- (a) regulating the production of any article or class of articles by the industrial undertaking or undertakings and fixing the standards of production;

### The Second Schedule

#### Functions which may be assigned to Development Councils—

- (2) Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- (3) Recommending measures for securing the full utilization of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the industry, particularly of the less efficient units;
- (5) Promoting standardization of products;
- (8) Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto;
- (15) Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions of employment) as to which the Central Government may request the Development Council to advise and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise.

#### 8. *The Mines Act, 1952.*

##### S.17. Managers—

Save as may be otherwise prescribed, every mine shall be under one manager who shall have the prescribed qualifications and shall be responsible for the control, management, supervision and direction of the mine, and the owner or agent of every mine shall appoint himself or some other person, having such qualifications to be such manager.

##### S.18. Duties and responsibilities of owners agents and managers—

- (1) The owner agent or manager of every mine shall be responsible that all operations carried on in connection therewith are conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Act and of the regulations, rules and bye-laws and of any orders made thereunder.



9. *Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.*

## S.69. General provision regarding construction and maintenance—

Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed and so maintained as to be at all times under the effective control of the person driving the vehicle.

## S.69B. Power of Central Government to make rules—

(1) The Central Government may make rules regulating the construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles and trailers with respect to any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the width, height, length and overhang of vehicles and of the loads carried;
- (b) the size, nature and conditions of tyres;

10. *The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.*

## S.14. Functions of the Commission—

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Commission shall generally be to plan, promote, organize and implement programmes for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and to perform such function as the Central Government may, from time to time, assign to the Commission.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Commission may take such steps as it thinks fit.

- . . . . .
- (d) to undertake, assist or encourage and promote the production of petroleum from such reserves and its refining.

## S.23. Returns and Reports—

(1) The Commission shall furnish to the Central Government at such time and in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed, or as the Central Government may direct such returns and statements and such particulars in regard to any proposed or existing programme for the development of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products by the Commission as the Central Government may, from time to time require.

11. *The Oil Industry (Development) Act, 1974.*

## S.6. Functions of the Board—

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-

section (1), the measures for the promotion of which the Board may render assistance under that sub-section may include measures for or by way of

- (a) prospecting for and exploration of mineral oil within India (including the continental shelf thereof) or outside India;
- (b) the establishment of facilities for production, handling, storage and transport of crude oil;
- (c) refining and marketing of petroleum and petroleum products;
- (d) the manufacture and marketing of petro-chemicals and fertilizers;
- (e) scientific, technological and economic research which would be, directly or indirectly, useful to oil industry;
- (f) training of personnel, whether in India or outside, engaged or to be engaged in any field of oil industry, and such other measures as may be prescribed.

**12. *The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.***

An Act to provide for the regulation of oilfields and for the development of mineral oil resources.

Whereas it is expedient in the public interest to provide for the regulation of oil fields and for the development of mineral oil resources, it is hereby enacted as follows.

**13. *The Textiles Committee Act, 1963.***

**S.4. Functions of the Committee—**

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Committee shall generally be to ensure by such measures, as it thinks fit, standard qualities of textiles both for internal marketing and export purposes and the manufacture and use of standard type of textile machinery.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), the Committee may

- (a) undertake, assist and encourage scientific, technological and economic research in textile industry and textile machinery;
- (b) promote export of textiles and textile machinery and carry on propoganda for that purpose;
- (c) establish or adopt or recognise standard specifications for
  - (i) textiles, and
  - (ii) packing materials used in the packing of textiles or textile machinery, for the purposes of export and for

internal consumption and affix suitable marks on such standardised varieties of textiles and packing materials;

(d) specify the type of quality control or inspection which will be applied to textiles or textile machinery;

(da) provide for training in the techniques of quality control to be applied to textiles or textile machinery;

(e) provide for the inspection and examination of

(i) textiles;

(ii) textile machinery at any stage of manufacture and also while it is in use at mill heads;

(iii) packing materials used in the packing of textiles or textile machinery.

(f) establish laboratories and test houses for the testing of textiles;

(g) provide for testing textiles and textile machinery in laboratories and test houses other than those established under clause (f);

(h) collect statistics for any of the above mentioned purposes from

(i) manufacturers of, and dealers in, textiles;

(ii) manufacturers of textile machinery; and

(iii) such other persons as may be prescribed;

(i) advise on all matters relating to the development of textile industry and the production of textile machinery;

(j) provide for such other matters as may be prescribed.

(3) In the discharge of its functions, the Committee shall be bound by such directions as the Central Government may, for reasons to be stated in writing, give to it from time to time.

## II. Amendments Suggested

The above Acts and provisions though relevant for energy conservation, do not emphasize the energy conservation issue. Therefore it is suggested that these may be amended in the following manner so as to make them more effective from the viewpoint of conservation of energy also. The amended/inserted version is shown within brackets.

### 1. *The Boilers Act, 1923.*

*Section 6* of the Act should be amended so that two extra clauses are added after clause (d) to read as follows:

[(*da*) Unless it does not have the required label or mark showing it as energy efficient;

(*db*) Unless it does not conform to the prescribed energy efficiency standards;]

*Section 7 sub-section (3)* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

(3) On the said date the inspector shall proceed to measure and examine the boiler to determine in the prescribed manner, the maximum pressure, if any at which such boiler may be used [and whether the boiler conforms to the energy efficiency standards and has the prescribed label for efficient energy use], and shall report the result of the examination to the Chief Inspector in the prescribed form.

*Section 7, sub-section (5)* should be amended so as to read as follows:

(5) On the said date the inspector shall examine the boiler in the prescribed manner, and if he is satisfied that the boiler and the steam pipe or steam pipes are in good condition, [and that the boiler still conforms to the energy efficiency standards], shall issue a renewal certificate authorising the use of the boiler for such period not exceeding 12 months and at a pressure not exceeding such maximum pressure as he thinks fit and as is in accordance with the regulations made under this Act.

*Second proviso, clause (c), to Section 7*, should be amended so as to read as follows:

(c) is of the opinion that the boiler is not fit for use [or that it does not meet the energy efficiency standard as indicated on the label attached thereto], the Inspector shall within 48 hours of making the examination inform the owner of the boiler in writing of his opinion and the reasons thereto, and shall forthwith report the case for orders to the Chief Inspector.

*Section 23* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

S.23. Any owner of a boiler who, in any case in which a certificate or provisional order is required for the use of the boiler under this Act, uses the boiler either without any such certificate or order being in force or at a higher pressure than that allowed [or uses a boiler which does not conform to the energy efficiency standards or does not have the appropriate standard or label or mark for this purpose] thereby, shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 500, and in the case of a continuing offence with an additional fine which may extend to one hundred rupees for each day.

## 2. *The Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.*

*Section 10* of the Act should be amended so that an extra clause (aa), after clause (a) is added to read as follows:

[(aa) prescribe standards for efficient energy use for machinery and appliances]

*Section 10, clause (i)* should be amended so as to read as follows:

(i) undertake research for the formulation of Indian Standards in the interests of consumers, [manufacturers and energy users];

## 3. *The Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974.*

Although Sections 4,5 and 10 of the Act direct the owners of the coal mines to conserve coal, the Act does not clearly specify what "Conservation" means. *Section 2* of the Act could be amended to define "conservation" in this chapter.

## 4. *Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948.*

The *Preamble* to the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

An Act to provide for the rationalization of the production and supply of electricity, and generally for taking measures conducive to electrical development [and conservation].

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the rationalization of the production and supply of electricity, for taking measures conducive to electrical development [and conservation] and for all matters incidental thereto;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

*Section 18* of the Act should be amended so that a new sub-section 18(2) is added to read as follows:

[18(2) Without prejudice to the generality of its duties under sub-section (1), the Board shall

- (a) be responsible for the efficient supply of electricity;
- (b) make annual reports on energy conservation measures taken by it, especially in respect of installation, generation, transmission, distribution or use of energy, and
- (c) actively promote the co-generation of energy.]

*Section 18-A* of the Act should be amended so that two extra clauses (d) and (e) are added to read as follows:

- [(d) to be responsible for the efficient supply of electricity;
- (e) to make annual reports on energy conservation measures taken

by it with regard to functions entrusted to it under the provisions of this Act.]

*Section 41* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

(1) Where the Board or a generating company, [or where a company or an industry is co-generating energy], considers it necessary to use for any of its purposes any transmission lines or main transmission lines of a licensee, the Board or a generating company, [or where a company or an industry is co-generating energy], shall have power to use such lines to the extent to which the capacity thereof is or thereafter remains surplus to the requirements of the licensee for the transmission of electricity, on payment of charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Fifth Schedule.

(2) The Board or a generating company, [or where a company or an industry is co-generating energy], may, by agreement with any licensee or other person, use any transmission line or main transmission line of that licensee or person for such time and upon such terms as may be agreed.

*Section 43, sub-section (1)* should be amended so as to read as follows:

(1) The Board may enter into arrangements with any person producing electricity [through co-generation or otherwise] within the State for the purchase by the Board, on such terms as may be agreed, of any surplus electricity which that person may be able to dispose off.

In *Section 44* of the Act a new second proviso may be added to read as follows:

[Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply to any energy generated by means of cogeneration.]

*Section 48* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

Where under any provision of this Act the Board is authorized or required to enter into arrangements with any licensee for any purpose, then notwithstanding anything contained in any law or in any licence, memorandum of association or other instrument regulating the constitution or powers of the licensee, it shall be lawful for the licensee to enter into and carryout such arrangements [including for co-generation of power].

*Section 77A* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

All fines payable by a licensee [or any other person] under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force in respect of

any offence committed by the licensee, shall be payable by him from that part of the clear profits to which he is entitled under the Sixth Schedule.

**5. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955.**

*Section 3* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

(1) If the Central Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient so to do for maintaining or increasing [or conserving] supplies of any essential commodity or for securing their [efficient production,] equitable distribution and availability of fair prices, or for securing any essential commodity for the defence of India or the efficient conduct of military operations, it may, by order, provide for regulating or prohibiting the production, supply or distribution thereof and trade and commerce therein.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), an order made thereunder may provide

(a) for regulating by licences, permits or otherwise the production or manufacture of any essential commodity.

**6. The Indian Electricity Act, 1910.**

The *Preamble* to the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

An Act to amend the law relating to the supply use and [conservation] of electrical energy.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to the supply, use and [conservation] of electrical energy, it is hereby enacted as follows:

Under *Section 2*, of the Act, the Definition of co-generation should be added.

*Section 37, sub-section (1)* of the Act should be amended to read as follows:

(1) The Central Electricity Board may make rules for the whole or any part of the territories to which this Act extends, to regulate the generation, transmission, supply, and use of energy [in the most efficient manner] and generally, to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

*Section 37, sub-section (1), clause (e)* of the Act should be amended to read as follows:

(e) Provide for the securing of a regular, constant, [efficient] and sufficient supply of energy by licensees to consumers and for the testing at various parts of the system of the regularity, suffi-

ciency and [efficiency] of such supply, and for the examination of the records of such tests by consumers.

7. *The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.*

*Section 6, sub-section (4)* of the Act should be amended to read as follows:

A Development Council shall perform such functions of a kind specified in the Second Schedule as may be assigned to it by the Central Government and for whose exercise by the Development Council it appears to the Central Government expedient to provide in order to increase the efficiency or productivity in the scheduled industry or group of scheduled industries for which the Development Council is established, to improve or develop the service that such industry or group of industries renders or could render to the community, or to enable such industry or group of industries to render such service more economically, [and to regulate conservation and efficient use of energy resources by such industries].

*In Section 15* of the Act a new clause (c) should be added after clause (b) to read as follows:

[(c) any industrial undertaking is being managed in such a way that the energy resources by such industry are being utilized in a wasteful manner;]

*Section 16, sub-section (1), clause (a)* should be amended to read as follows:

(a) regulating the production of any article or class of articles by the industrial undertaking or undertakings and fixing the standards of production [and energy conservation].

*In the Second Schedule* to the Act, after item (2), a new item (2a) should be added so as to read as follows:

[(2a).suggesting norms of energy consumption with a view to maximising the rational use of energy resources;]

*In the Second Schedule*, to the Act after item 14, a new item (14a) may be added so as to read as follows:

[14a. Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry and their education in the techniques and methods of energy conservation and the rational utilization of energy resources.]

8. *The Mines Act, 1952.*

*Section 17* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

Save as may be otherwise prescribed, every mine shall be under



one manager who shall have the prescribed qualifications and shall be responsible for the control, management, supervision, [conservation] and direction of the mine, and the owner or agent of every mine shall appoint himself or some other person, having such qualifications to be such manager.

9. *The Mines & Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957.*

The Act nowhere pays attention to the conservation of mine and minerals. Like Coal Mines (Conservation & Development) Act 1974, some provision may be made to conserve petroleum and coal resources.

10. *Motor Vehicles Act, 1939*

Section 69 of the Act should be restructured and amended so as to read as follows:

(1) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed [so as to meet the fuel efficiency standards as prescribed by the Government under this Act or under any other law for the time being in force].

[(2) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed] and so maintained as to be at all times under the effective control of the person driving the vehicle.

In Section 69B, sub-section (1) of the Act, a new clause (c) should be added so as to read as follows:

[(c) the fuel efficiency of the motor vehicles.]

11. *The Oil Industries (Development) Act, 1974.*

Section 6, sub-section (3) of the Act should be amended so that an extra sub-section (g) is added so as to read as follows:

[(g) scientific research for conservation of oil, in industries and appliances and prescribing measures for conservation where necessary or applicable.]

12. *The Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.*

The *Preamble* of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows:

An Act to provide for the regulation of oilfields and for the development, [conservation and] development of mineral oil resources.

Whereas it is expedient in the public interest to provide for the regulation of oil fields and for the [conservation and] development of mineral oil resources;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

13. *The Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.*

Section 14 of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows :

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Commission shall generally be to plan, promote, organize and implement programmes for the development of petroleum resources [in the most efficient manner] and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products produced by it and to perform such functions as the Central Government may, from time to time, assign to the Commission.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Commission may take such steps as it thinks fit;

(d) to undertake, assist or encourage and promote the production of petroleum from such reserves and its refining.

(f) to conserve petroleum resources where possible.

Section 23, sub-section (1) of the Act should be amended so as to read as follows :

(1) The Commission shall furnish to the Central Government at such time and in such form and in such manner, as may be prescribed, or as the Central Government may direct, such returns and statements and such particulars in regard to any proposed or existing programme for the development [and conservation] of petroleum resources and the production and sale of petroleum and petroleum products by the Commission as the Central Government may, from time to time require.

14. *The Textiles Committee Act, 1963.*

Section 4, sub-section (2) of the Act should be amended so that a new sub-section (ga) is added, after clause (g), so as to read as follows :

[(ga) provide measures for the conservation of energy.]

**Conclusion**

These amendments are necessary, but they do not seem to be sufficient for achieving the desired extent of energy conservation. Some of the major aspects which still need to be dealt with are as follows :

1. Sufficient incentives and deterrence for the industries to conserve energy in a more productive manner.
2. Co-ordination between different industries, government departments and expert bodies, for sharing of information and finances.
3. Appropriate administrative arrangements for monitoring energy conservation at the State and Central Government levels.

There are various other minor factors. But these basic issues in themselves are significant enough to explore the possibility of a central legislation which can overcome these difficulties.

It will be important, to begin with, to survey the central or federal legislations of other countries to see what strategies they have adopted and whether they are of relevance to the Indian context.