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ENERGY CONSUMPTION

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Energy is used to do work. It is a basic requirement for in the form of cooking heating and lighting. At the same time, it is a vital input in production process such as agriculture, industry and transport. Distinction between developed and developing countries is visible. With respect to source of energy as well as while developing countries mostly depend on non –commercial fuels, developed countries mostly on commercial fuels. Energy holds great significant at international, national and house hold level. Energy is the basic natural resources and as such in the absence of appropriate supply of energy the aspiration of the process of economic development inevitably demands higher levels of energy consumption.

Energy source used today can be broadly divided into two groups commercial and non commercial energy source includes, coal, oil, natural gas and non commercial energy source consist of fire wood, vegetable waste and animal waste. In the beginning of civilization wood was the main source of fuel. Later coal was as the first fossil fuel. Followed by petroleum discovered commercial source of energy except hydro electric power. While non commercial source of energy are renewable.

Rural energy problem assume greater significance than urban one, because it is basically a problem of survival of the rural people. The rural energy problem is multidimensional with various aspects such as social, economic, technological, environmental, and ecological. For instance, social life can be disrupted by energy scarcity in rural areas. It may pursued the rural poor reduce their energy consumption and sometimes to give up other basic requirements of life. Another problem is with regard to time involved in collecting fuel wood or its subsistence like twinges and leaves.

Economic aspects of the problem are more severe. Energy scarcity pushed up energy price, which, in turn reduce the real income of the people. Beside, this hike in the energy prices may get reflected in the general price level. Yet another possibility is that fuel wood scarcity, especially in rural areas, may result in a shift from costlier fuel (fire wood) to cheaper once (agricultural waste, straw, sung cake). This cause diversion

of straw from its traditional use as fodder, dung as manure and agricultural waste as organic manure. This may adversely affected agricultural sector.

Energy is an essential input for economic development. However, the consumption of energy is comparatively low in India. Its demand steadily increase with the growth of economy. A number of researches have observed a positive correlation between economic development and demand for energy. The consumption of energy is domestic uses and public lighting is also increases.

Economic development is also seen to have been accompanied by substitution of one from of energy to another. As an economy develops, its demand for energy tents to increase and its consumption pattern in terms of energy forms and energy source also tents to change. But the stock of know viable source of energy supply particularly fuel are limited and to a large extent non renewable. Further the commercial exploitation if energy source and supply aspects of energy sources involves large investment, and long gestation. These and other considerations emphasis the need for talking a long run review on demand and supply aspects of energy.

OBJECTIVES

- 1.To study the pattern of energy consumption among households
- 2.To study the causes of increase in energy consumption.
- 3.To study the measures to reduce consumption and to save energy.

METHODOLOGY

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. Main source of study are based on primary data. And the data is collected from 60 households of Vatanappally panchayat in 2019. Primary data collected by personal interview the respondent by using a well structured scheduled. The secondary data were collected from various sources like journals, books and different internet sites.

Collected data has been classified into table and analyzed with the help of some simple statistical tools .

SCOPE

The study objected that the causes of increase in energy consumption among households and the measures to reduce consumption and to save energy with 60 samples in the year 2019. It is an environmental need to reduce energy consumption. Global warming is becoming more of a current focus, and to reduce its impact we need to reduce our energy consumption. Using energy emits greenhouse gasses, which contributes to global warming.

While an individual may think that they could not have an impact on the environment, they most certainly can the average household produces 14000 kg of greenhouse gasses per year. If everyone does small things to make a different to our environment, we can make huge difference. So the study about the topic is very important and also the study is needed to take the valuable measures to reduce consumption of energy in households.

SIGNIFICANCE of the Study

The objective behind the study of energy consumption in Kerala is to understand the paternal problems of energy consumption in our daily life. Understand how the household utilize these energy for their daily routine and how to reduce wastage of energy are important for measuring the energy needs of a society. As far as Kerala experienced as the state with high of life, high rate o literacy etc, but still we are not very much bothered about the pattern of our energy consumption

Energy plays a vital role in the socio-economic development and human welfare of a state. Efficient, reliable and competitively priced energy supply is a prerequisite for accelerating economic growth and human development. A part from its contribution to economic development, it contributes significant to revenue generation, employment, enhancing the quality of life and reducing poverty. Making available the required quantity of power of acceptable quality at affordable price is one among the prime responsibilities of government. For any developing country, therefore the strategy for energy development is an integral part of the overall economic strategy.

More recently the need to reduce greenhouse gas emission, especially carbon dioxide has emerged as one of the significant challenges in the power sector. The imperative need for climate change mitigation measures is only set to grow in the year to come. To meet this challenge, the emphasis on non fossil fuel sources of energy especially the renewable, wind and solar has increased dramatically in the last few years.

To understand electricity consumption pattern of domestic consumers, the sample population was grouped into four based on household income.

ENERGY SECTOR IN KERALA

Kerala is bestowed with huge hydropower potential by way of plentiful of rain and many rivers. However, out of the estimated hydro potential of about 6000 MW, only about 2040 MW have been harnessed so far in the state due to denial of environmental and forest clearances. As of October 2017, the state had a total installed power generation capacity of 4,990.81 MW, of which 2,186.48 MW was accounted for by state utilities, 1,829.76 MW by central utilities and 974.57 MW under private sector. Thermal power contributed 2,416.72 MW to total installed power generation capacity. Hydropower (1,881.50 MW), nuclear power (362.00 MW) and renewable power (330.59 MW) are the other main energy sources. Kerala state utilities, which account for 43.81% of overall capacity, generate 86.05% of the energy through thermal and renewable power generation plants.

Kerala is among the prominent Indian states to have achieved 100% rural electrification. The rural areas or villages in the state were electrified under a scheme launched in 2015, “Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana (DDUGJY)“. The operational electrification scheme, that is, Rural Electricity Infrastructure and Household was subsumed in the new scheme. As on July 31-2017, a total sum of US\$ 33.8 million was sanctioned and US\$ 32.97 million was disbursed under the DDUGJY scheme for rural electrification of 29 projects in the state. Under the DDUGJY scheme, 14 new projects have been sanctioned for US\$ 76.16 million as of July 2017.

Conclusion

The study it is concluded that an increasing trend of energy consumption in Vatanappally panchayat. The changes in energy consumption are come from changes in their life style. At the same time it is necessary for saving energy and to avoid wastage. Because the energy and the sources of energy are precious, that plays a vital role in our everyday life.