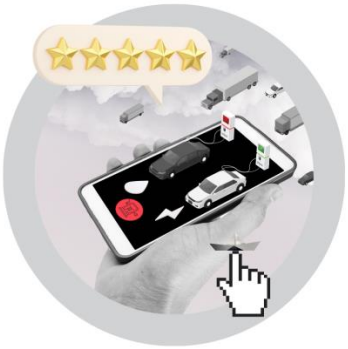
PLUGGING INTO THE FUTURE:

AN EXPLORATION OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION PATTERNS.

INTRODUCTION:

In today's rapidly evolving climate, the only constant is change. With political, economic and social factors disrupting the industry, energy and utility companies continue to steer towards greener, more customized solutions for the planet and its ever-conscientious citizens.

- As we approach 2023, which trends will shape the energy and commodities industry, and attain optimal growth for your business?



- As we continue to see companies invest in energy transition and prepare for the future, we also need to see the conversion of conventional and alternative fuels, including carbon, into a single system.

THE WORLDS PROBLEM:

- The world faces two energy problems: most of our energy production still produces greenhouse gas emissions, and hundreds of millions lack access to energy entirely.
- The first global energy problem relates to the left-hand side of the scatter-plot above.
- People in very poor countries have very low emissions.

The second energy problem: those that have access to energy produce greenhouse gas emissions that are too high

- The second energy problem is the one that is more well known, and relates to the right hand-side of the scatterplot above: greenhouse gas emissions are too high.
- Global primary energy consumption reached over 595 exajoules in 2021. This represented an increase of roughly 5.5 percent in comparison to 2020, when the coronavirus pandemic and its impact on transportation fuel demand and overall economic performance resulted in primary energy consumption declining to 2016 levels.
- By picture we says,,

- India's electricity consumption grows nearly 13% to 126.16 billion units in January.
- People use electricity for **lighting, heating, cooling, and refrigeration and for operating appliances, computers, electronics, machinery, and public transportation systems**.

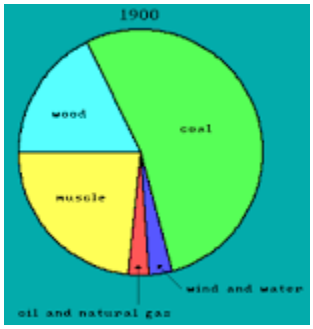
LIFE WITHOUT ELECTRICITY:

- **There would be no power to use your fridge or freezer, telephone lines would be down and phone signal lost**. Your mobile phones will be useless as the battery dwindles, with no back up charging option. Your gas central heating won't work and your water supply would soon stop pumping clean water.
- What are the factors affecting electricity consumption in India?

- Income, family size and the hours of time of staying in the home of the households are the significant factor that affects household energy consumption (Lucas et al, 2001). Age, family size, income of the households and urbanization are the household factors that affect energy consumption (Dey et al, 2003).
- By assumption,,

Thermal power is the "largest" source of power in India. There are different types of thermal power plants based on the fuel used to generate the steam such as coal, gas, and Diesel, natural gas. About 71% of electricity consumed in India is generated by thermal power plants.

What is the main source of energy?



- The advantage of electric power is its **reliable and uninterrupted supply runs the equipment efficiently and continuously**.
- Do humans need electricity?
- **Electricity is required for the nervous system to send signals throughout the body and to the brain**, making it possible for us to move, think and feel.

One of the most important sources of energy is **the sun**. The energy of the sun is the original source of most of the energy found on earth. We get solar heat energy from the sun, and sunlight can also be used to produce electricity from solar (photovoltaic) cells.

DECLARATION:

- Electrical surges are common electrical problems, and they last for a split of a second. If there are frequent surges, they can damage the equipment and lower its life expectancy.