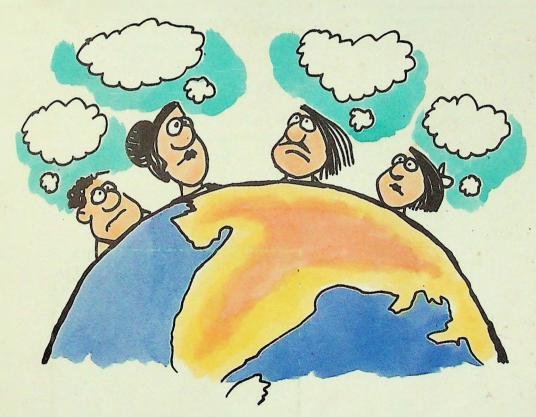
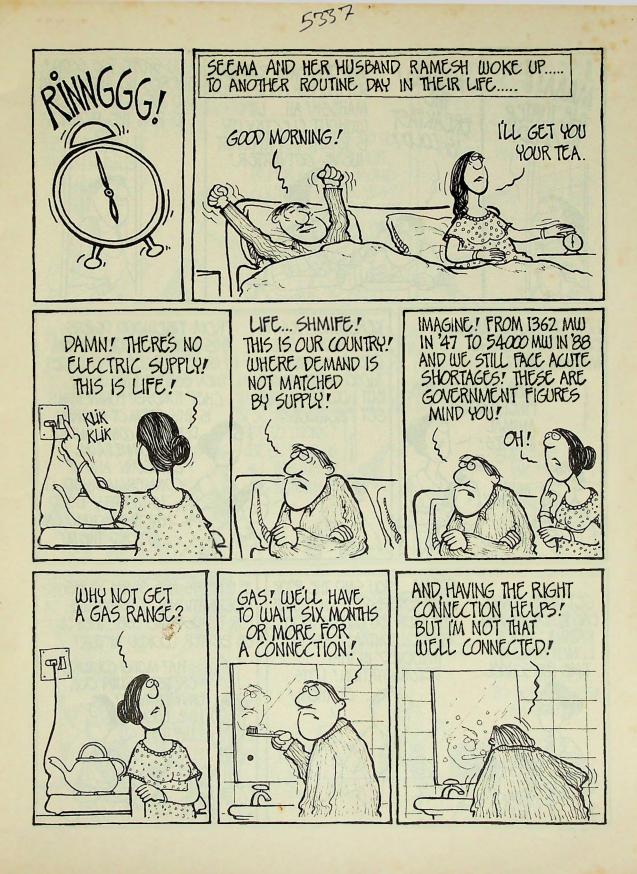
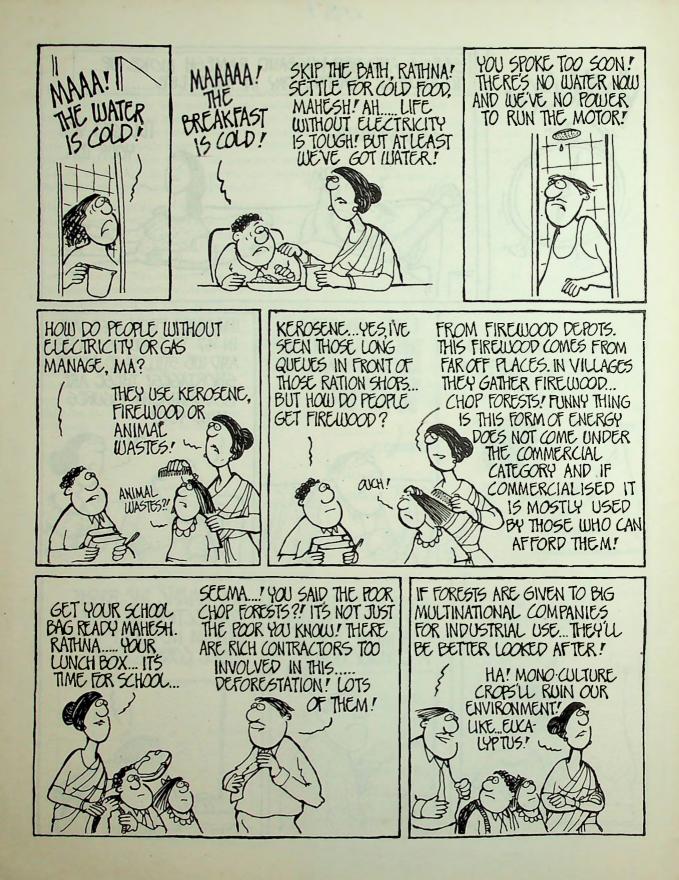


ENERGY AND DEVELOPMENT • SEEMA'S DILEMMA*

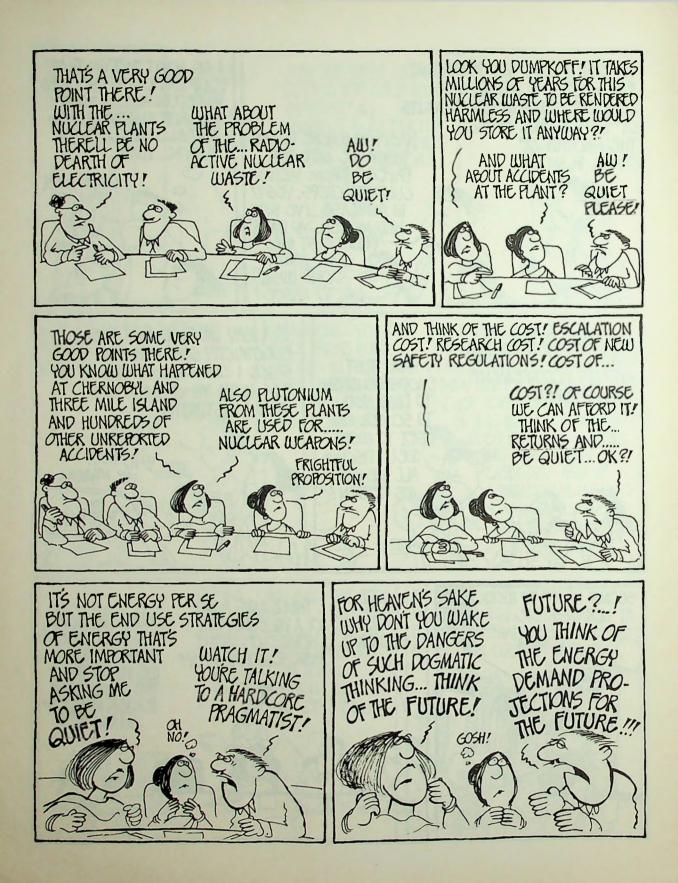


PAUL KURIAN & PONNAPPA

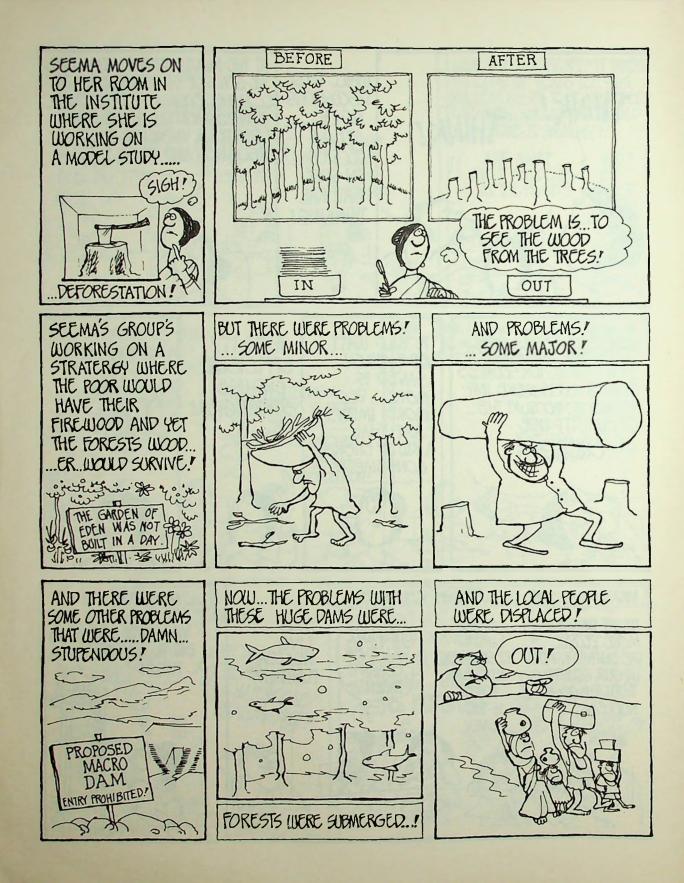


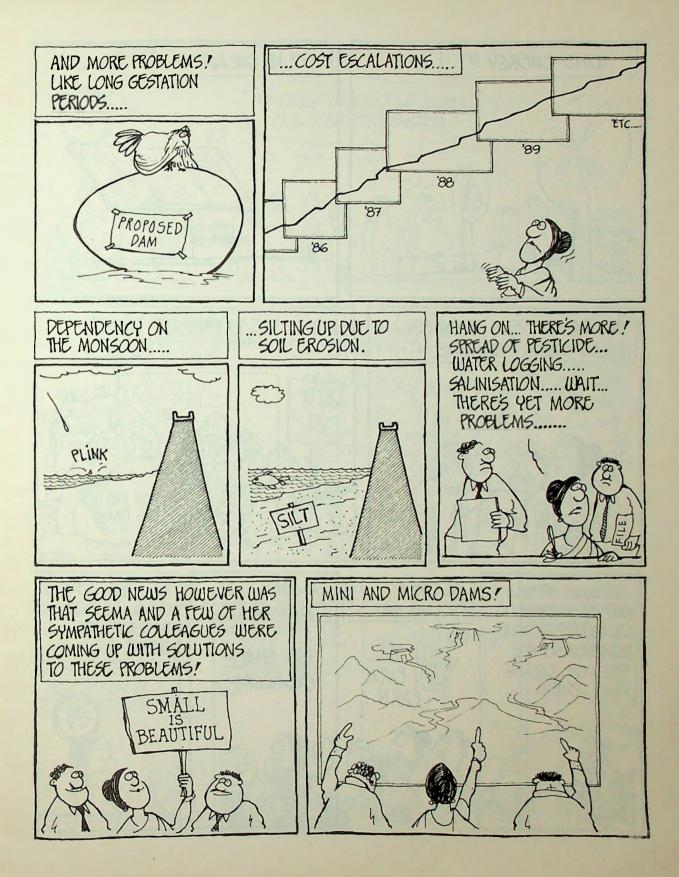


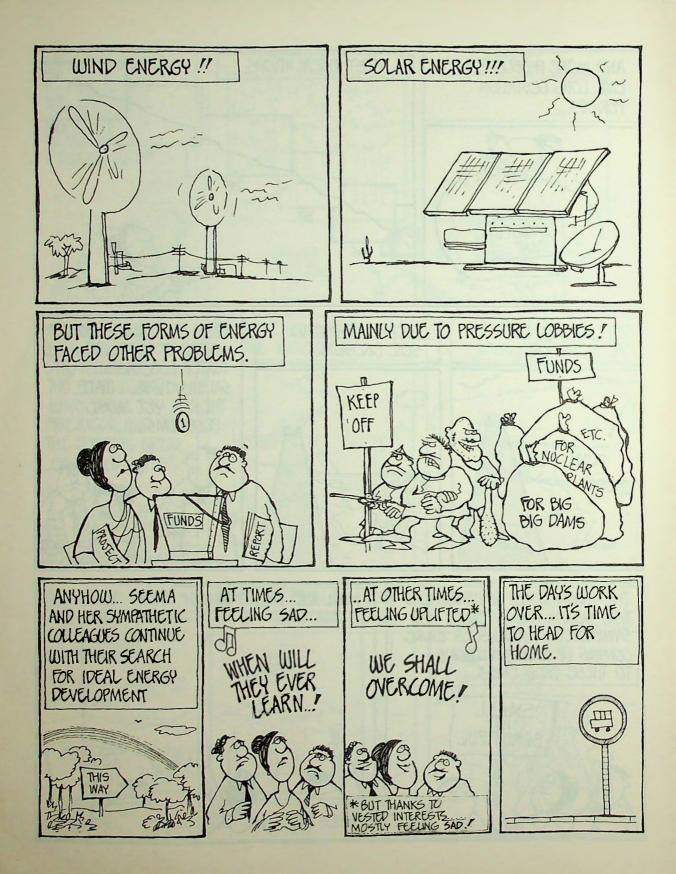


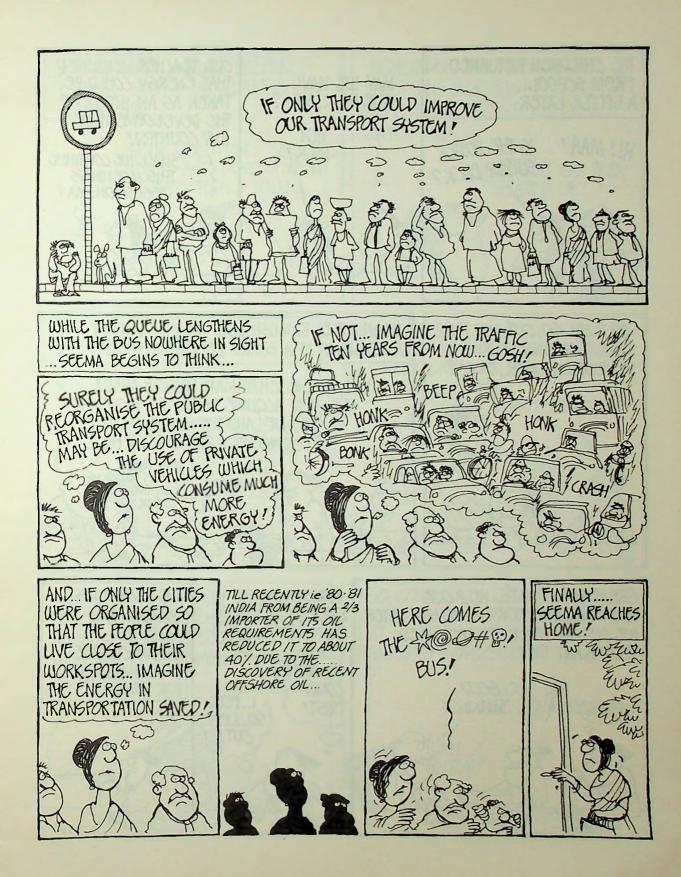


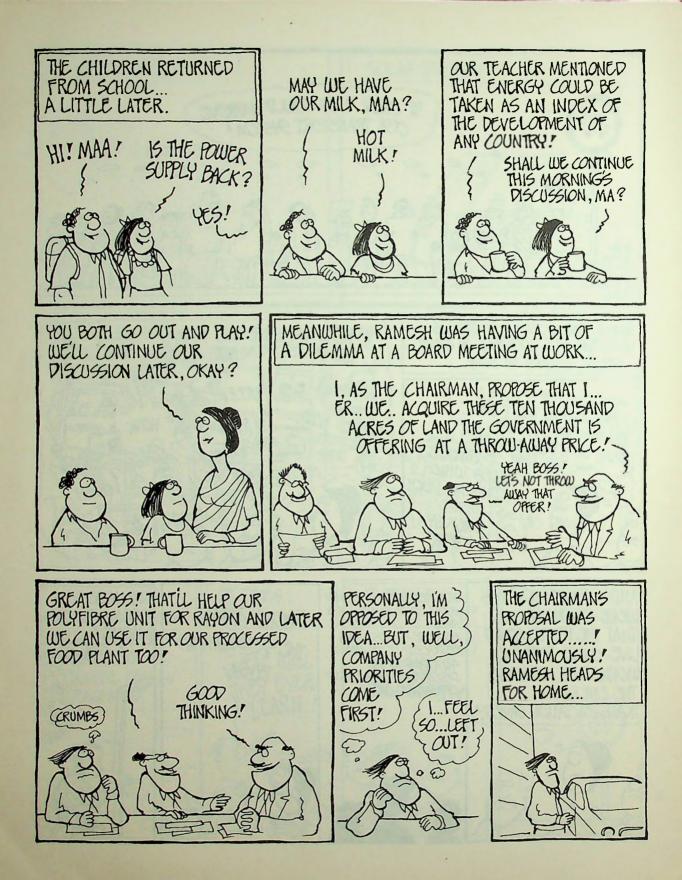


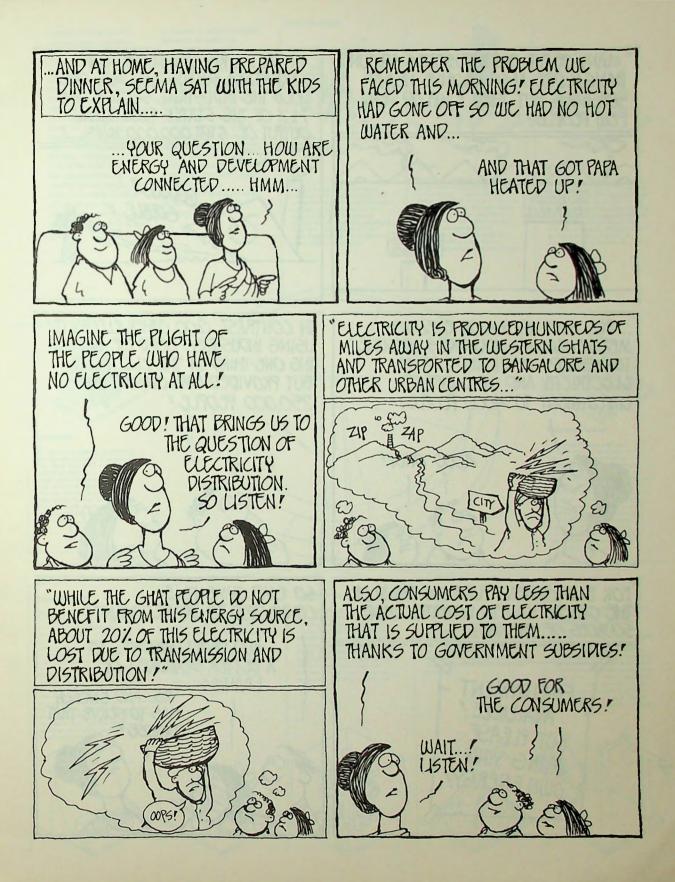














Earlier the sun was the main source of energy available to humankind. Then the first energy that was used by humankind was wood. Wind energy to drive sails was used about 5000 years ago, windmills 2000 years later and water wheels 2000 years after that. The use of coal started about 300 years ago and oil and gas only in the last 100 years, it was only in the 20th century that geothermal and nuclear power arose. The environmentally harmful effects of the nonrenewable energy sources (and the fact that its supply is limited) is today focusing attention on safe and renewable energy sources. But at the moment very little funding is going into the development of safe energy sources mainly because there is still fossil fuels available for the industrialised countries at economical costs. In fact the International Energy Agency concludes that current economic and technical constraints would most likely postpone major breakthroughs in renewable energy sources till sometime in the next century

Non-renewables

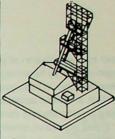
a(1) Oil is the world's most important

a(1) Oil is the work a most important energy source. But its supply is restricted and it may eventually tun out. And its present consumption is not declining but increasing. Oil consumption rose 3.1 percent.

globally and oil production averaged 8.8 metric tons per day in 1988.

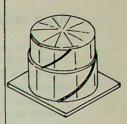
World energy supplies

More important it is a major source of environmental pollution



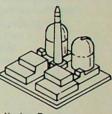
Coal

a(3) Coal is the most abundant of free 1 tunis. It supplies some 30% of global energy. Three countries, Chine the USSR and the US control 57% of the world's reserves its use in increasing - it increased by 3 7%, between 1987 and 1988. It is also a major environmental hazard Emissions of sulphurdicaside and carbondoxide will intensity the problem of act fain and genehouse problem.



Natural Gas

e(3) Natural gas is one of the tasteet growing energy source. Natural gas provides about 20% of global energy and it roase by 47% or 1988. But its extraction and actual use is beast by a number of technical problems and hence is likely to be restricted to only a live countries. While it is also considered to be as serious as the other lossit. Tuels



Nuclear Power

c(1) Nuclear power was once considered to be an answer to all the a oxid a energy problems. It supplies over 2% of total energy demand. At the moment there are over 282 plants operating in different operations are under construction, the future of this source of energy does not appear to be too bright Escalaring costs, public opposition (expocially after the Chernobyl readox accident), problems of radioactive wate disposal do not make this an ecologically safe source of energy.

Hydropower

Biomass

b(1) Biomass constitutes all plant or animal waste which can be used as fuel. More than half the wor' is population depend on this as their major source of energy. More than

that, this is the source for the majority of the poor in the developing countries who constitute more than 80%. While it is also

polluting it is the only option that the poor have.

Renewables

b(2) Hydroelectricity provides almost 7% of clobal energy and generates more tech 25% of the world's electricity. While it is substantially used, it is still an underexplored source. The problem with thread ams is the scale in which they are contructed. By dams tend to submerge huge areas, displace people, submerge forests and create a host of other problems. Preference, if yen to small dams which directly anya tocal communities would be ecologically sail. China has built 90,000 email: scale hydrounits which produce 5,000 MW of electricity - the equivalent of aix nuclear power stations. Most of the gams are the



Solar

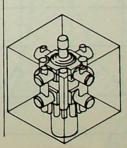
b(3) Solar energy promises to be one of the ecologically safest and unimide source of energy. The problem with this is that it is sparce energy and needs appropriate collectors to concentrate the energy. Substantial progress has been made in the development of photo-oblac cells which could collect this energy. But further research needs to be done in order to make it encomparable viable.

1980

2000

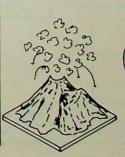
Ocean Power

b(4) The different forms of ocean power are avained power, current power and ocean thermal energy conversion - a process which exploses the temperature difference between the surface and the ocean depth. The energy potential for this is unlimited in many ways. But at the moment only a small proportion of this safe energy source is tapped because of very little funding that goes into at



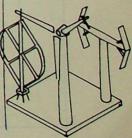
Geothermal

b(5) The temperature of the earth's increases by 1°C for every 30m depth. This is especially so in geologically active areas. This temperature of dirence could be asported either directly to heat water or to produce electricity. At the moment there are more than 130 geothermal power plants producing electricity.



Wind

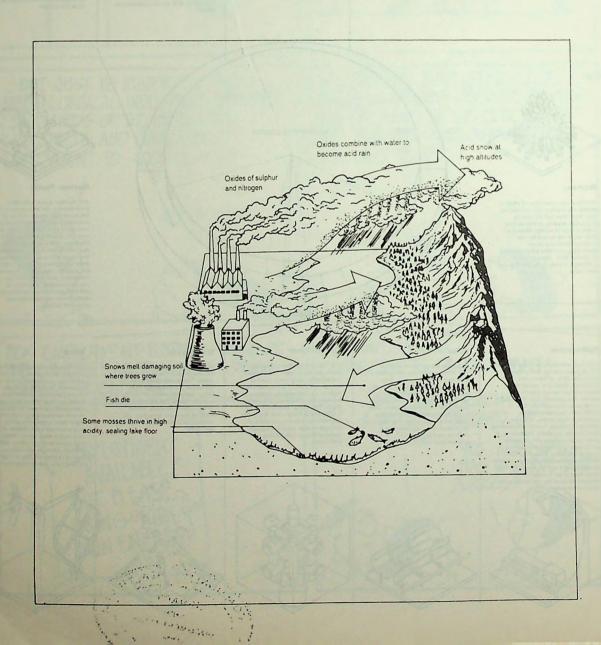
b(6) Uneven heating of the earths surface cause winds. This has timemodus potential for some countries. In fact India is one country which is considered to have great potential. But proc to the introduction of these windmits a proper windmapping is necessary Very often in India this is not done and windmits are installed resulting in a treemotous waste. Windmits can serve both purposes - either directly generate electricity or do mechanical vork. This is also an exclosular vale source of energy.



Acid rain

Acid rain is caused by the emission of sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides by factories into the atmosphere. These dissolve in the rain and return to the earth as sulphuric and nitric acids. It affects lakes by destroying aquatic life and as well as destroys forests. It can also have other serious effects on the ecosystem. The acidified water leaches important plant nutrients out of the ground and activates heavy metals such as cadmium and mercury which would contaminate water supplies. While acid rain is not of immediate importance to some developing countries the greater threat comes in form of general atmospheric pollution. One source of this is the heavily leaded petrol that is used in these countries. Winds often carry these rains to places distant from their origin. While acid rain is only one form of the general atmospheric pollution, it reflects the ecological consequences of a specific form of industrialisation that is being followed by the industrialised countries and is now being immitated by the developing countries.

Source: The Gaia Atlas of Planet Management.



More efficient Stoves

More than 80% of the people in the developing countries use firewood for cooking. Most of then use the open "three-stone" fire that is both dirty and dangerous. The amount of smoke that the women inhales leads to all kinds of health hazards. Stoves which are more efficiently designed could increase the efficiency and as well as reduce the health hazard. In Karnataka there is an efficient wood burning stove which has been developed which is popularly known as the 'Astra Ole'. The rural development department has already built 2,00,000 'Astra Oles'. While the practical efficiency of these stoves have been called into question with only 60% of these stoves being effectively used this modest rate of success has resulted in a net saving of 50,000 tonnes of firewood a year. Also there are intangible benefits such as a cleaner environment, improvement in the health of rural women, saving in cooking time, etc. To meet urban requirements a portable metalic wood burning stove having an efficiency of 40% known as 'Swasthee' has been developed.



The limits to oil

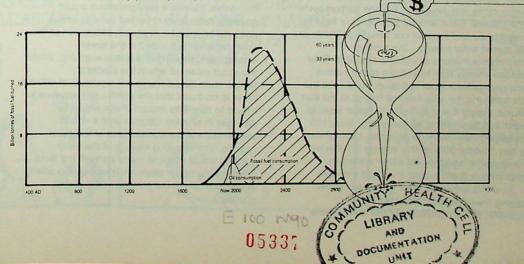
It is estimated that the world's resources of oil is about 300 billion tonnes. About 70 billion tonnes have already been extracted and the current reserves is considered to be some 90 billion tonnes. The remaining 140 billion tonnes are reserves which are yet to be discovered if they exist in the first place. But if we continue consuming oil at the present rates (which keeps increasing) the present known reserves would be depleted in about 30 years or even less. The time span may be increased further if undiscovered sources are considered. New techniques may be developed for oil extraction but this would only push up the price of oil.

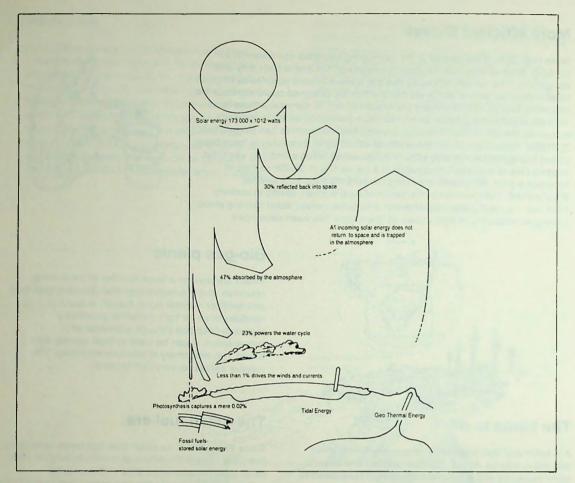
Bio-gas plants

These are used in a large number of developing countries and is a technology that provides both fuel and fertilizer. Animal dung, human excreta or crop residues in an air tight container provides a methane-crich gas through a process of fermentation. It can be used to heat stoves, light lamps, run machinery or produce electricity. The residue serves as very rich fertiliser.

The fossil fuel era.

Since World War II as much coal has been consumed than that used in the whole of human history. In 1982 fossil fuels accounted for 90% of the world's commercial energy. By the end of the 21st century only coal would still be abundant. But the use of coal is an important cause for the Green House effect. At present humans are burning these fossil fuels which currently add 5.7 (plus or minus 0.5) gigatonnes of carbon to the atmosphere

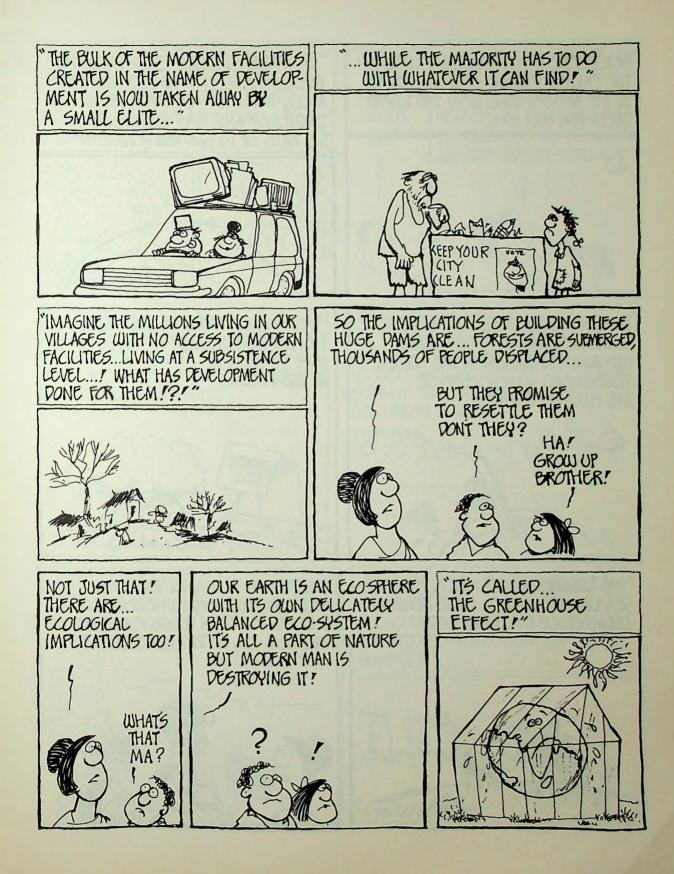




The global powerhouse and the Greenhouse effect

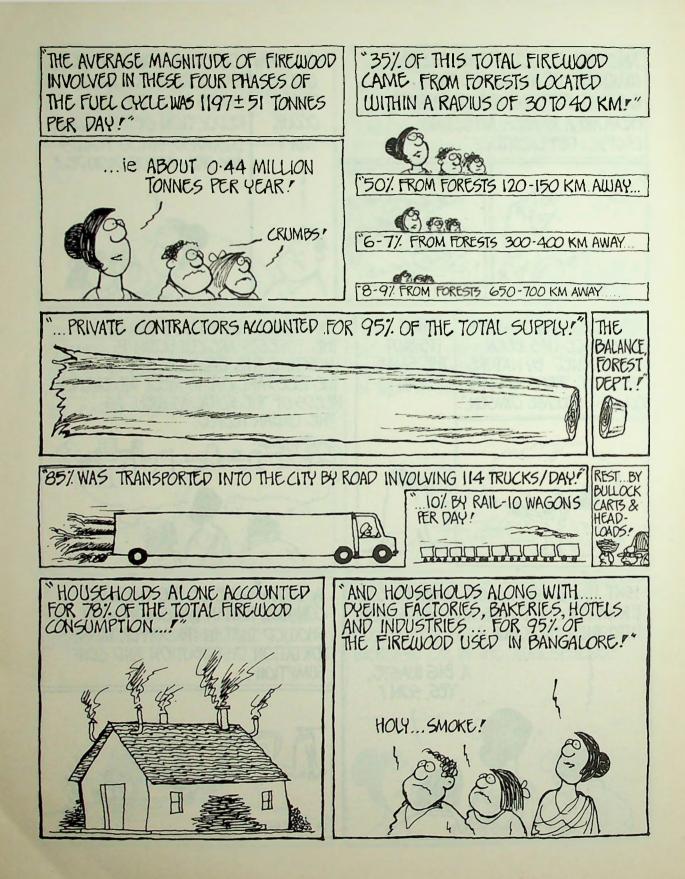
Energy from the sun is really the source of all life on Earth. "Without it the oceans would freeze and the temperature of the planet would drop to absolute zero. Solar energy drives the great geophysical and geochemical cycles that sustain life, among them the water cycle, the oxygen cycle, the carbon cycle and the climate. Solar energy provides our food by photosynthesis and most of our fuel. Fossil fuels are simply stored solar energy - the product of photosynthesis millions of years in the past. Over 99% of the energy flow in and out of the earth's surface results from solar radiation. Heat from the earth's core and the gravitational forces of the sun and moon supply the rest. Solar radiation striking the earth is equivalent to all the energy from 173 million large power stations going full blast all day. every day." Some 30% of this energy is reflected back into space and the rest either warms the air, sea and land or fuels evaporation and the water cycle. Now this would be ideally what would be happening if we had not tampered with the atmosphere. But the pollution of the atmosphere

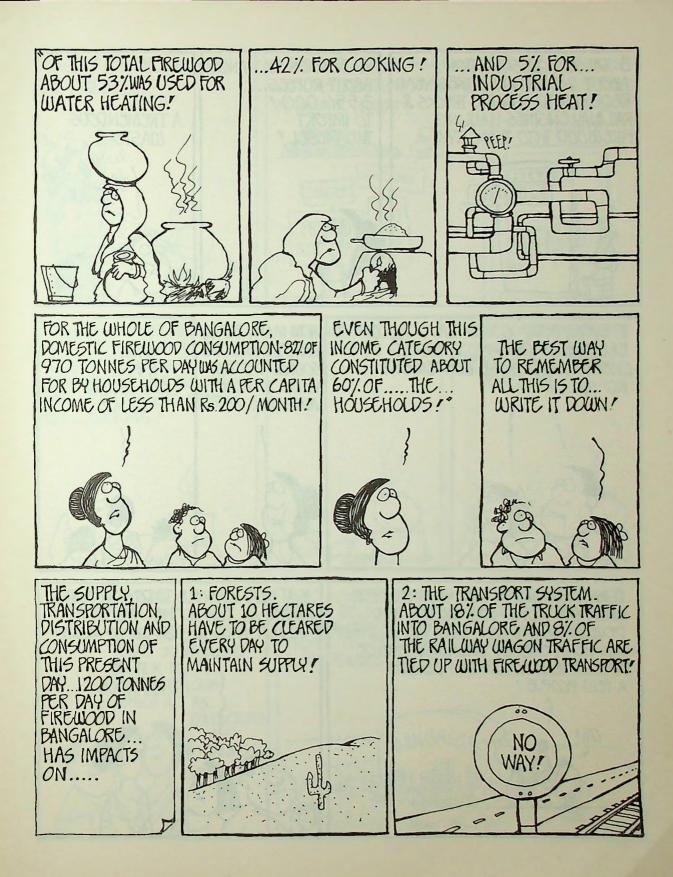
through fossil fuel burning and deforestation we have increased the presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Through our various industrial processes we have increased Chlorofluorocarbons and other related gases. Certain agricultural practices have increased the Methane and Biomass burning, fertilizer use and fossil fuel combustion has increased the Nitrous Oxide in the atmosphere. The net result of all this is that the entire sunlight which would normally have been reflected out into space does not take place. A certain proportion of the solar radiation is trapped in the lower atmosphere resulting in a global warming. While the exact extent to which the planet's temperature would rise is still a subject of debate there is no doubt that the earth's temperature is bound to rise. The impact of this would be changes in climatic patterns with a rise in temperature at the equator and at the polar regions. The resulting melting of the polar icecaps would result in many parts of the land area sinking below sealevel. It would also affect agriculture due to the change in the global climate.

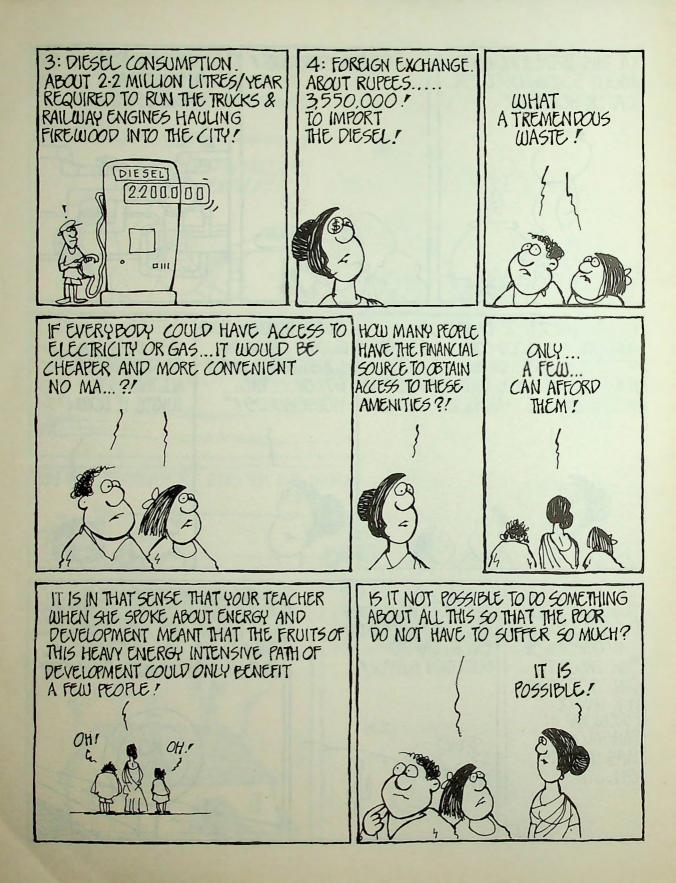




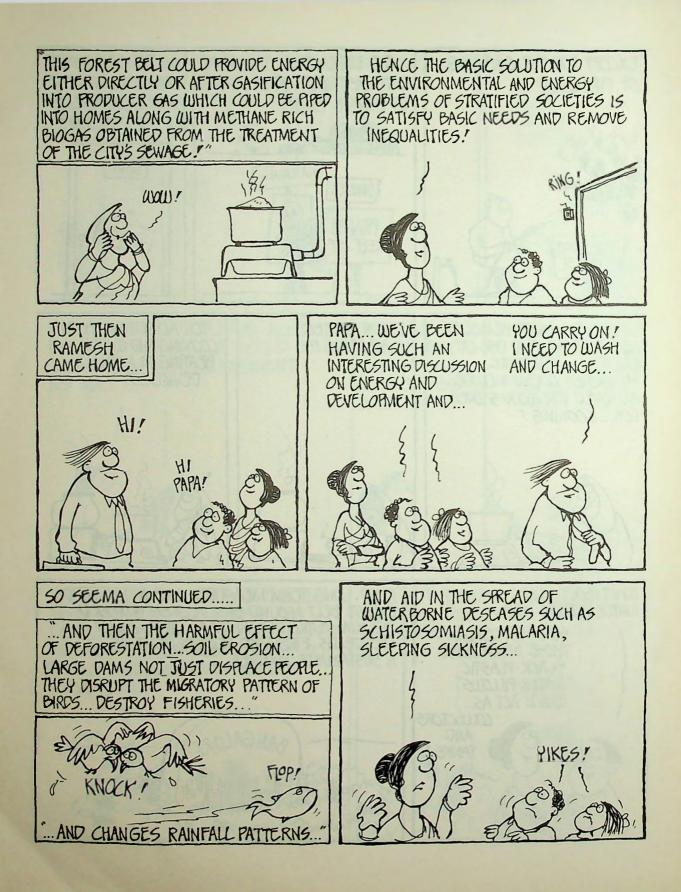








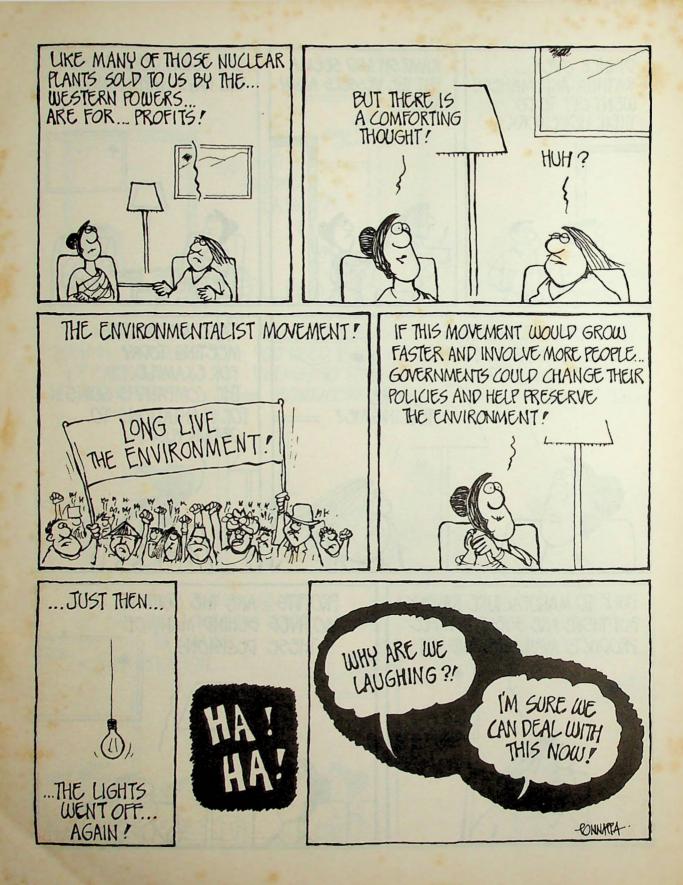


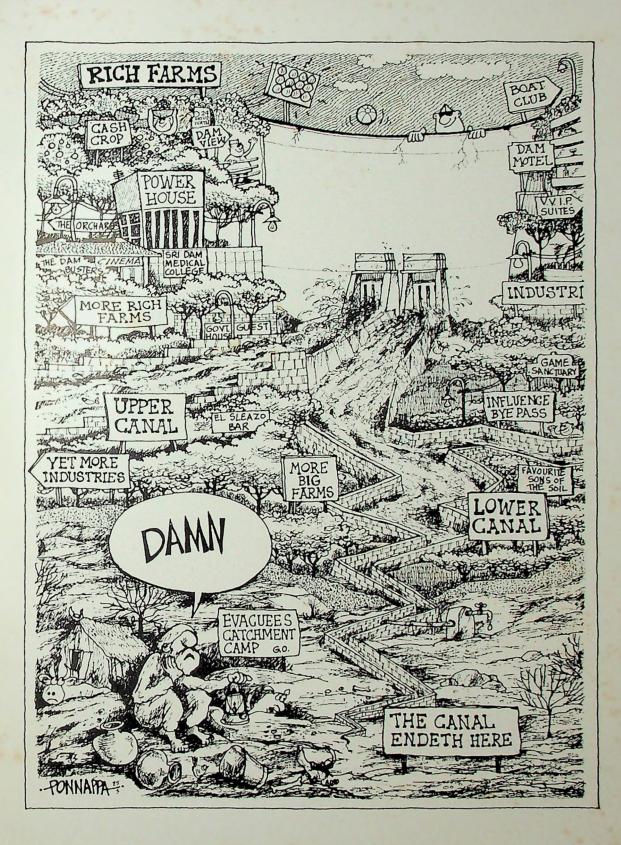












The End of Living and the Beginning of Survival

How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us.

If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them?

ALL SACRED

Every part of this earth is sacred to my people.

Every shining pine needle, every sandy shore, every mist in the dark woods, every clearing and humning insect is holy in the memory and experience of my people. The sap which courses through the trees carries the memories of the red man.

The white man's dead forget the country of their birth when they go to walk among the stars. Our dead never forget this beautiful earth, for it is the mother of the red man.

We are part of the earth and it is part of us.

The perfumed flowers are our sisters; the deer, the horse, the great eagle, these are our brothers.

The rocky crests, the juices in the meadows, the body heat of the pony, and man — all belong to the same family.

NOT EASY

So, when the Great Chief in Washington sends word that he wishes to buy our land, he asks much of us. The Great Chief sends word he will reserve us a place so that we can live comfortably to ourselves.

He will be our father and we will be his children. So we will consider your offer to buy our land.

But it will not be easy. For this land is sacred to us.

This shining water that moves in the streams and rivers is not just water but the blood of our ancestors.

If we sell you land, you must remember that it is sacred, and you must teach your children that it is sacred and that each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of my people.

The water's murmur is the voice of my father's father.

KINDNESS

The rivers are our brothers, they quench our thirst. The rivers carry our cances, and feed our children. If we sell you our land, you must remember, and teach your children, that the rivers are our brothers, and yours, and you must henceforth give the rivers the kindness you would give any brother.

We know that the white man does not understand our ways. One portion of land is the same to him as the next, for he is a stranger who comes in the night and takes from the land whatever he needs.

The earth is not his brother, but his enemy, and when he has conquered it, he moves on.

He leaves his father's graves behind, and he does not care. He kidnaps the earth from his children, and he does not care.

His father's grave, and his children's birthright, are forgotten. He treats his mother, the earth, and his brother, the sky, as things to be bought, plundered, sold like sheep or bright beads.

His appetite will devour the earth and leave behind only a desert. I do not know. Our ways are different from your ways.

The sight of your cities pains the eyes of the red man. But perhaps it is because the red man is a savage and does not understand.

There is no quiet place in the white man's cities. No place to hear the unfurling of leaves in spring, or the rustle of an insect's wings.

But perhaps it is because I am a savage and do not understand. The clatter only seems to insult the ears. And what is there to life

if a man cannot hear the lonely cry of the whip-poorwill or the arguments of the frogs around a pond at night? I am a red man and do not understand.

The Indian prefers the soft sound of the wind darting over the face of a pond, and the smell of the wind itself, cleaned by a midday rain, or scented with the pinon pine.

PRECIOUS

The air is precious to the red man, for all things share the same breath - the beast, the tree, the man, they all share the same breath.

The white man does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a man dying for many days, he is numb to the stench.

But if we sell you our land, you must remember that the air is precious to us, that the air shares its spirit with all the life it supports. The wind that gave our grandfather his first breath also receives his last sigh.

And if we sell you land, you must keep it apart and sacred, as a place where even the white man can go to taste the wind that is sweetened by the meadow's flowers.

ONE CONDITION

So we will consider your offer to buy our land. If we decide to accept, I will make one condition: The white man must treat the beasts of this land as his brothers.

I am a savage and I do not understand any other way.

I have seen a thousand rotting buffaloes on the prairie, left by the white man who shot them from a passing train.

I am a savage and I do not understand how the smoking iron horse can be more important than the buffalo that we kill only to stay alive. What is man without the beasts? If all the beasts were gone, man

would die from a great loneliness of spirit.

For whatever happens to the beasts, soon happens to man. All things are connected.

THE ASHES

You must teach your children that the ground beneath their feet is the ashes of your grandfathers. So that they will respect the land, tell your children that the earth is rich with the lives of our kin.

Teach your children what we have taught our children, that the earth is our mother.

Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. If men spit upon the ground, they spit upon themselves.

This we know: The earth does not belong to man; man belongs to the earth. This we know.

All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected.

Whatever befalls the earth befalls the sons of the earth. Man did not weave the web of life: he is merely a strand in it. Whatever he does to the web, he does to himself.

Even the white man, whose God walks and talks with him as friend to friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny.

We may be brothers after all.

We shall see.

One thing we know, which the white man may one day discover — our God is the same God.

You may think now that you own Him as you wish to own our land; but you cannot. He is the God of man, and His compassion is equal for the red man and the white.

This earth is precious to Him, and to harm the earth is to heap contempt on its Creator.

The whites too shall pass; perhaps sooner than all other tribes. Contaminate your bed, and you will one night suffocate in your own waste.

But in your perishing you will shine brightly, fired by the strength of the God who brought you to this land and for some special purpose gave you dominion over this land and over the red man.

That destiny is a mystery to us, for we do not understand when the buffalo are all slaughtered, the wild horses are tamed, the secret corners of the forest heavy with scent of many men, and the view of the ripe hills blotted by talking wires.

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Where is the thicket? Gone.

Where is the eagle? Gone.

The end of living and the beginning of survival.

In 1854, the "Great White Chief" in Washington made an offer for a large area of Indian land and promised a 'reservation' for the Indian people. Chief Seattle's reply, published here in full, has been described as the most beautiful and profound statement on the environment ever made.