

1. To bring attitudinal changes in all energy users, so that they strive for maximum energy efficiency.
2. To adopt policies which make energy conservation easy and attractive for being adopted by all energy users and to provide disincentives for inefficient users of energy.
3. To view Energy Conservation as a new source of energy and exploit it fully to bridge the gap between demand and supply of energy.

The GOI's program of energy conservation includes the setting of specific energy consumption targets, mainly in regard to energy intensive industries; energy audits; preparation of action plans; monitoring; demonstration projects; imparting of training in order to create a cadre of energy managers; standardisation of electrical equipment and appliances commonly used in the domestic and commercial sectors; efficient lighting systems and awareness campaigns on the need and scope of energy conservation.

State governments have also a major role to play. They are currently involved in stipulating standards for equipment manufacturers. State governments are also actively involved in a scheme for educating manufacturers and consumers of the advantages of supplying and utilizing energy efficient equipment.

In the agricultural sector a programme for rectification of pump sets has been initiated. State Electricity Boards are extending advisory services to agriculturalists to ensure that standard specifications are used for irrigation pump sets. The SEBs are also setting up Energy Conservation Cells to act as focal points for conserving energy.

### **c) Proposed Action Plan for Energy Conservation**

Clearly, more attention is being placed on energy conservation by both the public and private sector. At the Third National Conference on Energy Conservation on March 27/28 organized by FICCI an action plan for Energy Conservation was proposed. Some of the more significant recommendations arising from the conference included:

1. The commitment of 10% of the Energy Sector outlay for energy conservation projects in the Eighth Plan.
2. The funding of specific energy conservation related Research and Development activities through the GOI and Energy Conservation Promotion Organizations. This would apply to R&D Institutions in both the public and private sectors.
3. An accelerated program to utilize the co-generation potential in the country.
4. A reduction in duty an imported equipment and devices necessary for energy conservation projects.
5. The requirement that all industrial units complete at least primary energy audits and undertake follow-up action by the end of the Eighth Plan.

### **d) Role for Canada**

Canada has considerable expertise and experience in the area of energy conservation, particularly since the early 1970s. Canadian industry has developed energy-efficient technologies for industrial, commercial and transportation sectors. There is thus considerable potential for exchange of information, energy conservation and management services, and collaboration for development and manufacture of energy-efficient equipment in India.

In this context the recently concluded two-day seminar on energy conservation organized by the FICCI and attended by top industry and government representatives identified a number of areas for installation of energy saving technology and processes in such basic industries as steel, aluminum, copper, cement, paper, glass, caustic soda, soda-ash, electric arc furnaces, etc. The severe resource constraint