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EMERGING CHALLENGES TOWARDS CLEAN ENERGY

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this paper is to analysis socio-economic and ecological issues affecting sustainability. There are various Ecological issues such pollution, greenhouse effect and diseases caused by various types of pollution. This is also examines the challenges faced by both developed and developing countries. The study also provides necessary suggestion for sustainable environment.

KEYWORDS- *Ecological issues, Pollution, Green House Effect, Diseases, Challenges.*

INTRODUCTION :

"Affluent society" as rapidly becomes "Effluent Society"

Today the environment is getting besieged in the name of Growth and Development. The city has been deprived of its title the Garden City.

According to a new study, the green cover has been reduced to 0.1 trees per person- a ratio that is far lower than other cities in the country. For example Gandhinagar in Gujrat has 4 trees per person. Vegetation cover in Bangalore has declined dramatically from 68% of the total area in 1973 to 23% in 2012. During the same period developed area grow from 7.9% to 58% urbanization has also cost the most of its lakes. Over the last 4 decades the city has lost not less than 74% of its lakes because of massive expansion of industrial growth and population. "Affluent society" as rapidly becomes "Effluent Society". Only 4 of 105 lakes in city are good.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

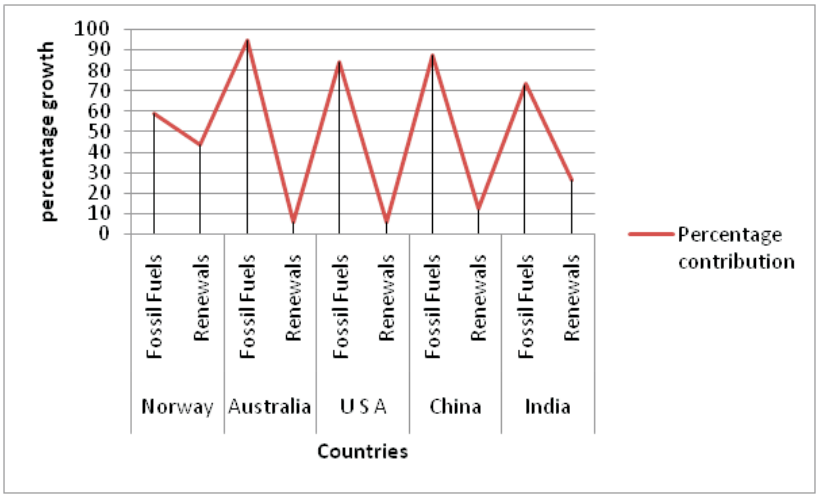
- It examines Ecological issues.
- It studies the Primary Energy Supply in selected Developed and Developing Countries.
- It examines the role of Government policy towards the use of Bio fuel

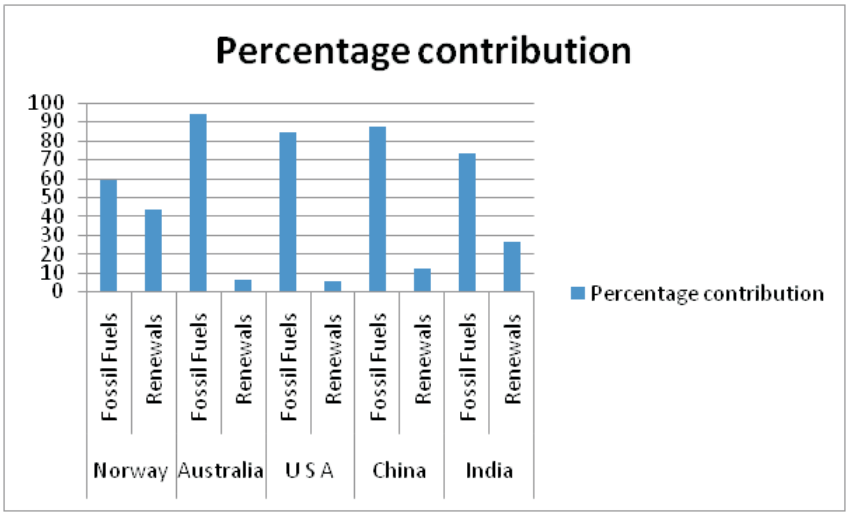
WHO urban air quality database that cover 1600 cities across 91 countries reveals that more than 120 Indian cities including Delhi, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Agra and Varanasi also figure in the list of cities with high pollution levels. The latest WHO estimate that 2 lakh deaths occur every year from lung cancer caused by pollution. Air is laced with carcinogenic substances. The medical cost of treating these diseases is very high. Developing countries especially China and India lead the air pollution and their cities are becoming increasingly unhealthy. Some studies have placed India in the worst category.

Table: 1: Sources of Primary Energy in selected countries

Countries	Primary Energy Supply	Percentage contribution
Norway	Fossil Fuels	58.8
	Renewals	43.3
Australia	Fossil Fuels	94.4
	Renewals	5.6
U S A	Fossil Fuels	84.1
	Renewals	5.4
China	Fossil Fuels	87.4
	Renewals	11.9
India	Fossil Fuels	73
	Renewals	26.1

Source:





The primary Energy Supply Fossil Fuel percentages in Developed Countries are less. The renewals energy sources percentage in Less Developed Countries is comparatively higher compared to Developed Countries.

According to WHO, the use of fuel wood and dung for cooking and heating causes over 4, 00,000 premature deaths, most and some and children in India

A Stanford university Study (2009) said the best options are wind, solar, hydro-electric power, geothermal and tidal all of which are driven by wind, water and sunlight. The study also put forward a plan on

how wind, water and solar technologies could provide 100% of the world's energy eliminating all fossil fuels and nuclear power. Access to clean and reliable energy constitute an important pre-requisite for fundamental determinants of Human Development including health, education, gender equality and environment safety (UNDP 2007).

We only have one plant and we need one planet solution for climate change. That solution cannot come at the expenses of the world's poorest countries and poorer people, many of whom do not have so much as a light in their home.

Every country faces different challenges. The experience of Brazil isin structure. One of the reasons for Brazil's clean energy and low carbon intensity is because, hydro power accounts for 92% of Brazilian generation. The transport sector of Brazil provides a striking example of how clean energy policies can generate national and global benefits.

Brazil'sexperiences with the development of ethanol from sugarcane as a motor fuel reduce the overall emissions by 25.8 million tonnes of coz every year. In the development world bio-fuel development in one of the energy based industries for the past 5 years. In 2007, President Bush of US set a target of increasing the use of Bio-fuels to 35 million gallons in 2017- Five times the current levels. The ambition is to replace around 15% of med oil with domestically produced ethanol. The European Union is also actively promoting bio-fuels. Target includesrising to 10% the share of bio fuels in all road-transport fuel consumption by 2020. Impressive target have been backed with impressive subsidies for the development of bio-fuel sector.

The arable area for producing bio-fuels (from oil seeds and cereals) is expected to rise from an estimated 3 million hectares in 2006 to 17 million hectares in 2020. For European agriculture, the prospective bio-diesel boom offers lucrative new markets. A special premium payable to farmers for the production of energy crops.

Research carried out by the Tata Energy Research Institute estimates that an annualized increase in investment of around US $ 5 billion is needed for the period 2012-17 to support a rapid transition to low carbon energy generation.

In future, we there need to build self sustaining natural citizes which are minimuals invasive. Some of the inhouse temperatures reducing methods are

1. Wall insulation
2. Roof insulation
3. Roof reflector
4. Sub-terraneancolling pipes and
5. Solar heating together brings down the ambient temperature by 7-10 C which can cut down on air conditioners usage.

A decarbonizing economy will save $ 71 trillion by 2050. The sooner we cut back emissions, the less pain we will bequeath to generations of the forseable future.

Vegetation plays an important role as moderations of micro-climate apart from sequestering green houseraises. The cities needs sensible planning and focus on environment education in school curricular. Building standard regulations can generate very large savings in Co2 emissions linked to energy use.

The United framework Convention on Climate Change(UNFCCC) estimates that by 2030 financial flows to developing etc., should be on the order of $ 100 billion annuals to finance mitigation and somewhere between $ 28 billion for adaptation.

FINDINGS

- The Primary Energy Supply Fossil Fuel percentage in Developed Countries are less
- The renewals energy sources percentage in Less Developed Countries are comparatively higher compared to Developed Countries
- Promoting bio-fuel reduces Green House Effect

SUGGESTION

The study provides useful suggestion for sustaining environment. The suggestion is as follows:

- Development of ethanol from sugarcane reduces emission

- Strong and sensible planning by Government promotes sustainable development
- Appropriate Subsides should be extended to Bio-fuel sector by Government
- Promotion of Environmental Education for better implementation

Limitations

- The study is based on the secondary data
- The study covers only selected countries

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