Assemblage

An Anthology of Business and Management Research



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ABSTRACT

The study covers the petroleum products especially oil and natural gas. Domestic production is not enough to meet the demand so the country has been depending on international market for meeting the oil and natural gas demand. For meeting the demand through international market, it needs reliable, secure and consistent sources of supply, but the country have been suffering because of emerging terrorism and geopolitical situation. Even though the government liberalised energy policy and promoting both government and private sector for acquisition of petroleum assets in abroad but government organisations are not given free hand to deal with and there is also some restriction. The country's domestic production is constant, even though consumption has been increasing every year. The government have been developing hydroelectricity by constructing more and more number of hydroelectricity projects. Improving the standard of thermal power and promoting for maximum utilisation of its capacity. Besides this government can promote all renewable source of energy, so every source can provide some amount of energy and it accumulated and meets its energy demand and provides energy security to India.

Keywords: Energy Security, Petroleum, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, ONGC, OVL, NELP, LNG.

INTRODUCTION

The eradication of poverty and brings prosperity depend upon the economic development of a nation and economic development depends on availability of resources and effective utilisation of it. Energy is the lifeline of economic development; its adequate and uninterrupted supply is essentials for maintaining economic growth of a country. 'India's growing population and expanding economy with the shift in focus from agriculture to manufacturing and services sectors have led to an increase in energy intensity. intensity which has resulted in an unprecedented demand for energy sources (Singh: 2010:790) 2010:799). After economic reform in 1991, Government of India gave more importance to liberalised. to liberalised economic reform in 1991, Government of India gave more and to liberalised economic and trade policies and expected of higher economic but lack of in the seconomic makes obstacle to economic but lack of infrastructure and availability of resources, makes obstacle to economic growth. In the growth. In this point of view the scholar mentioned that 'a paradigm shift is needed

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