International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2016
Vol. 2, Issue 1, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 105-107
Published Online November-December 2016 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

NEED OF DEVELOPMENT OF TOOLS FOR GREEN TECHNOLOGY

Aruna kukkamalla
Asst. Professor, Dept. of ASH, Sri Mittapalli College Of Engineering, Tummalapalem, Guntur Dist, AP, India

Ashok Palepu
Asst. Professor, Dept. of ECE, Sri Mittapalli College Of Engineering, Tummalapalem, Guntur Dist, AP, India

***Abstract*-Being green means taking care of the earth. Many things on our planet are connected. When one thing changes, it can cause something else to change. why the way we treat the earth is so important. The earth is losing its trees and healthy soils. After trees are cut down, the land loses its fertility. Hunger and conflict grow. Biodiversity dwindles, and water supplies dry up. The relationship between the human beings and the earth is increasingly complicated and urgent. Every day there are stories about pollution, global warming and animal species facing extinction? Religion is responding with views on the environment and our responsibility.**

Keywords: ***Earth, fertility, biodiversity, environment***

I. INTRODUCTION

Holistic approach heals to degrade soil and increases food security, creating sustainable rural communities. Helping wood lands from the air preserving the environment for generations to come. Can begin in small, easy to manage ways. Recycling is a huge, obvious part of the world through green living. Reducing one's reliance on oil-based energy sources is another popular method employed in trying to save the world. Purchasing only all organic, chemical free products are another way that begins people going green, and is considered a very effective method of trying to save the world and all of its resources.

Green living is infiltrating all parts of daily life, and the planet is sure to be better for it. Green and trying to save the world through environmentally friendly habits has its pluses and its minus. The plus side is pretty obvious: saving the planet and contributing to a healthier earth.Saving the planet can be a costly proposition; many organic products have far higher price tags than traditional products. Similarly, hybrid vehicles – another popular mechanism for the world is also very expensive.

Green and helping to save the planet is by creating a compost pile in their backyards. Planting a vegetable garden instead of water hugging grass is another method being used by that people that are trying to save the world. Using bicycles – or going on foot – wherever possible is another simple way of eschewing gas guzzling vehicles and saving the world.

In this critical situation we need and develop green technology. With technology already available, renewable energy sources like wind, solar and geothermal can provide 96 percent of our electricity and 98 percent of heating demand — the vast majority of U.S. energy use.

That's not just good for the environment; it's good for the economy, too. For instance, the solar industry already employs more people than coal mining and wind energy is cheaper than coal power in many U.S. states. Still, we need more. We've got great opportunities today to build a cleaner energy system in time to avoid the worst impacts on climate change

International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology, 2016
Vol. 2, Issue 1, ISSN No. 2455-2143, Pages 105-107
Published Online November-December 2016 in IJEAST (http://www.ijeast.com)

Green technology means green buildings, green campus, green schools, green energy, green food and green transportation. Already developing countries following this type of technology. It is very useful our country why because, number of people are jobless. This technology may provide a lot of jobs. My opinion these are all heritage properties. Future generations will be provided with the resources to save all responsibility.

II. SOME POSSIBLE AREAS TO DEVELOP THE GREEN TECHNOLOGY

2.1 Green food:

Have you ever through about where your food comes from? How was it growing or raised? How did it get to your grocery store? Eating green means buying preparing and throwing away food in an earth-friendly way. We can make choices that are good for the planet and our bodies. Packed food creates lots of garbage. Bring a reusable bag of you to the store.

An average family of four throws away 122pounds (55kg) of food every month. An average meal in the United States has food from live different countries.Amercians throw away 100billion plastic bags every year.

2.2 Green energy:

We use energy every day .We use it for cooking and transportation, heat and cool homes. Energy can come from oil, coal, wind and water. This creates green house gases. These gases go into the air. They can trap the sun's heat and make the earth warmer. This is called global warming. Some kinds of energy can cause pollution .Saving energy is a great way to go green.

In 2006, wind turbines made enough electricity for 2.4millon homes. The United States uses 25% of the world's energy resources. Waterpower has been used to grind grain of more than 2000 years.

2.3 Green school:

Green school was conceived by its founders, John and Cynthia Hardly in 2006, the school bamboo bridge, spanning 22 meters across the Anyang River (Indonesia) was completed in November 2006, creating a beautiful strong symbol of transition from the realm of idea to reality.

Green school opened by September 2008 with 90 students and tailor- made campus that emerged from the jungle and rice field. Science then it has grown to 400 students and to inspiring examples of education for Sustainability.

III. III.IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND HUMAN HEALTH

1) Reducing trash, pollution and degradation of environment.

2) Efficiently using energy, water and other resources.

3) Protecting occupant health and improving productivity

IV. IV.COST OF GREEN TECHNOLOGY

Some people feel that they just can't go green it will cost them more money, but that is really a common misconception. While it may cost you a bit more to get started when you are green technology, because green materials and products can be more costly, you really have to consider the type of saving that you will be able to reap. You will be able to save for energy costs, because green technology also means conservation energy.

Green technology is one of the newest technologies. When we hear the word green technology we tend to think of renewable fuel resources, reducing carbon emissions protecting environments and a way of keeping the delicate ecosystems of our planet in the balance. In short, green technology looks to protect our natural environment, human and ecological health, while driving innovation and not compromising our way of life. Because of this growing requirement, a master's will not necessarily be required for most jobs as bachelor's programs prepare people for a career in green technology.

V. CONCLUSION

If we all work together, it is very easy to develop green world .We should consider the goal of green technology of course, one of the main goal is to make earth more sustainable, but it really does go deeper than that. When you decide to develop

green technology, our goal will be actually helped to sustain the environment without disrupting the natural habitats around it. Some changes are not possible but, this is inevitable.Soon, we will have no choice.

VI. REFERENCES

1.Böhringer, C. and K.E. Rosendahl (2010), "Green Promotes the Dirtiest: On the Interaction between Black and Green Quotas in Energy Markets", Journal of Regulatory Economics, Vol. 37, No. 3, Springer, Heidelberg, pp. 316-325.

2. Clapp, C., G. Briner and K. Karousakis (2010), "Low Emission Development Strategies: Technical, Institutional and Policy Lessons", OECD/IEA, Paris.

3. De Serres, A, F. Murtin and G. Nicoletti (2010), "A Framework for Assessing Green Growth Policies", OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 774, OECD, Paris.

4. Duval, R. (2008), "A Taxonomy of Instruments to Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and their Interactions", OECD Economics Department Working Papers, No. 636, OECD, Paris.

5.Fischer, C. and L. Preonas (2010), "Combining Policies for Renewable Energy: Is the Whole less than the Sum of its Parts?", Discussion Paper 10-19, Resources for the Future, Washington DC.

6. Hausmann, R., A. Velasco and D. Rodrik (2008), "Growth Diagnostics" in J. Stiglitz and N. Serra, eds., The Washington Consensus Reconsidered: Towards a New Global Governance, Oxford University Press, New York.

7. Inderst, G. (2009), "Pension Fund Investment in Infrastructure", OECD Working Papers on Insurance and Private Pensions, No.32, OECD, Paris,

8. Nadia El-Hage Scialabba and Maria Müller-Lindenlauf "Organic agriculture and climate change", Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems, vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 158-169, 2010

9. R. Luken and F. Van Rompaey "Drivers for any barriers to environmentally sound technology adoption by manufacturing plants in nine developing countries", Journal of Cleaner Production, vol.16, No.1, pp. 67-77, 2008.

10. A Smarter Shade of Green: How Innovative Technologies Are Saving Energy, Time and Money, Technology CEO Council, 2008.

11. Acemoglu, D., Aghion, P., Bursztyn, L., Hemous, D. , The environment and directed technical change , American Economic Review 102, 131- 166, 2012. 5. Tsur, Y., Zemel, A., On the dynamics of competing energy sources. Automatica 47, 1357- 1365, 2011.