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Power management and energy consumption are the two major concerns in the real time embedded systems. Increasing the battery life time is a major challenging issue in the portable sophisticated embedded real time systems. Battery replacement is not possible in all embedded applications. So that energy aware mechanisms are designed in the recent years. New techniques are evolved through the both hardware and software designs. Scheduling is the software implementation we need for evolving energy efficient model. The real time systems are split into the hard, soft and firm cycles based on the timing constraints. Multiprocessor systems are progressed to satisfy the high performance demands in the advanced applications. So many sophisticated algorithms are proposed in the recent years to reduce the energy consumption of the system. The processor consumes the maximum amount of power to execute the code. Dynamic voltage scaling (DVS) reduces the energy consumption of the system by controlling the supply voltage. The overall power dissipation consists of both dynamic and static energy in real time systems. Real time systems have timing constraints in the form of earliest start time and deadline that must be satisfied in order to guarantee system correctness and safety. (1) Earliest Deadline First (EDF) and Rate Monotonic (RM) are the two generally used scheduling for real time systems.