ENERGY CONSERVATION
AGENDA

➢ WHAT IS ENERGY?
➢ TYPES OF ENERGY
➢ WHY TO CONSERVE?
➢ WHAT CAN WE DO?
➢ ENERGY CONSERVATION IN INDIA
RENEWABLE ENERGY:

Renewable energy can be generated continuously practically without decay of source

Solar energy, Wind energy, Geothermal energy, Hydro energy
Non-renewable energy is energy that comes from the ground and is not replaced in a relatively short amount of time.

*e.g.* energy generated from combustion of fossil fuels, coal, gas etc.
Energy lights our cities, powers our vehicles, and runs machinery in factories. It warms and cools our homes, cooks our food, plays our music, and gives us pictures on television.

Energy is defined as the ability or the capacity to do work.
WHY TO CONSERVE IT?

- We have limited resources available on earth.
- Our demands are continuously increasing day by day.
- It is possible that someday most of the non-renewable resources will be exhausted and we will have to switch over to alternate energy.
We save our money when we save energy.

We reduce pollution when we save energy.

We save our energy when we save energy.
WHAT WE CAN DO?

- **RECYCLE** - compositing waste materials into new products to prevent waste of potentially useful materials.
- Turn off all electronic devices that are not in use. Not only turn them off but try to remember to unplug them. You will be surprised how much you will save with this simple step!
- Replace old light bulbs with energy saving fluorescent bulbs. They may cost more, but will save you much more in the long run.
At Home

• We should not keep lights unnecessarily switched on.
• Reduce the energy your appliances consume by analyzing star ratings.
• Improve your water heating efficiency to reduce energy costs.

At Public Places

• Switch of the fans and lights in the places like bus terminal and railway stations when not necessary.
• Switch off the street lights.
• Big Hoardings, lightened up for the whole evening and nights are other wastage of power which can be and should be avoided.
• Let’s Take an simple example:
  • let us assume electricity is available for Rs.4.00 per unit, a 100 watt bulb is used for 8 hrs a day then:
  • If we replace a 100 watt bulb with 22 watt CFL,
  • The annual saving would be...
  • Power saved: 100W– W = 78W
ENERGY CONSERVATION IN INDIA

- About 70% of India's energy generation capacity is from fossil fuels, with coal accounting for 40% of India's total energy consumption followed by crude oil and natural gas at 24% and 6% respectively. 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 2009-10, the country imported 159.26 million tonnes of crude oil which amount to 80% of its domestic crude oil consumption and 31% of the country's total imports are oil imports. The growth of electricity generation in India has been hindered by domestic coal shortages and as a consequence, India's coal imports for electricity generation increased by 18% in 2010.
THANK YOU!

Save Energy
Save The Future

A Million Ways
to Go Green!