

Energy Demand for Tractors

Level 1

In level 1 there is no further improvement in efficiency of tractors. Diesel usage remains at 4.5 liters per hour. Total diesel demand reaches to 23.5 TWh by 2035 from 7.5 TWh in 2015 and then remains same thereafter.

Level 2

There is slight improvement in efficiency of tractors. The demand for diesel saturates at 21.4 TWh. The specific energy consumption improves to 4.1 liters per hour till 2040 and then remains same thereafter.

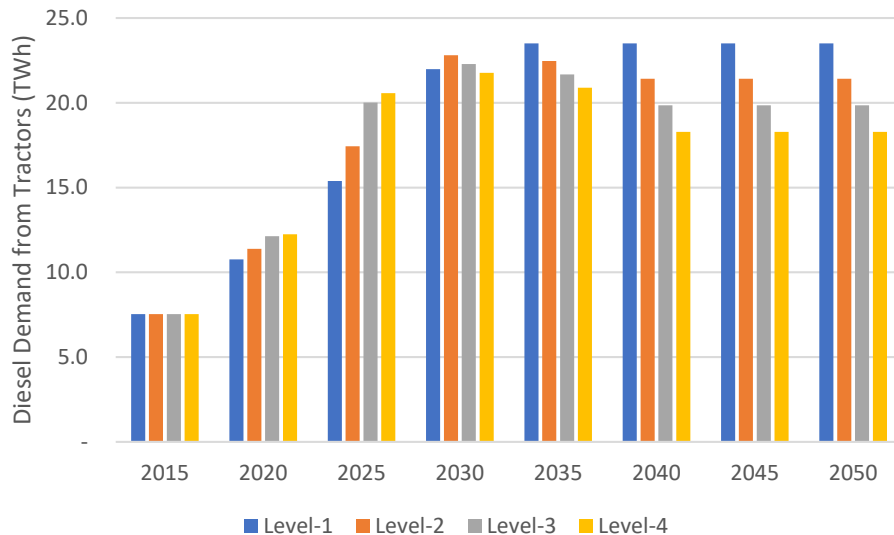
Total number of tractors in the state was about 5.7 lakhs in 2015 and it has increased at a compounded annual growth rate of ~9% between the period 2010-2015. Given the government's focus on improving farm productivity and the fact that 32% of potential market has already been captured till now, this trend is expected to continue. This means that complete farm mechanization will be reached by 2035 in level 1 and 2030 in other levels. The penetration of tractor will reach to its full potential by then. Total annual demand for diesel from tractors is estimated to be about 0.64 million tons (MT) in 2015.

Level 3

Level 3 assumes that specific energy consumption will further improve. This could be because of various measures taken by policy makers, like more stringent standards will be in place to improve the specific energy consumption in tractors. The diesel demand reaches 19.8 TWh by 2040 and remain same thereafter.

Level 4

Additional policy measures for improving specific energy consumption might come in place. This can include policies like new standards to restrict sales of inefficient tractors and deregulation on diesel prices for agriculture sector. The specific energy consumption improves to 3.5 liters per hour till 2040 and then remains same thereafter. The diesel demand reaches 18.3 TWh by 2040 and remains same.



Energy Demand for Pumps

Level 1

In Level 1, electrical pumping efficiency improves by just 7 percent as pump replacements might not pick up due to lack of supporting mechanisms, while diesel pumps don't improve at all.

Level 2

Electrical pumping input improves by 18 percent and diesel pumping by 8 percent. This is because of Agricultural Demand Side Management (Ag-DSM), and various complementary watershed development programs meet with limited success.

Level 3

Pumping input requirement improves by further 29% results, which can be as a result of aggressive replacement of old pumps, slow increase in agricultural tariffs and improvement in reliability of power supply.

Level 4

Level 4 envisages modern practices and vertical farming which can optimize water-use in response to growing demand on agricultural sector and scarcity of water resources. Electrical pumping takes place at optimum loads, reducing losses and resulting in best efficiencies. Diesel pumps achieve optimum efficiencies too, and weighted improvement in pumping consumption is 38 %.

