REPORT

INTRODUCTION

With the improvement in a Electricity generation its consumption has also recorded phenomental growth. THe percapita consumption of a Electricity was 16km in 1950-1952 which increase to 39km in 1960-1961, 102km in 1970-1971, 162km 1980-1981. 313km in 1990-1991 and 389km in 1994-1995.

with the rise of the standard of living of the people, urbanisation, industrialisation and transport development there has been rapid increase demark for electricity. The country is facing acute power crisis and the mismanagement of state electrical boards has further aggravated the problem.

On sector-wise basis there is maximum co' assumption (35.6%) of electricity in industries, (lowed by dimestic sector (24.8%), agriculture (22.9%), commercial sector (8.1%) and traction

(2.5%), Earlier industrial and domestic sectors together consumed 75% of the electricity generate Due to mechanisation of agriculture and popularity of individual pumping sets as means of irrigation f ther has been many fold increase in the demands (elctricity in agricultural sector (from 3.9% in 1950-51 to 31.4% in 1998-99).

With the modernization agriculture this demand is bound to increase further in near future. Table 16.XIII gives a sector-west consumption of electricity during 1950-51 and 2004-05. Although the net consumption of electricity has increased in all sectors the trend of consumption has recorded faster growth in agricultural and domextic sectors.

There is a great deal of spatial inequality in the distributional pattern of electricity in the country. Although electricity is a state subject 28% of its installed capacity and 36% of generation are provided by central government projects. D.V.C. account for about 3 per cent of the installed caracal and 2 per cent of the

power geeration of the country, two densely populated states of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar inhabiting 26.4 per cent of th country's population share only 4.84% of the total installed cabal.

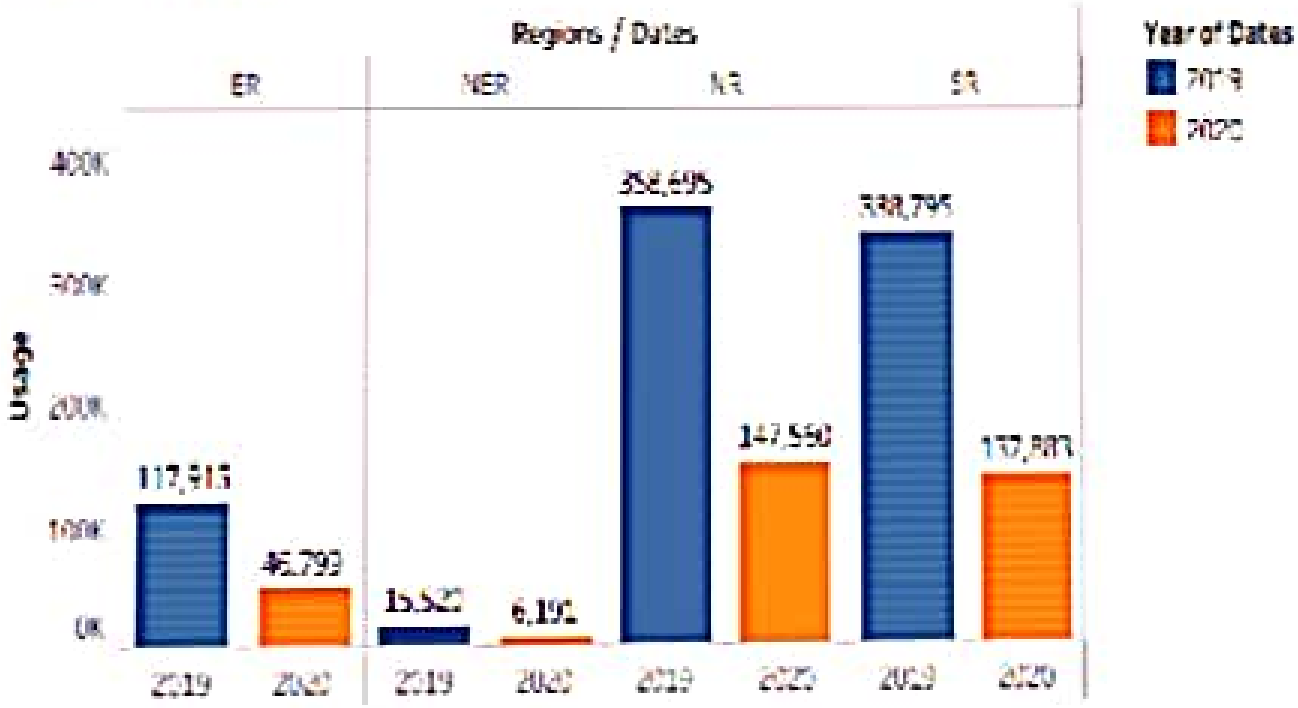
IMPORTANCE

Every day, we are surrounded by one of the most important innovations of all time, electricity. While it is a force of energy used all over the world, before discovering it, people have been living for centuries without it, which you could imagine contributed to one dark world at night with the exception of a candle here and there.

Nevertheless, even though humans have survived without it, the chances of the human race thriving without it is highly unlikely.

This is due to development and growth that was possible as a result of the production of electricity. The moment the idea ws presented to the world that electricity could be created and bring the world to life, was the

Usage by region



To undertake special studies in any field relevant to the operation of the State Electricity Boards, Public & Private Sector Power Genreation, Transmission & Distribution companies and undertakings.

To interact with the Indian and foreign orgnaization connected with the electricity utility industry essentially on matters of common interest.

To suggest to the Central & State Governments measures which will strengthen the State Electricity Boards, Public & Private Sector Power Generation, Transmission & Distribution companies and undertakings.

To promote mutual understanding, goodwill and cooperation between connsumerrs and suppliers of electricity by careful exercises to study and resolve consumer problems effectively by suppliers on one hand and better appreciation of suppliers by consumers on the other.

ADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION

. Reduces greenhouse emission

. Hydroelectricity produces no gas emission are waste

. Makes barely any pollution compare to otherways of creating or generating electricity

. A station can operate and run for long periods of time

DISADVANTAGES OF ELECTRIC CONSUMPTION

. IN electricity there are limited number of feasible sites for a large number of dams

. Hydroelectric natural seasonal changes in river and ecosystems can be destroyed

. An electric vehicle is not completely emmision free

. More powerplants and more pollution.