
Energy Crisis And Conservation And Remedial Measures In Vibrant India

Man and Nature were the zenith in our God's art of creation. In the early period of Man's existence, he lived a very simple life in close relation with Nature. However, as civilization developed, Man's needs grew manifold. He rapidly and recklessly exhausted the earth's natural resources, upsetting the earth's ecological balance, which has led to consequences of catastrophic dimensions. At the rate man is diminishing the earth's natural resources without any consideration of replenishment, he may be in the process of puncturing his own lungs.

If protection of energy resources are neglected, the existence of human life will come in danger in a few years. It will be a dirty and barren wasteland, with the sun blazing over the vast expanse of desert. Starving, with not a drop to satiate his thirst in the endless derelict desert, he would slowly languish towards a slow and painful death.

Every day, the sun emits a huge amount of energy—called solar energy. It emits more energy in one day than all the nations on this planet uses in a year. Solar energy is truly unlimited energy. Our globe obtains 160,000TW solar energy, while the current global energy requirement is almost 16TW. The study of this research paper is based on primary and secondary data. Secondary data is collected from the various sources like internet, books, Journals, and articles. Primary data is collected from respondents from Vasai Taluka, Maharashtra by way of questionnaire and interviews. Energy preservation are efforts made to minimize the use of energy by consuming less of an energy service. This can be achieved either by using energy in a best possible manner or by reducing its use. Energy preservation is the reduction of unnecessary or unwanted energy use.

Regardless of the vital role energy efficiency is predicted to play in cost-effectively cutting energy demand, only a minor portion of its economic potential is exploited in the Asia. Many Governments have provided a range of aids such as cash grants, cheap credit, tax relief etc. to motivate energy-efficiency initiatives across numerous sectors.

At the end of 2006, the European Union (EU) pledged to cut its yearly use of energy by 20% by 2020. The 'European Union Energy Efficiency Action Plan' is in process. Since the 1973 oil crisis, energy conservation has been an issue in Japan. The Energy Preservation Center promotes energy protection in every field.

Presently The United States is the major consumer of energy. The U.S. Department of Energy has classified national energy use in four parts: transportation, residential, commercial, and industrial. National energy strategy has a substantial effect on energy usage across all four areas. World Energy Conservation Day is celebrated on 14th December to create awareness about the importance of energy use in our daily life. It brings to the knowledge of the world the issues with respect to energy which are going to face in future by mankind. At current reserve to production ratio, oil is expected to last around 45 years, gas around 65 years, coal around 200 years. It determines the requirement of urgent action at global level for funding research to find out substitute energy sources which are affordable and available.

About 70% of India's energy is generated capacity is from fossil fuels. India is largely dependent on fossil fuel imports to meet its energy demands. By 2030 India's dependence on energy imports is expected to exceed 53% of the country's total energy consumption. In 1977 Petroleum Conservation Research Association was established by Indian government.

Research methodology and Suggestions:

Observations of the researchers are based on the inputs from participants, respondents from Vasai Taluka of Palghar District from Maharashtra. The researcher has conducted a large number of interviews with participants and respondents. There was in depth interaction with respondents which has helped the researcher to draw few important and meaningful conclusions regarding energy conservation.

- Using sunlight wherever possible: By reducing the use of electricity during the day and using daylight as much as possible will decline the burden on the local power grid. Many activities at home, like watching TV, do not require bright light.
- Using cloth bags: In some developed countries people carry a cloth bag whenever they go to the department store. Use of cloth bags to carry things, ultimately helps avoid waste of energy.
- Learn to say No to polythene: People often go to kirana stores or stationery shops to buy small stuff like pens, bread, eggs, detergents etc. and the shopkeeper hands the purchase in a polythene packet which should be avoided.
- Walking whenever possible: Walking helps to save petrol and is also a good physical exercise. People should walk or ride a bicycle instead of driving a car or bike.
- Re-use of paper at work: Many times paper is used for rough work, calculations, writing something or for other internal use. But fresh paper is not needed every time. Re-use of paper helps to save paper.
- Using solar heater at home: India being a tropical country, get lots of sun at almost all times during the year. Use of solar heater is one of the good option.

Controlling wastage:

In India about 23 per cent of electrical energy is lost during transmission and distribution. This can be condensed by implementing suitable actions. While buying new appliances energy-efficient ENERGYSTAR labeled models should be purchased. Many countries levy carbon taxes to encourage energy users to decrease their consumption. CFL bulbs cost more but last 12 times longer than regular incandescent bulbs. CFL bulbs helps to save energy. Solar panels can be used for many years as several companies give warranties starting from 20 to 25 years. Doing Carpooling, Switch Off Appliances when Not in Use, Installing Energy Efficient Windows, Zero Energy Balance etc. helps in controlling wastage of energy.

Energy Audit:

Energy auditing is a systematic approach to monitor industrial energy use and to search the causes of wastage. It contains the programs that search for conservation opportunities before developing any energy saving program. The audit program help to identify and reduce energy wastage. Home energy audit is nothing but a process that helps to identify areas in residential areas where it is losing energy and what steps can be taken to overcome them. People should

be motivated to do Energy Audit and for all the industries, energy audit should be made compulsory.

Conclusion:

Preservation of energy is a global issue and a solution to this grave problem can only be found if all the countries of the world come together, put together their technical expertise and then try to work out an effective solution.

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