

Green energy

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



Green Energy
Green energy and examples
The energy produced from the sources of energy that are environmentally friendlier relative to the fossil fuel is defined as green energy. All renewable sources of energy are therefore included in green energy and according to the definition nuclear energy can also be included under green energy. But because of the harmful environmental effects of the nuclear wastes, environmentalists oppose the inclusion of nuclear energy under green energy. The aim of coining the term green energy was to separate the less polluting fossil fuel from the more polluting ones. The importance of green energy is piling as the climate change is posing a global threat and the world needs to find out cleaner options for producing energy. The green energy is a more expensive energy options the fossil fuels. Therefore it cannot compete with the fossil fuels. The developing countries are still sticking to the traditional sources of producing energy which is harmful for the generations to come. The examples of green energy are biomass, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal and wind.

Carbon footprint and examples

The total green house emitted by some individual, product or organizations is termed as carbon footprint. It is difficult to calculate the total amount of carbon footprint due to unavailability of data. Carbon accounting is used to assess the GHG emissions of a nation or organization. Population, carbon intensity in the economy and economic output are the main factors behind carbon footprint. In order to decrease the level of carbon footprints, these agents are the target of individuals. If the size of the carbon footprints is known, strategies can be taken with the aim to reduce it with the help of technological developments, consumption strategies, better management of

processes and products. The mitigation of carbon footprints is termed as carbon offsetting. The examples of carbon footprints are electricity, travel, recycling, water and food.

Political points of view

The International Energy Agency anticipated 20% to 25% of the total energy production to be contributed by renewable energy in the recent future. The political and economic scenarios have prevented some major approaches in the sector of renewable energy but the recent trend suggests a change in interests. The top authorities operating in finance or technology sector are committed to use renewable sources of energy. An ethical point of view is also associated with their views.

Ideological points of view

Research is on progress around the globe with the view to explore new dimensions in solving environmental hazards. Environmentalists opine that use of renewable sources of energy can be one of the potent solutions to this problem. The change in the climatic condition is the topic of the time. The increase in global warming is concerning the researchers around the globe and use of renewable sources of energy can contribute to keep the level of global warming in check. It is believed that bio-energy systems would come out as the important contributors to future sustainable development in industrialized and developing countries ((National Energy Education Development Project, 2009).

Works cited

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