



Intensity of energy use is considered to be a yard stick for measuring degree of urbanization. The growth in energy demand with higher urbanization, though anticipated, has to be curbed to prevent depletion of natural resources as well as for environmental conservation. The energy policy of both the central and state governments call for tapping of more energy from non-conventional sources.

14.1 Domestic Fuel

The socio-economic survey revealed that for 82% of the households, major domestic fuel is fire wood and the rest 18% depend solely on LPG. Only 8% of the people resort to non-conventional sources of energy (like solar power, bio gas etc) for their domestic needs.

14.2 Electricity Distribution Network and Consumption

There is no facility for electricity generation in Perinthalmanna. The town has a 66 KV sub-station. There are 139 transformers in the Municipal area. 81 Km of HT lines and 400 Km of LT lines form the electricity distribution network in the town. Only Pathaikkara area faces low voltage problem in the Municipality.

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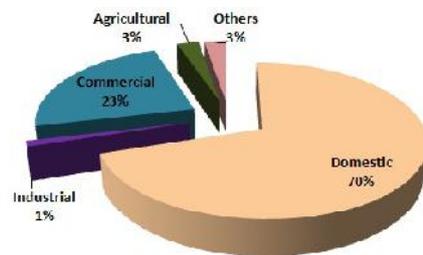


Figure 14.1 Electricity connection

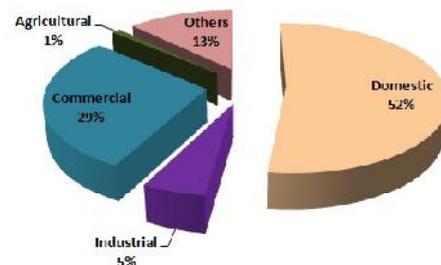


Figure 14.2 Electricity consumption pattern

“The World is in a transition phase and energy is central to it. We have to progressively move towards cleaner sources of energy and this can come about with increasing deployment of renewable energy technologies”

- Dr. Farooq Abdullah, (Minister of New and Renewable Energy, Govt. of India)

The per capita fossil fuel consumption works out to be 1 litre/day.

There are 17,363 electricity connections in the Municipality. The distribution of these connections among different type of consumers is given in Figure 14.1. Bi monthly power consumption is 3653532 MKWH. The category wise breakup of Power consumption is shown in Figure 14.2.

14.3 Use of Fossil Fuels

7572 KL of petrol and 11658 KL of diesel are sold in the town annually. The consumption of diesel is around 54% higher than that of petrol. Since there are a number of fuel filling stations in the nearby LSGs, the sale can be taken as almost equal to consumption in the town. So, approximately, the per capita fossil fuel consumption works out to be 1 litre/day.

14.4 Inferences

The use of non-conventional sources of energy is very limited. The town has a relatively strong network which is further strengthened by initiatives under R-APDRP (Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme). Consumption of electricity is mostly for domestic (i.e. Non-productive) purposes. The town has high consumption level of fossil fuels also.