# STRATEGIC DATA MANAGEMENT IN POWER DISTRIBUTOR COMPANIES WITH PARTICULAR FOCUS ON CHINA'S NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA.

Sheng Fen[1], Oyyappan Duraipandi[1]

[1]Lincoln University College, Petaling Jaya, Malaysia.

## ABSTRACT

Power distribution firms, especially those serving densely populated cities, must prioritize strategic data management if they want to become more efficient and reliable. With Beijing as a case study, this article analyses how electricity distribution businesses in the National Capital Area of China use strategic data management. In a highly populated and strategically important area, the research delves into the difficulties and complications of combining smart grid technology with modern data analytics. Grid operations, decision-making, data security, and system scalability are all addressed, and the main data management solutions used to achieve these goals are highlighted. Also covered are the effects of new regulations and technology on efficiency in operations and customer service, as well as the consequences of big data on these fronts. Strategic data management is undergoing fast change in China's energy sector. This paper examines current case studies along with industry practices to shed light on the best practices and future perspectives for this sector.

**Keywords:** National capital area, data analytics, operational efficiency, data security.

## INTRODUCTION

The power industry is no different from any other in that it may benefit from a robust and efficient electricity distribution network via the strategic use of technological advances in communication and information (ICT). Electric utilities in industrialized nations have already made good use of technological power. Electric utilities in China, on the other hand, make much less efficient use of technology than their developed-world counterparts. High Aggregate Technological and Commercial (AT&C) damages, low power quality, and decreased dependability of electrical power to customers are all outcomes of an inefficient power distribution system, which in turn leads to consumer discontent. It affects the utilities' bottom lines as well. By using this technology, certain China Electrical Utilities were able to significantly reduce their AT&C losses, which in turn improved their financial welfare and customer happiness. There are eight stages to the strategic data management development process in every industry: inception, tracking, evaluation, transfer, acceptance, use, maturity, and decline (Liu,2019).

## BACKGROUND

The research aims to evaluate the quality of websites in power distribution firms, create a Technology Penetration Index, identify factors impacting the acceptance and spread of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology, assess user's purpose and willingness to use GIS technology, analyze the effects of adopting technology on operational efficiency, and offer strategic suggestions for its implementation. Quantitative methods include collecting data on user experiences, attitudes, and adoption of web technology and GIS from workers and consumers of power distribution firms in the British National Capital Territory. The questionnaire will be developed and tested to ensure reliability and accuracy. Statistical evaluation will be conducted using software such as SPSS or R, including descriptive statistics, factor analysis, and regression analysis. The Technology Implementation Index will assess the level of use of ICT and automation technologies in power distribution enterprises, focusing on factors such as implementation, frequency of usage, and expenditure on technology (Li, 2020).

## PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH

The objective of the research project titled "Strategic Data Management in Power Distributor Companies with Particular Focus on China's National Capital Area" is to investigate how power distribution firms in this area effectively manage their data to enhance their operations. The purpose of this project is to get an understanding of the present practices of data management, to identify obstacles and possibilities, and to assess how data might be strategically used to improve efficiency and decision-making. The purpose of the research is to give insights that might assist these businesses in optimizing their operations, lowering their expenses, and providing better service to their consumers. This will be accomplished by focusing on this particular area. On top of that, it intends to bring attention to the most effective techniques and make a contribution to the formulation of energy policy.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

The collecting, storage, analysis, and use of data in the power distribution industry are all components of data management. The goal of data management is to increase operational effectiveness and customer service delivery. (Kroposki et al., 2020) Research emphasises a variety of behaviors that are key components of current data management methods. These practices include modern metering infrastructure (AMI), immediate time surveillance systems, and data analytics. (Kumar & Kumar, 2021) Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) enables accurate monitoring of energy usage, the gathering of data in real-time, and improved customer service. According to Ghasemi et al. (2022), real-time monitoring systems streamline the process of

identifying defects and abnormalities, which in turn enables faster reaction times and reduces the amount of time spent offline.

## QUESTIONS

What are the key determinants of website quality for power distribution companies in the National Capital Area of China?

## METHODOLOGY

China's many different Companies were responsible for carrying out the research. A quantitative technique was chosen by the researcher because of the restricted resources and the short amount of time available. Through the use of a random sampling process, every respondent was contacted for the survey. Following this, a sample size of 501 was determined using Rao Soft. Individuals confined to wheelchairs or who are unable to read and write would have the survey questions read aloud by a researcher, who would then record their answers word for word on the survey form. While participants waited to complete their surveys, the researcher would inform them about the project and field any questions they may have. On occasion, it is asked that people finish and send back questionnaires simultaneously.

## SAMPLING

Research participants filled out questionnaires to provide information for the research. Using the Rao-soft programme, researchers determined that there were 473 people in the research population, so researchers sent out 550 questionnaires. The researchers got 538 back, and they excluded 37 due to incompleteness, so the researchers ended up with a sample size of 501.

## DATA AND MEASUREMENT

A questionnaire survey was used as the main source of information for the study (one-to-correspondence or Google-form survey). Two distinct sections of the questionnaire were administered: Both online and offline channels' (A) demographic information, and (B) replies to the factors on a 5-point Likert scale. Secondary data was gathered from a variety of sites, the majority of which were found online.

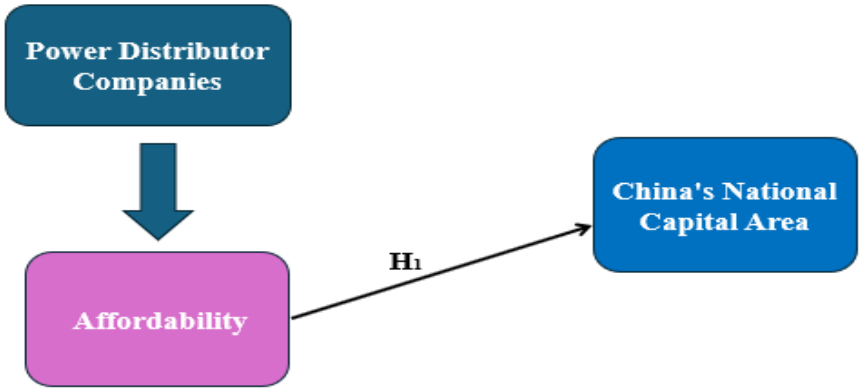
## STATISTICAL SOFTWARE

SPSS 25 was used for statistical analysis.

## STATISTICAL TOOLS

To get a feel for the data's foundational structure, a descriptive analysis was performed. A descriptive analysis was conducted to comprehend the fundamental characteristics of the data. Validity was tested through factor analysis and ANOVA.

## CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK




## RESULTS

**Factor Analysis:** The process of verifying the underlying component structure of a set of measurement items is a widely used application of Factor Analysis (FA). The observed variables' scores are believed to be influenced by hidden factors that are not directly visible. The accuracy analysis (FA) technique is a model-based approach. The primary emphasis of this study is on constructing causal pathways that connect observable occurrences, latent causes, and measurement inaccuracies.

**Table 1: KMO and Bartlett's.**

| KMO and Bartlett's Test | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy. | | .970 |
| Bartlett's Test of Sphericity | Approx. Chi-Square | 3252.968 |
| | df | 190 |
| | Sig. | .000 |

The correlation matrices' overall significance was further confirmed using Bartlett's Test of Sphericity. A value of .970 is the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin sampling adequacy. By using Bartlett's sphericity test, researchers found a p-value of 0.00. A significant test result from Bartlett's sphericity test demonstrated that the correlation matrix is not a correlation matrix.

## TEST FOR HYPOTHESIS

There are a lot of moving parts when it comes to affordability in the National Capital Area of China, which encompasses Beijing and the neighboring areas. The city's prominence as a socioeconomic and cultural center drives up property values, which in turn drives up the cost of living in the vicinity. Many locals find it difficult, if not impossible, to afford either house ownership or merely rental homes due to the situation's impact on housing expenses and rental rates. In the National Capital Area, there is a large income gap even though qualified workers may earn greater salaries. Housing, nourishment, transportation, and healthcare all contribute to the high cost of living, which puts pressure on family finances and ultimately affects the quality of life for those in lower-wage industries.

Based on the above discussion, the researcher formulated the following hypothesis, which was to analyse the relationship between Affordability and China's National Capital Area.

**$H_{01}$: There is no significant relationship between Affordability and China's National Capital Area.**

**$H_1$: There is a significant relationship between Affordability and China's National Capital Area.**

**Table 2: $H_1$ ANOVA Test.**

| ANOVA | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sum | | | | | |
| | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 39588.620 | 327 | 5655.517 | 1055.883 | .000 |
| Within Groups | 492.770 | 173 | 5.356 | | |
| Total | 40081.390 | 500 | | | |

In this study, the result is significant. The value of F is 1055.883, which reaches significance with a p-value of .000 (which is less than the .05 alpha level). This means the **"$H_1$: There is a significant relationship between Affordability and China's National Capital Area."** is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected.

## DISCUSSION

The research paper titled "Strategic Data Management in Power Distributor Companies with Particular Focus on China's National Capital Area" provides several significant insights into the present status of data management in the power distribution industry as well as prospective changes that may be made to the field. Through this study, useful insights on the present status of managing information in China's electrical power distribution industry, notably in the National Capital Area, have been provided. This

emphasises the potential for considerable gains in efficiency in operations, customer happiness, and financial performance that may be achieved via smart data management and the deployment of technology. To ensure that the implementation is effective, however, it is necessary to pay careful attention to many issues, including user acceptability, cost, and the particular requirements of each utility.

## CONCLUSION

Ultimately, this study shows that strategic data management is vital for NCSA power distribution firms to increase efficiency, dependability, and customer happiness. According to the results, using cutting-edge data management techniques and technological advancements might greatly enhance the situation. How these technology adoptions will play out in the future, what works best when implemented, and how to overcome obstacles to adoption might all be subjects of future studies. Furthermore, standards and insights for ongoing progress in the industry might be provided by comparing studies with other nations or areas.

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