

ENGLISH HOLIDAY HOMEWORK

SOURCES OF ENERGY



Introduction

This project will tell you about the availability of various sources of energy in the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya. The data has been taken from trusted sites, it has been analysed and statistics are shown to paint a vivid picture on the sources of energy procured from the states of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya.

This data is collected from various sources to take a look on multiple point of views and to get a clear understanding on the topic. Through this assignment we have read and learnt about the sources of energy in the two states and new information has been provided. This project will be informative and eye catching.

Credits

Cover: Aashriya Jain

Introduction: Aadish Chauhan

Statistics: Aadya Jain (Bar Graphs);

Aarnav Singh (Pie Chart)

Analytical Paragraphs: Achintya Shukla

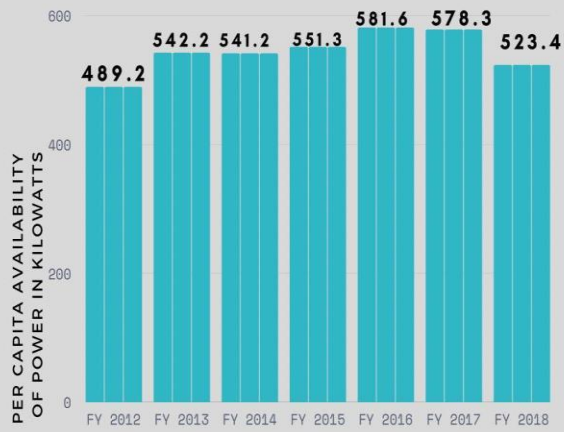
Conclusion: Aakar Gupta

Compiled By Aakar Gupta

Analysis

MEGHALAYA

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF POWER FROM FINANCIAL YEAR 2012 TO 2018

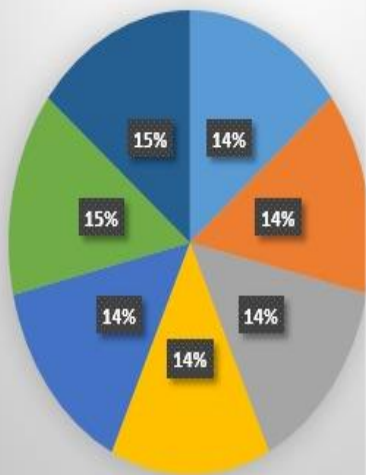


ARUNACHAL PRADESH

PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF POWER FROM FINANCIAL YEAR 2012 TO 2018

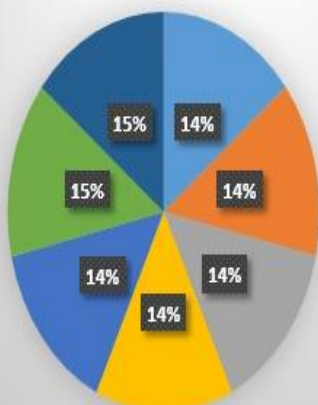


Financial Year



Meghalaya
Per Capita Availability of Power

Financial Year



Arunachal Pradesh
Per Capita Availability of Power

So from this data we can see that the energy availability in Meghalaya is quite ecstatic as we can see that in year 2012 the energy available for use is quite low as compared to the other years ahead but then till year 2016 (from 2012) we see a good increment in our energy availability that is an average increment of 19% which is good after which we see a decline in the energy availability that is approximately 10% which is worrisome as this means that the source of energy that is being used is now depleting and this is true as from official data sources (i.e. Saur energy International) it is proclaimed by Principal secretary in charge power, M.S Rao, that Meghalaya is largely dependent on hydel energy sources and other sources like coal lignite and other fossil fuels and this is not environment friendly as claimed by the scientists. That is why in overall Meghalaya should work on improving its energy production with renewable sources.

So, from data we see a pretty progressive growth in the energy availability in Arunachal Pradesh so the average increment in the energy availability from year 2012 to 2018 is 42.675 % exactly which is excellent (according to me) but now if we want to compare this growth with respect to Meghalaya we have to make the time period same (for which we calculate the increment percentage) so the average increment in that case is (from 2012 to 2016) 6.875% which is lower than Meghalaya average growth rate for the same time period but it is noteworthy that the massive progress in AP was done in 2016 to 2018 and in Meghalaya all the progress was done in the time period 2012 to 2016 . From APEDA's official claim they say that APEDA is actively involved in harnessing energy from renewable sources that is why we can also see such a progressive growth over the years. Note that APEDA is the government body called Arunachal Pradesh energy development agency.

Conclusion

At the end, we can see that both the states have had their ups and down in the sector of energy production and distribution but overall, we can say that both the states have made a decent progress. Although, it is worth noting that energy production is heavily dependent on non-renewable sources such as coal and lignite in both the states. However, new policies and guidelines are being drafted by both the governments to counter this dependency and promote shift towards environment-friendly energy production. If it was a race however, Arunachal Pradesh is sprinting ahead with the help of its recent development in technology involved in harnessing renewable energy. On the other hand, with declining per capita availability of energy and power, Meghalaya is lagging way behind with huge gap and great scope of improvement.