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Q1] Ans

Plastics have transformed everyday life usage is increasing and annual production is likely to exceed 300 million Source by 2010. In this concluding paper to the theme issue on plastic the environment and human health, we synthesize current understanding of the benefits and concerns surrounding the use of plastics and look to future technological and medical advances - However, concerns about usage and disposal are diverse and include a cumulation of waste in landfills and in natural ~~habitat~~ habitats, physical problems for wildlife, resulting from ingestion or entanglement in plastic, the leaching of chemicals from plastic products and the potential for plastic to transfer chemicals to ~~wildlife~~ wildlife and humans.

→ Measures we can take to improve the city

- ① Considerable immediate reduction in the quantity of waste entering natural environment as opposed to landfill, could be achieved by better waste disposal and material.
- ② Increasing the capacity to recycle will help to reverse this trend such we started to regard end-of-life materials as valuable ~~feedback~~ feedstock for new production rather than waste To achieve this we require better education, engagement, enforcement and recycling capacity.

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3. From a waste-management perspective the three 3 R's - Reuse, Reduce and Recycle, are widely advocated to reduce the quantity of plastic and plastic ~~packs~~ packing the waste we generate outline the benefits and limitation of these strategies.

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Q2] Ans:

~~plastic house~~

→ Non Conventional Energy

It is also known as Renewable Sources of energy

→ List of Non-conventional Energy

1.] Bio-Energy

2.] Wind Energy

3.] Solar Energy

4.] Tidal Energy

5.] Energy from urban waste

The Ministry of New and Renewable energy (MNRE) is the nodal ministry of the government of India for all matters relating to new and renewable energy. The board aim of the ministry is to develop and deploy new and renewable energy to supplement the energy requirements of the country.

The role of new and renewable energy has been assuming increasing significance in recent times with the growing concern for the country's energy security. Energy self sufficiency was identified as the major driver for new and renewable energy in the country in the wake of the two oil shocks of the 1970s. The sudden increase in the price of oil uncertainties associated with its supply and the adverse impact on the balance of payments position led to the establishment of the commission for Additional Sources of energy in the department of Science and Technology in March 1981.

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The Commission was charged with the responsibilities of formulating policies and their implementation programmes for development of new and renewable energy apart from coordinating and intensifying R&D in the sector. In 1982, a new Department, i.e. Department of Non Conventional Energy Sources (DNES), that incorporated CASE, was created in the then ministry of energy. In 1992, DNES became ministry of Non Conventional Energy Sources. In October 2006, the Ministry was re-christened as the Ministry of New and Renewable energy.

The Mission of the Ministry is to ensure :-

- 1.] Energy Security: Development and deployment of alternate fuels like hydrogen, bio-fuels and synthetic fuels and their applications to contribute towards bridging the gap between domestic oil supply and demand; lesser dependency on oil imports.
- 2.] Increase in the share of clean power: Renewable like wind, hydro, solar, geothermal, bio & tidal power to supplement fossil fuel based electricity generation.
- 3.] Energy Availability and Access: Supplement energy needs of cooking, heating, motive power and captive generation in rural, urban, industrial and commercial sectors.
- 4.] Energy Affordability: Cost-competitive, convenient, safe, affordable and reliable energy supply options.
- 5.] Energy Equity: Per-capita energy consumption at par with the global average level by 2050, through a sustainable and diverse fuel-mix.