

# PLUGGING INTO THE FUTURE:AN EXPLORATION OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

## **1.INTRODUCTION:**

### **1.1 OVERVIEW:**

India is the world's third largest producer and third largest consumer of electricity. The national electric grid in India has an installed capacity of 370.106GW as of 31 March 2020. Renewable power plants, which also include large hydroelectric plants, constitute 35.86% of India's total installed capacity. During the fiscal year (FY) 2019-2020, the total electricity generation in the country was 1,598TWh, of which 1,383.5TWh generated by utilities. The gross electricity consumption per capita in FY2019 was 1,208kWh. In 2015-16, electric energy consumption in agriculture was recorded as being the highest (17.89%) worldwide.

The per capita electricity consumption is low compared to most other countries despite India having a low electricity tariff. The dataset is exhaustive in its demonstration of energy consumption state wise. Analyzing Electricity Consumption in India from Jan 2019 till 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020. This dataset contains a record of Electricity Consumption in each states of India, here we are going to analyze State wise, Region wise and Overall Electricity consumption in India.

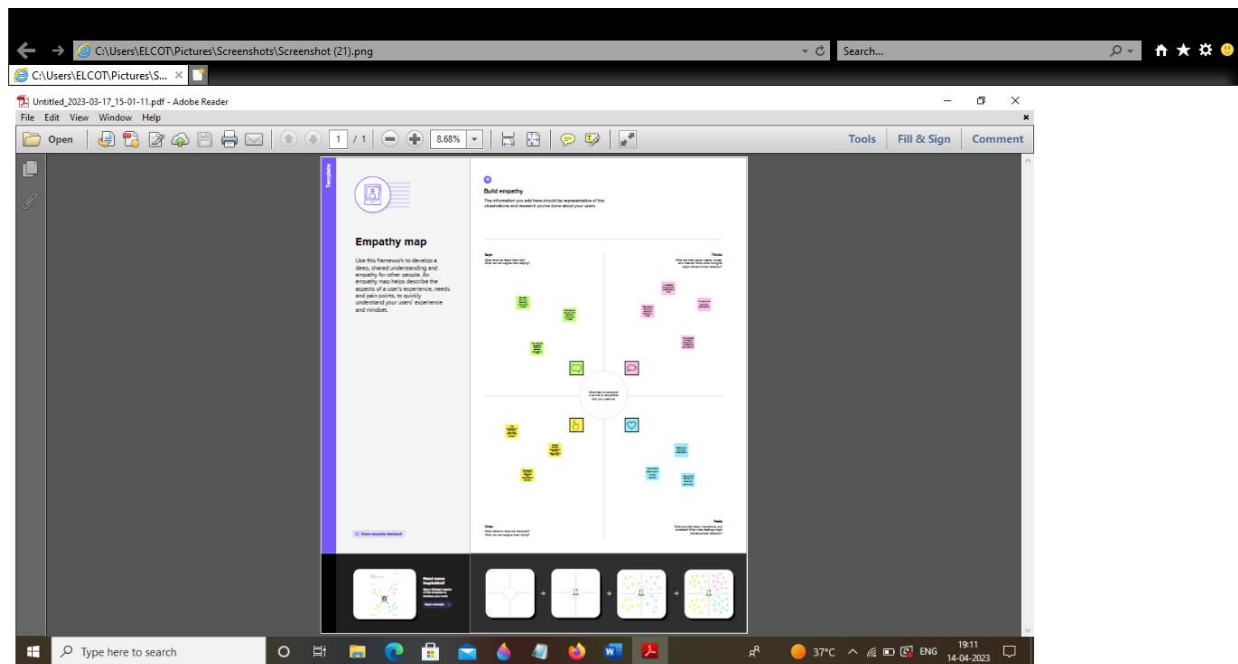
### **1.2 PURPOSE:**

We can analyze the Electricity Consumption in India from January 2019 till 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020. By understanding this consumption patterns and trends, we can achieve the opportunities that develop businesses market and strategies to meet the growing demand for electricity in India.

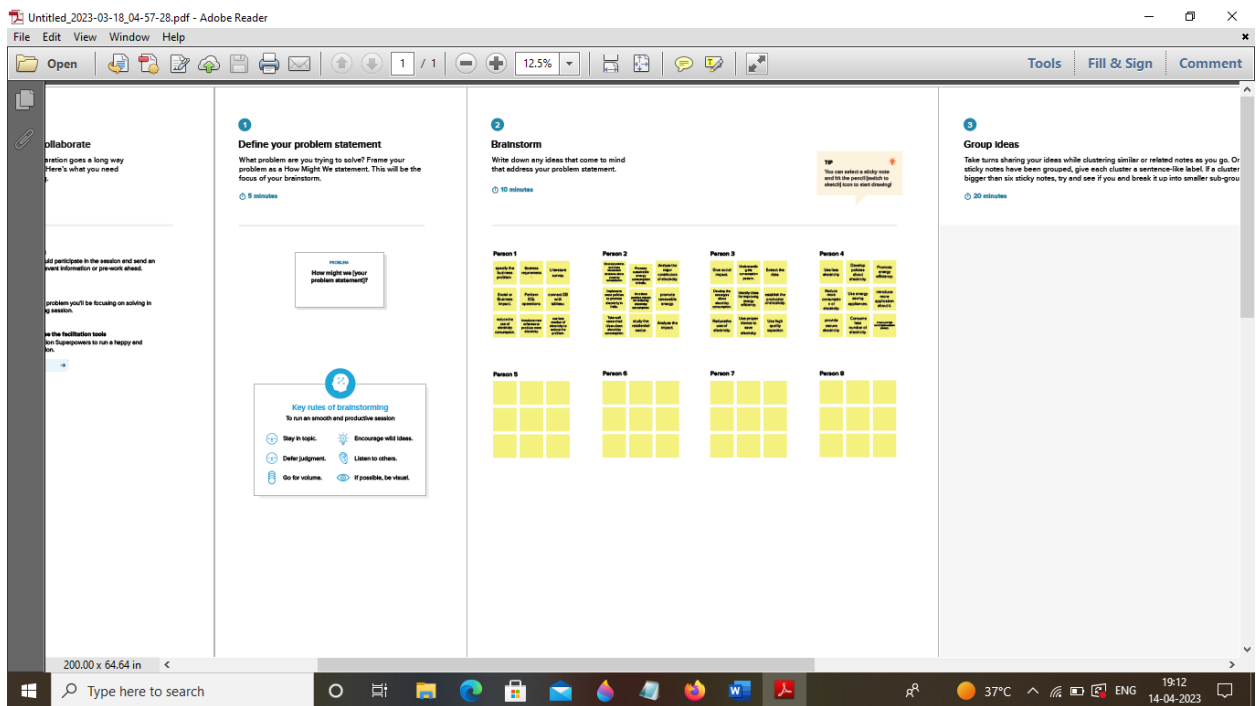
By using this technique we can determine which state consume more electricity and which state consume less electricity, then it will be used to reduce the consumption patterns in that particular state.

## 2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING:

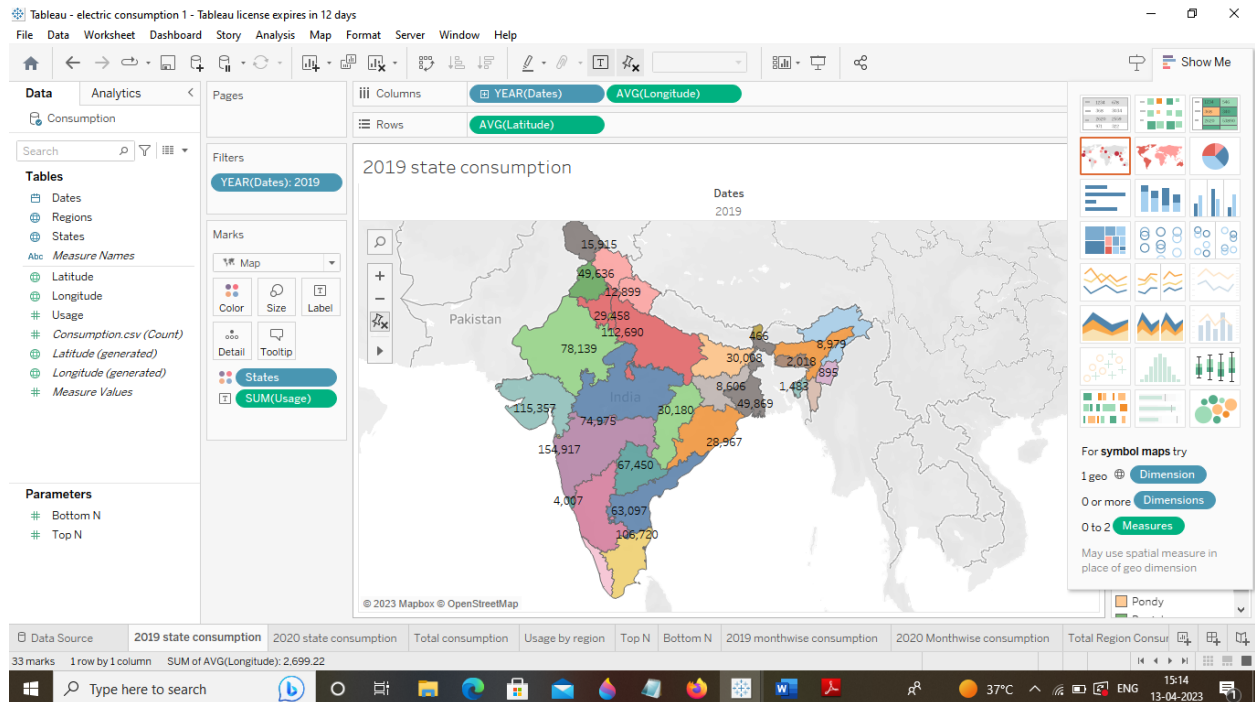
### 2.1 EMPATHY MAP

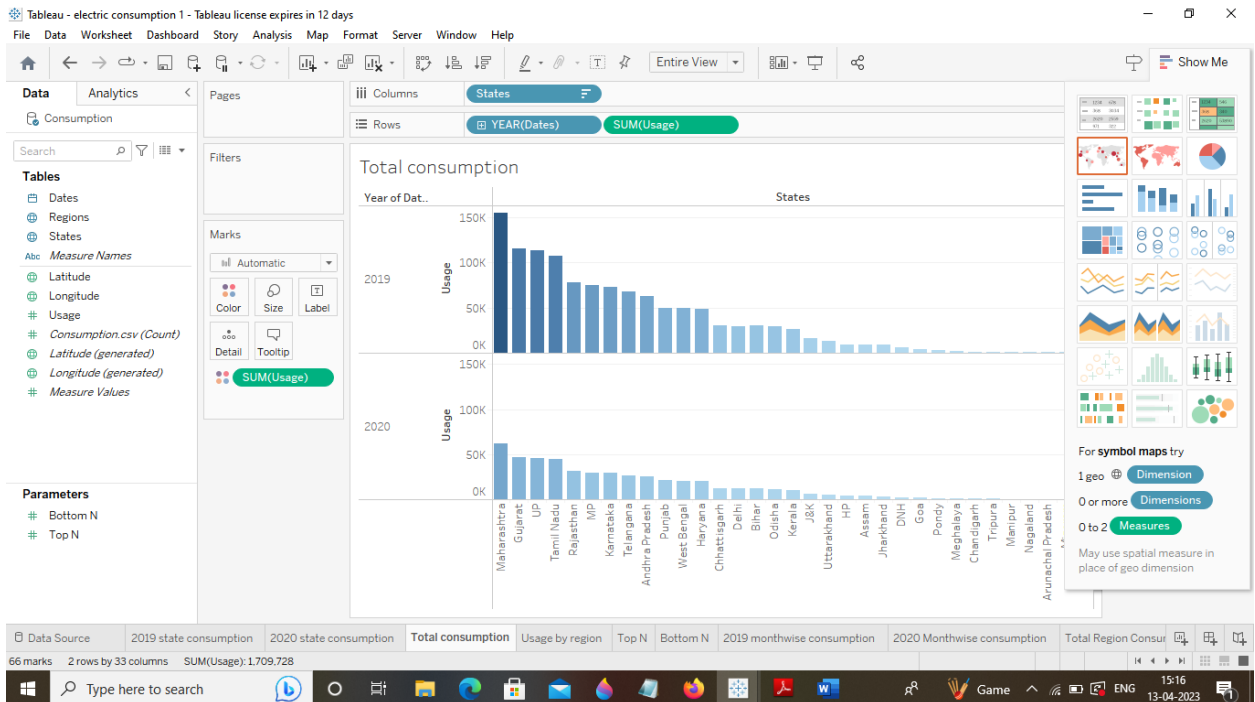
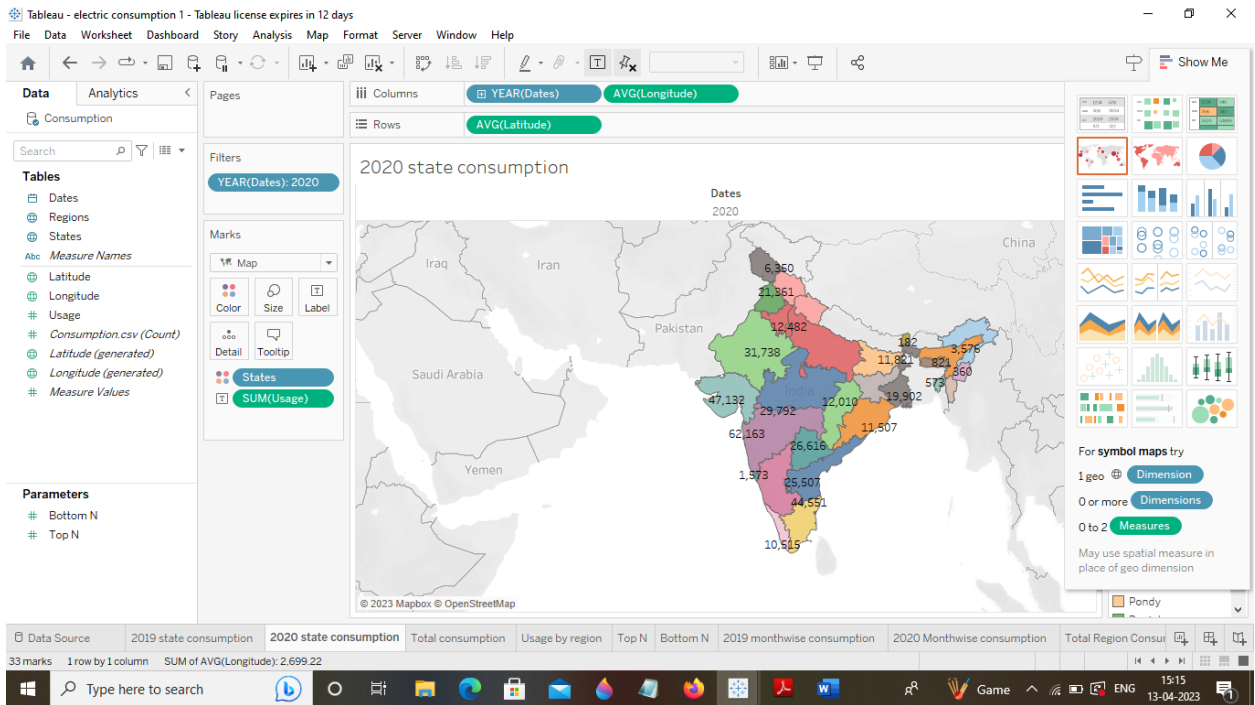


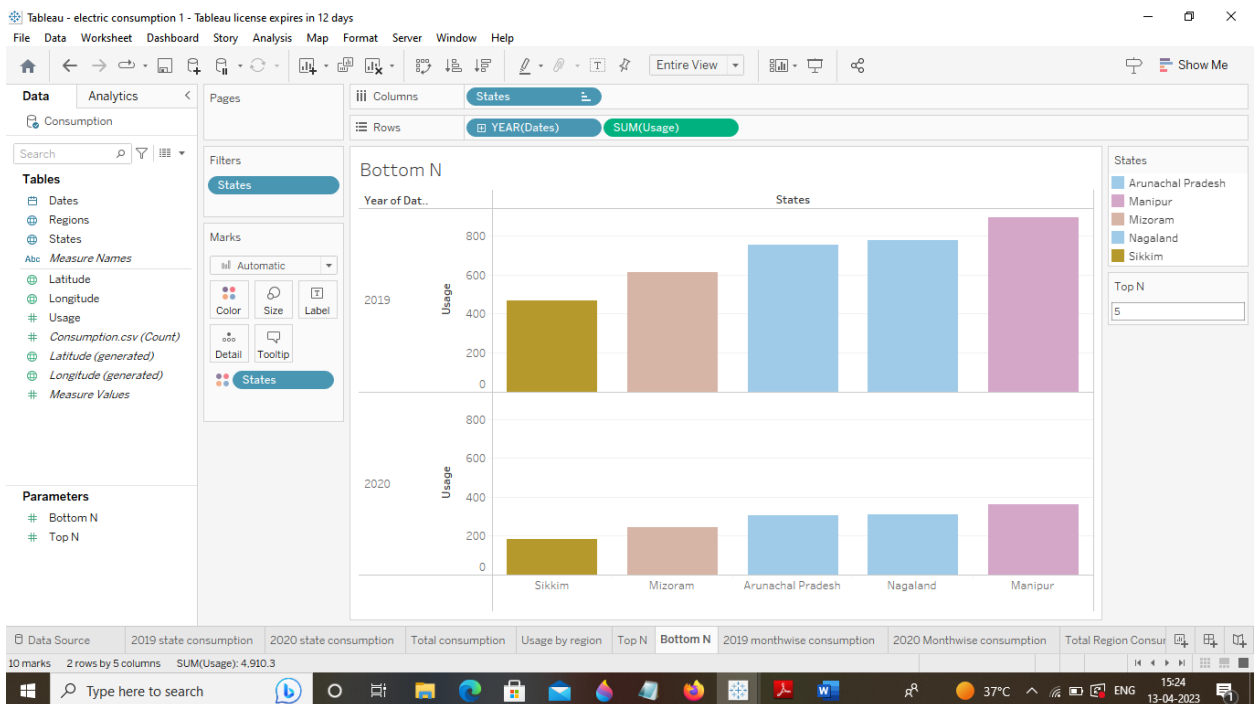
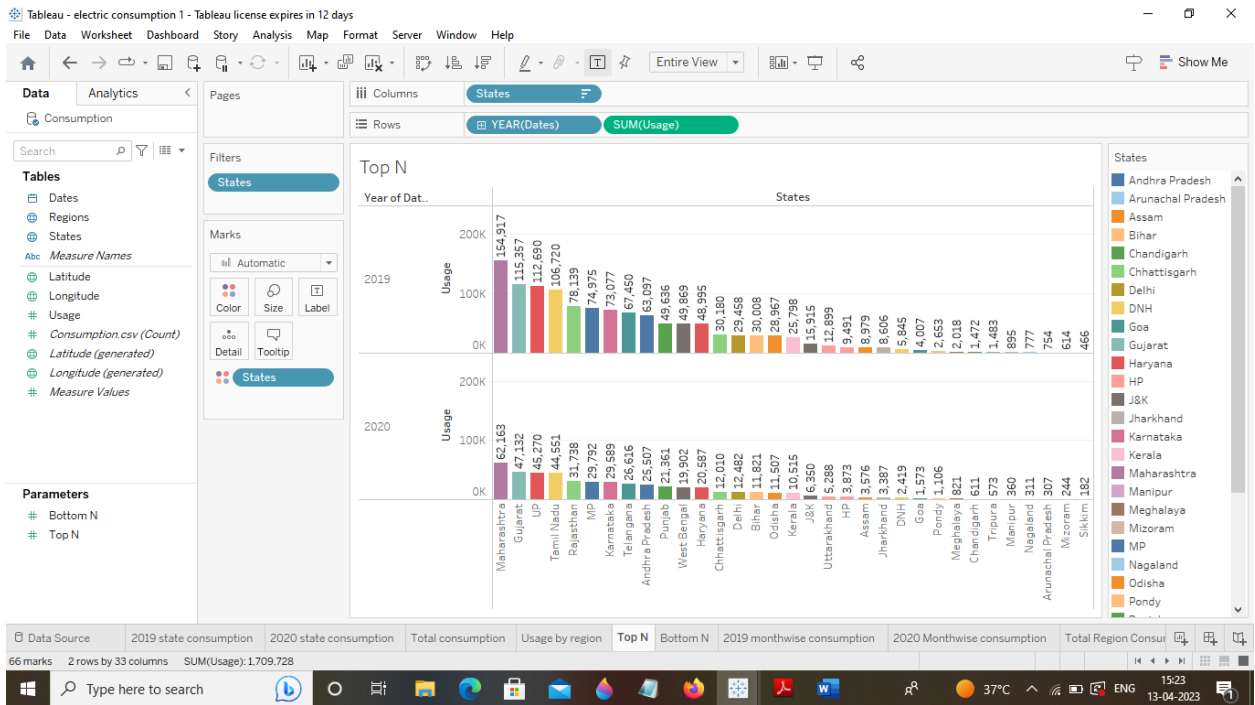
## 2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

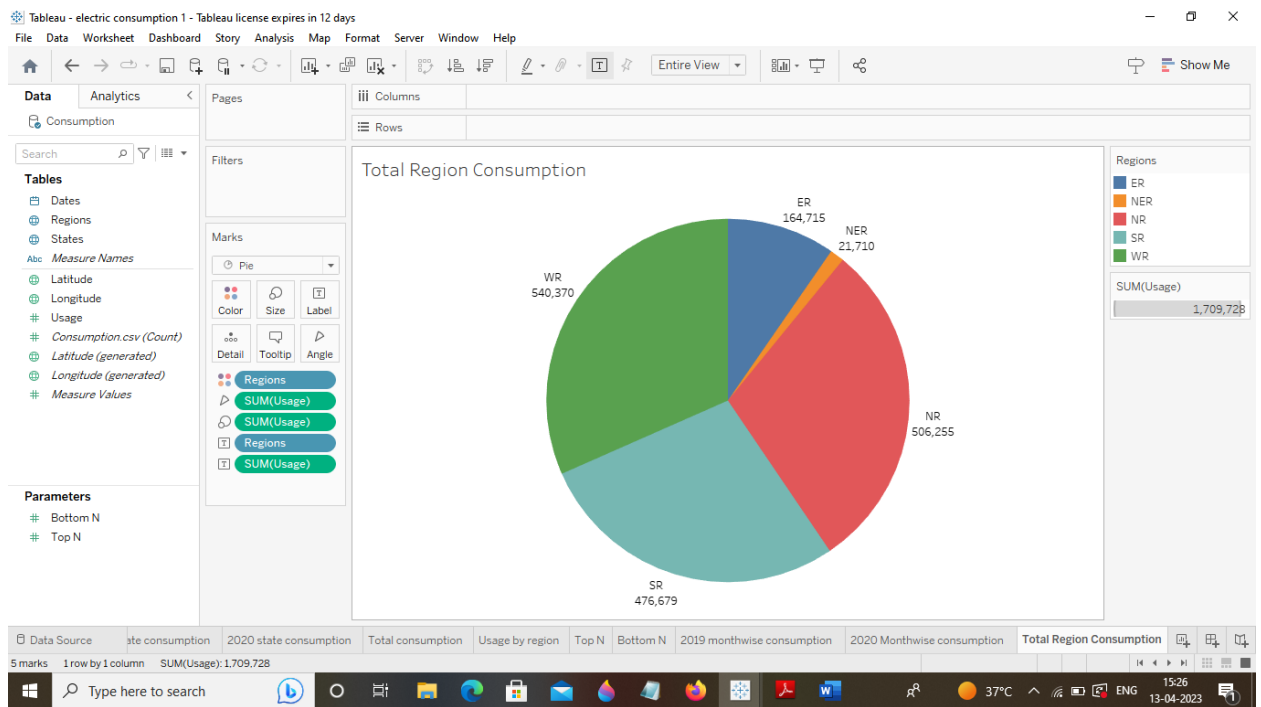
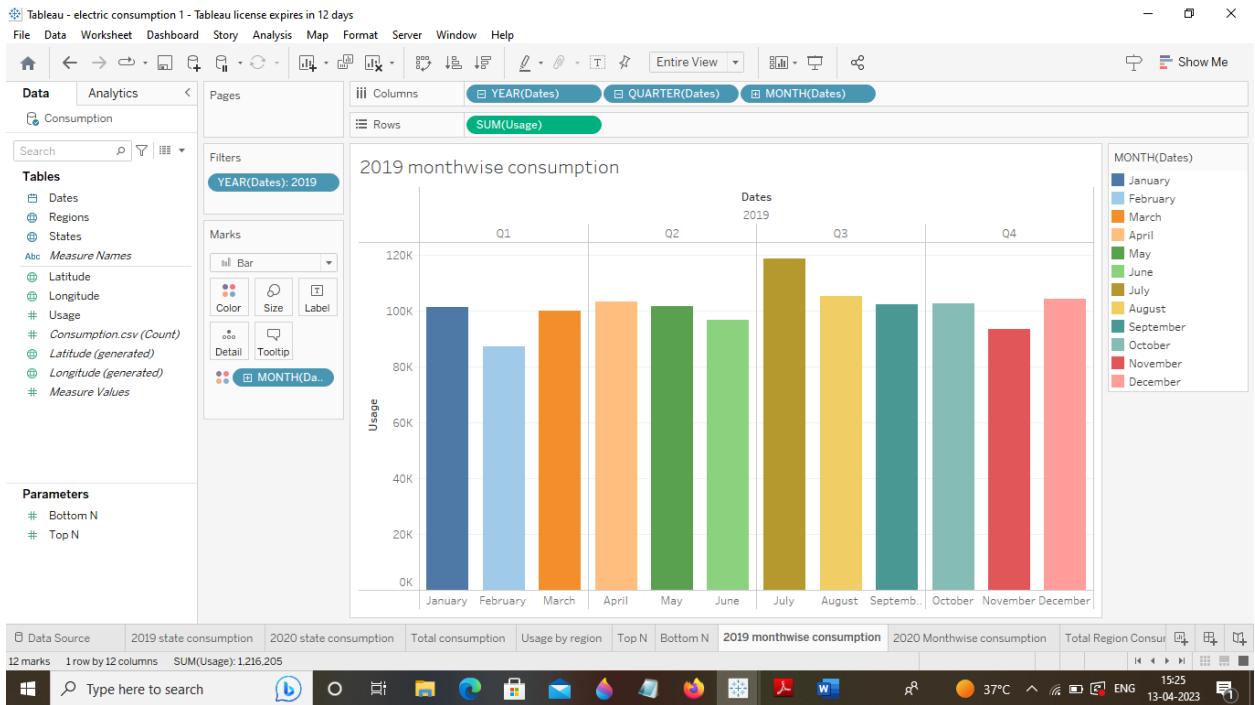


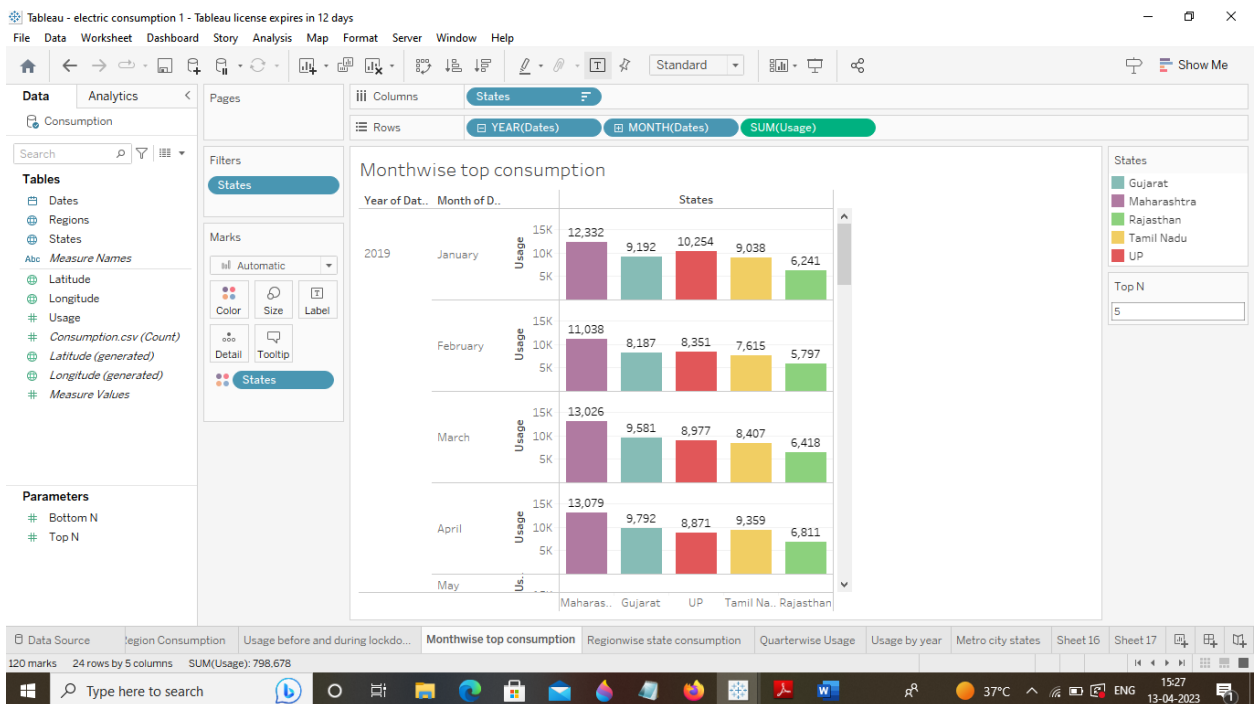
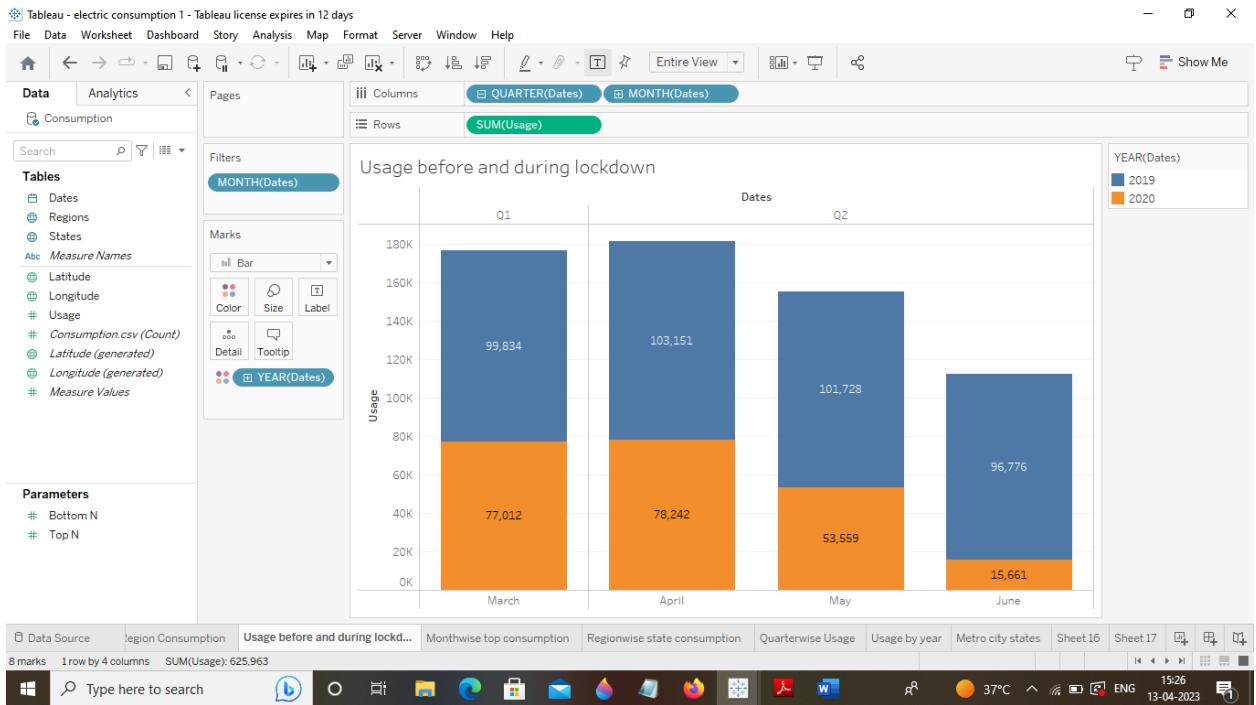
### 3. RESULT:



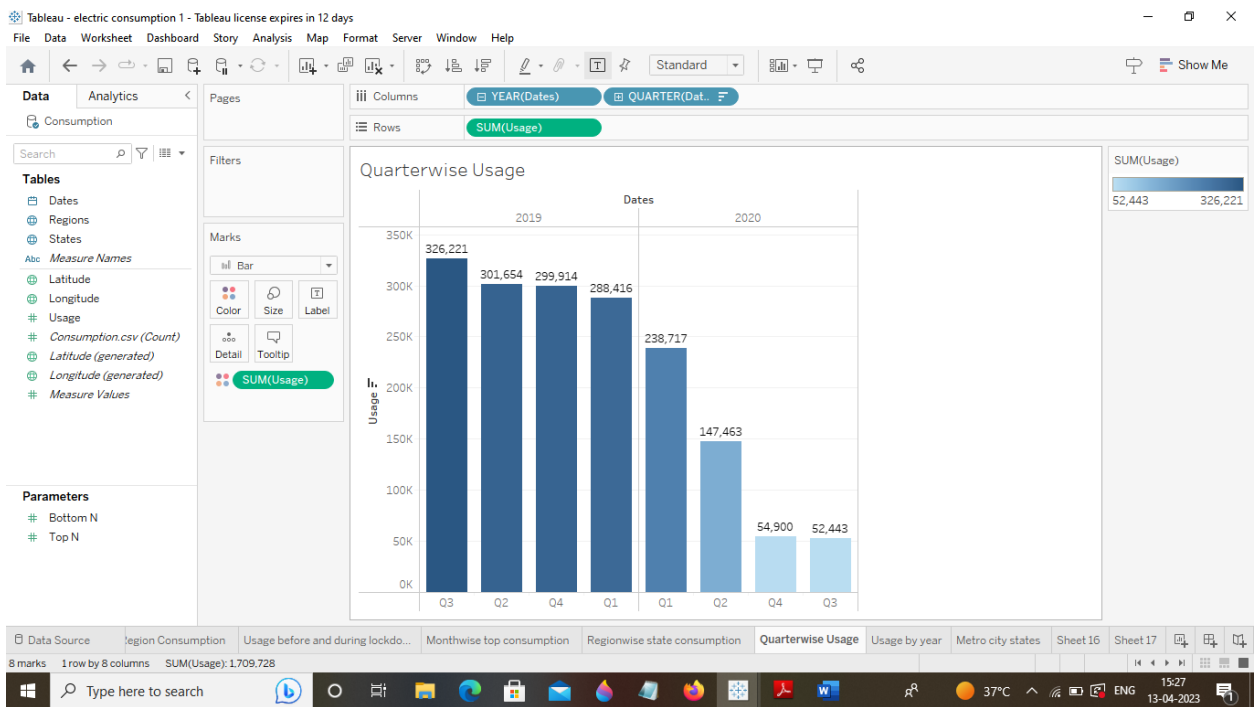
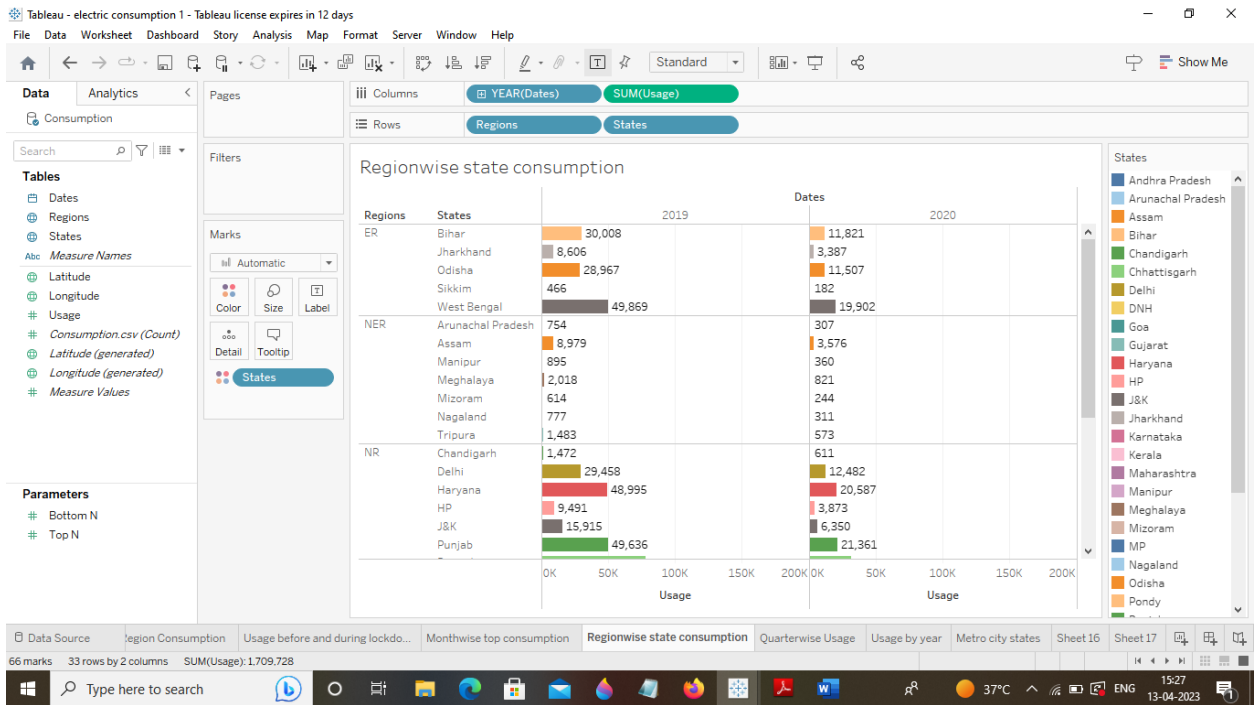


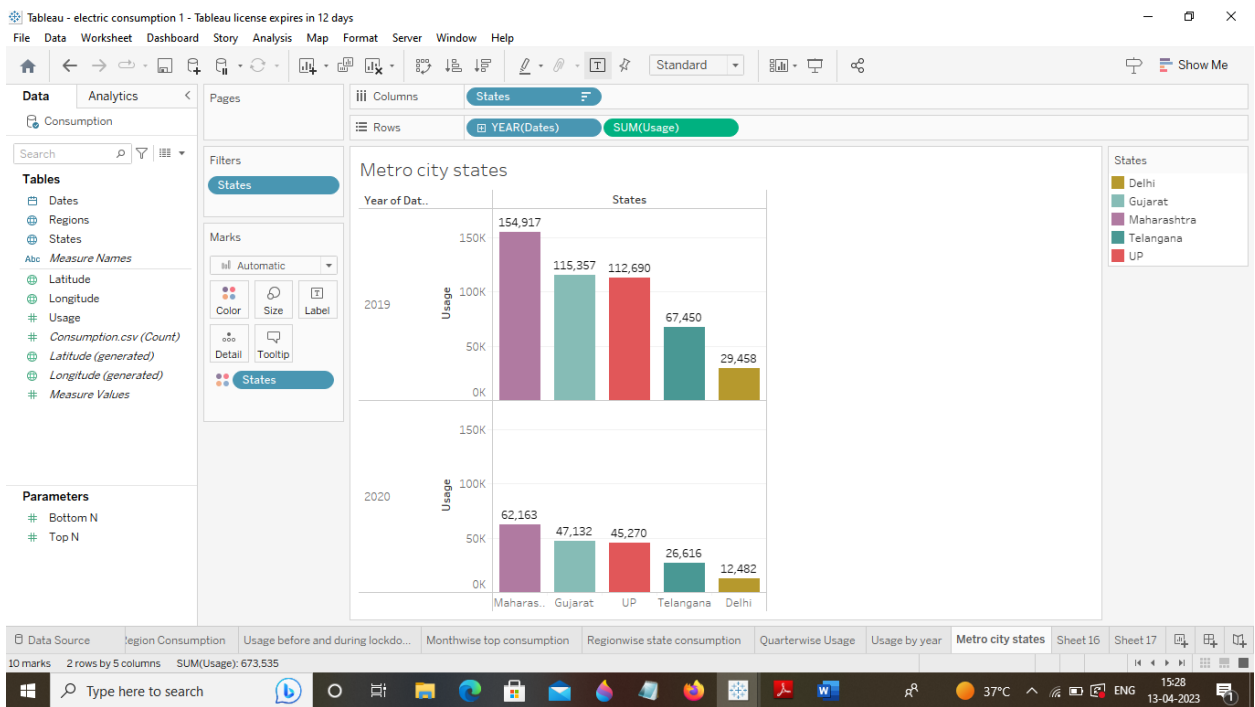
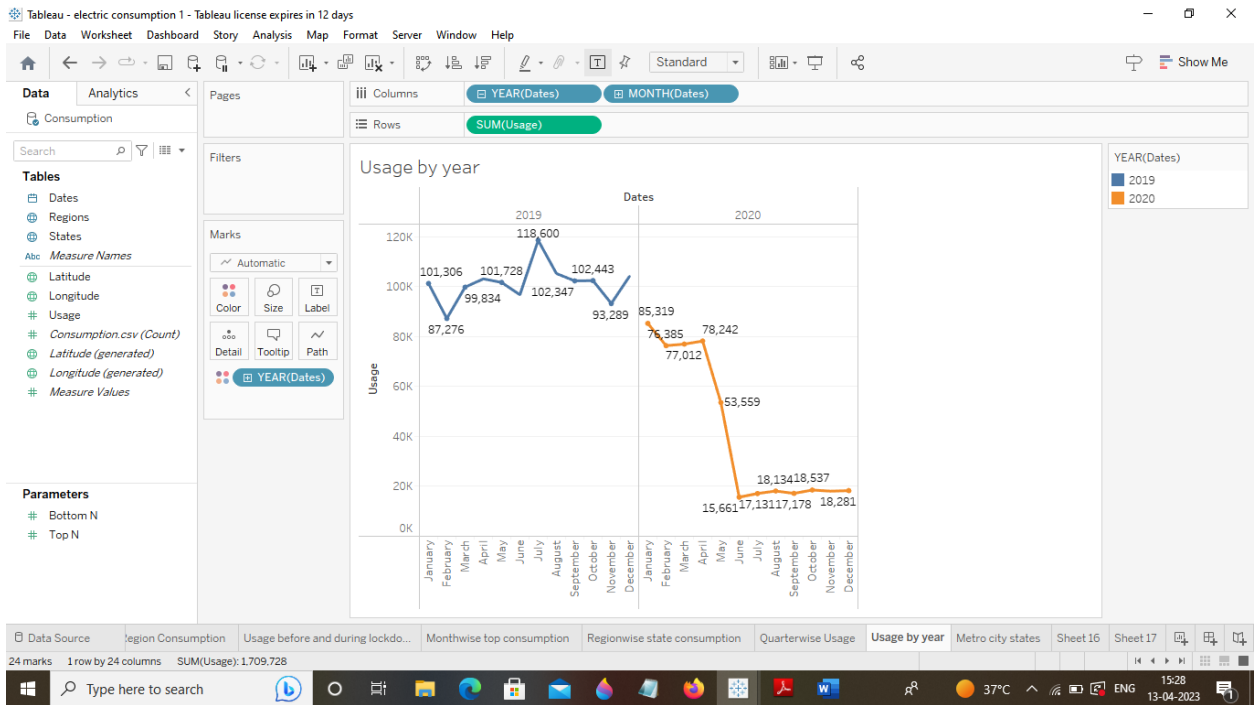


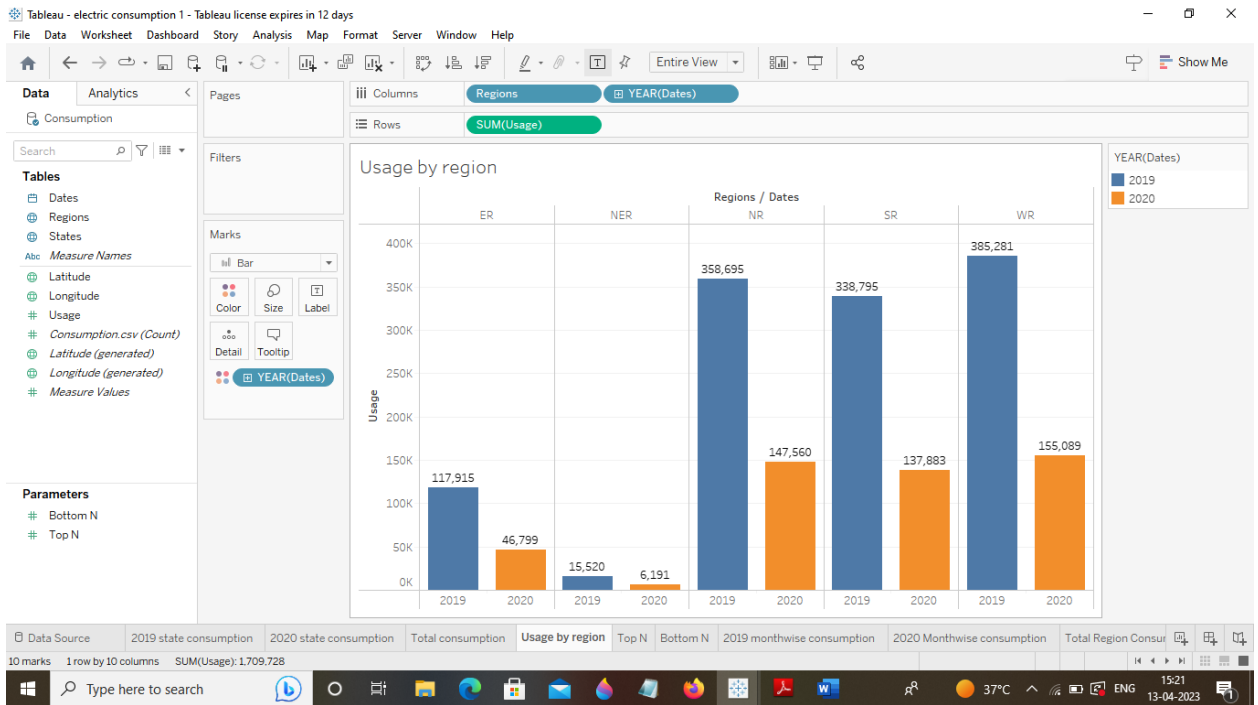












#### **4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES:**

##### **ADVANTAGES:**

- By collecting this information can be used to identify areas where consumption high and areas where it is low.
- Identify opportunities for improving energy efficiency and reducing consumption in different sectors and regions.
- It can be used to develop policies and programs to promote energy efficiency.
- By understanding consumption patterns and trends, the analysis can help businesses identify market opportunities and develop strategies to meet the growing demand for electricity in India.
- The study found that policies promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy development have had a positive impact on reducing electricity consumption in India.
- A study by (Kumar et al., 2020) analyzed the electricity consumption patterns in India and identified the major contributors to the consumption.
  - Another study by (Jain and Rathi, 2019) analyzed the impact of government policies on electricity consumption in India.
  - The overall studies found that the residential sector was the largest consumer of electricity, followed by the commercial and industrial sectors.
  - From this data analyzes, Maharashtra is the highest Electricity consumption user of India.
  - Gujarat is the second highest electricity consumption user of India.
  - And then Sikkim is the lowest electricity consumption user of India.
  - This data is in the form of a time series for a period of 24months beginning from January 2019 till 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020.
  - Rows and columns put together, each datapoint reflects the power consumed in Mega Units (MU) by the given state(column) at the given date (row).

- Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO) is a wholly-owned Government of India enterprise under the Ministry of Power. It was earlier a wholly-owned subsidiary of power grid corporation of India limited. It was formed in March 2009 to handle the power management.

**DISADVANTAGES:**

- By using this data analysis, the Government will reduce the electricity providing in particular states, who will consume the maximum amount of electricity.
- It will affect that area people and industrial sectors a lot.
- By knowing about the consumption rate in several states, can increase the problems in different ways such as from politics, social welfare sectors, etc.
- In electricity, there are a limited number of feasible sites for a large number of dams.
- Hydroelectric natural seasonal changes in river and ecosystems can be destroyed.

## 5. APPLICATIONS:

- Electricity consumption data can be used for government agencies, electricity providers and investors to develop policies and make investment decisions that promote sustainable energy development and consumption in India.
- By providing access to electricity, the analysis can help to improve the quality of life for people living in areas without access to electricity, including providing access to lighting, heating, cooling and powering essential services such as hospitals and schools.
- The industrial sector uses electricity for operating industrial motors and machinery, lights, computers and office equipment for facility heating, cooling and ventilation.
- All other sectors also experience growth of nearly two times compared to 2015. In the domestic sector, the growth is attributed to the rise in population and income levels of the residents.
- Commercial sectors grow because of expanding commercial floor space and the intensity of electricity usage per square meter. This sector shows higher growth than the agriculture sector, and these two sectors also consume the same amount of electricity by 2030.
- The commercial sectors also experience many potential electricity savings in this scenario and a slight decrease in the domestic sector.
- The domestic sector decreased only slightly because of the ongoing rural electrification program and the government's priority to have a 100% electrification rate, especially in rural areas.
- High Renewable and Gas production (HRG). This topic focuses on the generation of electricity.
- Low Renewable and Gas Production(LRG) : Again, focusing on the generation of electricity from LRG is preferred to coal- and lignite-based power plants.

## **6. CONCLUSION:**

- Analyzing Electricity Consumption in India from January 2019 till 5<sup>th</sup> December 2020. It will help to determine the consumption pattern in India from state wise, region wise and overall consumption in India. Also the fifteen graph can be drawn for region wise and state wise consumption of electricity in India. Light Bulb switch off lights and fans when not required. Replace bulbs with tube lights & CFL (Compact Fluorescent Lamps). Utilize natural light by using electronic chokes & regulators. Optimize use of lights in malls, multiplexes & hotels. These are the precautions for save the electricity.

## 7. FUTURE SCOPE:

- India's energy demand was projected to increase by almost 50% between 2019 and 2030, but growth over this period is now closer to 35% in the STEPS, and 25% in the Delayed Recovery Scenario.
- Electricity demand growth in India outpaces other regions to 2030, after which growth is most pronounced in Southeast Asia and Africa.
- China sees the largest absolute increase in demand, accounting for over 40% of the global growth to 2030.
  - Future Energy Systems develops the energy technologies of the near future, examines their integration into current infrastructure and considers their social, economic and environmental impacts.
  - This study was designed to understand the growth in electricity demand from the individual end-use sectors.
  - It forms a building block for a multi-year study on the future of coal ecosystem being undertaken at Brookings India.
  - While the 2020 demand analysis considers planned growth in capacity addition of thermal and RE, and a national lifeline consumption for unelectrified household, an estimate for 2030 necessarily needs to consider growth in the electricity demand for end-use sectors.