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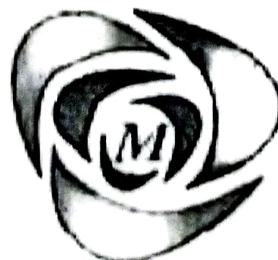
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RECENT TRENDS IN INDIA'S ENERGY SECTOR: AN ANALYSIS OF ENERGY STATISTICS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

As the economy grows and diversifies, the need of energy both in quantity and quality gets enhanced making it imperative that besides making quantum jumps in the existing sources of energy, new sources of energy need to be unearthed. Energy sector is one of the most important segments of the economic infrastructure in every economy. This paper looks into the recent trends in India's energy sector and attempts to analyze the energy statistics of India in detail. The skewed distribution of lignite has actually limited the use of lignite as an energy source in India. Renewable power in India shows that in 2017 and 2018, Gujarat was at the top of wind power energy production in India while in the case of small hydro power Karnataka was the forerunner. In the case of power from biomass, Punjab occupied the first position followed by Maharashtra. It is interesting to note that Rajasthan had the highest potential in the production of solar energy in India. Commercial sources of energy in India mainly include coal, lignite, crude oil, natural gas and electricity.

Keywords: Commercial Sources of Energy, Non-Renewable Sources, Structural Changes, Coal, LPG, Compound Annual Growth Rate, Trends in Growth Rate, SD

I. INTRODUCTION

It is indeed obvious that for an economy to grow in a more sustainable way, a well-equipped and dynamic energy sector is indispensable. Realizing this, world over, countries have been

trying to invest in large volume in the energy sector aiming at the efficiency and diversification of the sector so as to cater to the emerging requirements. As the economy grows and diversifies, the need of energy both in quantity and quality gets enhanced making it imperative that besides making quantum jumps in the existing sources of energy, new sources of energy need to be unearthed. Energy sector is one of the most important segments of the economic infrastructure in every economy. It not only supports the needs of the domestic users but also facilitates the progress of other real sectors such as the manufacturing and agriculture sector of an economy. With the advent of capital intensive technology in both the manufacturing and agrarian sector, the use of energy has increased manifold. The farm sector in India has also started using enormous energy consequent upon the commencement of green revolution in mid 1960s. As is well known, the power sector in India has been one of the most diversified in the world. India has been engaged in the production of energy using both conventional and non-conventional sources. The conventional sources include coal, natural gas, lignite, hydro, oil and nuclear power while non-conventional sources cover wind, solar, and energy from waste both