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LPG Cylinders in Indian Homes Sustainable Goals of Future

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Abstract

Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) cylinders have become an essential source of household cooking energy in India, contributing significantly to the transition from traditional solid fuels such as firewood, crop residues, and charcoal. The widespread adoption of LPG has improved indoor air quality, reduced exposure to household smoke, and saved time, particularly for women involved in household activities. However, increasing dependence on LPG also raises concerns related to fossil-fuel consumption, carbon emissions, affordability, supply security, cylinder transportation, and the long-term sustainability of household energy systems. This study examines the role of LPG cylinders in Indian homes in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly affordable and clean energy, good health and well-being, gender equality, climate action, and responsible consumption. The study aims to assess the socioeconomic and environmental benefits of LPG while identifying challenges associated with its continued use. It further explores opportunities for integrating LPG with cleaner and renewable alternatives such as biogas, solar energy, and electricity-based cooking systems. Special attention is given to energy access, affordability, rural households, and the need for reliable infrastructure and effective government policies. The study emphasizes that a sustainable household energy transition should balance accessibility, economic feasibility, health benefits, and environmental protection. Overall, LPG can serve as an important transitional fuel while India progressively moves toward cleaner, low-carbon, and more sustainable household energy systems.

Keywords: LPG cylinders, Indian households, sustainable development, clean energy, household energy, SDGs, carbon emissions, energy transition, rural households, renewable energy.