

ENERGY CONSERVATION: NEED OF TIME TO SAVE INDIA

Dr.Lalchand Ramteke

INTRODUCTION

Energy conservation refers to efforts made to reduce energy consumption. Energy conservation can be achieved through increased efficient energy use in conjunction with decrease energy consumption and reduce consumption from conventional energy source. Energy conservation can be results in increased financial capital environmental quality national security personal security human comfort. Individuals and organisations data direct consumer of energy tools to conserve energy to reduce energy costs and promote economic security. Industrial and commercial users can increase energy use efficiency to maximize profit. In passive solar building design windows, walls and floors are made to collect store and distribute solar energy in the form of heat in the winter to reject solar heat in the summer.

This is called passive solar design. The key to designing a passive solar building too best take advantages of the local climate. Elements to be considered include window placement and glazing type thermal insulation, thermal mass and shading. Passive solar design techniques can be applying most easily to new buildings but existing buildings can be adapted. Responsibility for energy conservation is necessary. Government departments although is led for energy and climate change. The department for communities and local government is still responsible for energy standards in buildings in the department of environment. Food and rural affairs retain residual interest in energy insofar as it leads to emission of CO₂, the main greenhouse gas. The department for Transport retains many responsibilities for energy conservation in transports. At an operation, level there are two main non departmental governmental bodies. The Energy savings trust working mainly with industry and innovative energy technologies.

SOURCES OF ENERGY CONSERVATION SOLAR ENERGY

1. Solar power uses the sun's energy and light to provide heat, light and electricity for homes.

2. It is a primary source of all energy forms on the earth it is one such energy which helps in maintaining the ecological balance through the process of photosynthesis and greenhouse effect.
3. We have been using sun to dry clothes and boil food for generations but now we make full use of solar energy such as photovoltaic systems, solar hot water, and solar power plants etc.

WIND ENERGY

1. Wind energy is often used to generate the mechanical power or the electricity.
2. In India, wind energy was great importance because of large release coastal and desert areas.
3. The benefit of wind energy is that which fully pollution free and hacker friendly too.
4. It costs low and generation of power is continuous it is the most effective way to conserve energy and prevent the environment.

GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

1. Geothermal Energy is used in the form of thermal, electrical e, nuclear e, mechanical, chemical, light energy etc.
2. It uses heat energy from beneath the surface of the earth It was why she used to produce electricity in Italy.
3. Geothermal energy has a major environment benefit as a prevent air pollution which is particularly important in Inland nation such as Indian Ocean and Pacific regions.
4. Energy generation from geothermal sources is only possible in few places under unique geographic conditions.

WAVE ENERGY

1. Ocean nails contain large amount of energy which can be extracted through Ocean

winds, Ocean currents, Ocean geothermal etc.

2. If the battery is built across the river electricity, can be obtained by the flow of water through turbines has a tide rise and falls.

HYDRO ELECTRIC ENERGY

1. Other renewable source of energy is hydroelectric energy which is produced from fast flowing water. The process is pollution free. The movement of water spins the turbines which in turn generate electricity.

BIOMASS ENERGY

1. Biomass is a plant and animal waste which is used as an energy. Biomass energy like manure from livestock, plant waste etc can be used to generate electricity, fuel, light and heat. We get biomass energy directly from plants and indirectly from the animal waste.

- a. While nuclear power remains a great subject the fact is it remains one of the major renewable sources of energy available to the world.
- b. The waste releases from this energy production creates major problem to the environment. We should conserve this type of energy production fossils provide the power for most of the world primary using coal and oil to get to the fossil fuel and convert it to use. There has to be a heavy destruction and pollution of the environment.
- c. The fossil fuels reserves are also limited, expecting to last only another 100 years given a basic rate of consumption.
- d. So it is good for environment to produce energy organs of the following pairs by using ever methods for production of energy.

ADVANTAGES OF VCONSERVATION OF ENERGY

1. Decrease in air pollution
 - a. Burning of fossil fuels to produce energy released in various gases and fine particles into the air.
 - b. Uncontrolled release of various gases, these elements into the air can reduce air quality leading to air pollution and health problems.
 - c. Reducing the usage of these fuels and conserving can result in better air quality and less pollution.
2. Better health and safety: Cleaning of appliances used at home frequently can be energy efficient. This brings good indoor air quality and decreases health related issues.
3. Money is saved: Use of energy conservation appliances for heating and lightening conserve

energy and decreases the electricity bills helping you save money.

4. Longer life span to appliances: Using energy conservation products and electronic items have a longer life span than other appliances. Thus, it can reduce the overall cost and maintenance costs.

5. Reduces groundwater and surface water pollution
 - a. Extraction of fossil fuels and pollution contaminates the water and becomes unsuitable for consumption.
 - b. Conservation of energy reduces pollution and use of fossil fuels resulting in reduced pollution of ground and surface water.

6. Reduces wildlife and land disruption: extraction of fossil fuels and production of usable energy leads to a significant dissipation to land, wildlife and natural environment. Hence, reduction is uses of fossil energy and can help conserve wildlife and nature.

IMPORTANCE OF ENERGY CONSERVATION

1. The Earth provides energy to satisfy every man's need but not every man's greed.
2. Energy resources are limited India has approximately 1% of world's energy resources but it has 16% of world population.
3. Most of the energy source we use cannot be reused and renewed, non-renewable energy sources constitute 80% of the fuel use.
4. We save the country when we save energy. About 75% of our crude oil needs almost get from imports which would cost about Rupees 1 lakh crore per year.
5. We save our money when we save energy- Imagine you are saving of LPG cylinder comes for an extra week or 3 is a cutting your electricity bill.
6. Energy saved is energy generated when we save one unit of energy; it is equivalent to 2 units of energy produced.
7. Save energy to reduce pollution energy production and use account to large proportion of air pollution in more than 83% of greenhouse gas emissions.
8. It helps the replacement of non-renewable resources with renewable energy energy conservation is often the most inexpensive solution of energy shortages and it is more environmentally kind alternative to increase energy production.
9. Since we have limited quantity of non-renewable energy resources available on

Earth, it is very important to preserve energy from our current supply or to utilise.

REFERENCES

1. Dahrendorf Ralph, 1959, *Class and Class Conflict in Industrial Society*.
2. Dr. Chapalgaoka, *Society and culture*, Swarajya Prakashan Pune
3. G. R. Madan, *Indian Social Problems*, Allied Publisher New Delhi-2006
4. Madan T.N. (ed.) 1992, (enlarged edition), *Religion in India*, New Delhi, Oxford Press.
5. Ram Ahuja, *Rural Problems In India*, Rawat Publication Jaipur 1992
6. Mc Cormack, C and M. Strathern (ed.) 1980, *Nature, Culture and Gender*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.