The Use of Green Energy

Since people want to live more comfortable and easier life, they decided to invent machines which are very strong and efficient. Machines run with energy so they use energy sources like coal; oil. After the years, people understood that these energy sources make environment dirtier. People achieved to use the Sun and the Wind for energy. The energy which is produced by the Sun and wind is called Green Energy. Abassi states that Green Energy was first used in the 1960s by India and some other countries (2000, pp. 121-144). Despite some of its benefits there has been a lot of argumentation about the usage of Green Energy. Although Green Energy is claimed to be a high-priced, inefficient and unreliable source, it is environmentally friendly and it has positive effects on human health.

Critics of using green energy claim that it will harm animals and environment, yet green energy is the most harmless energy source in the World. People who do not support the usage of green energy believe that it will harm environment since green energy plants are so huge, it will cause environmental degradation and habitat loss. They further argue that green energy plants harm animals like bats and birds so they damage natural order. Nevertheless, green energy is the most harmless energy source in the World. Conventional energy sources like coal spreads C02 so they cause carbon emission but since the green energy sources don’t spread CO2, they can help decrease climate change and pollution. As stated by Midilli and Dincer, fossil fuel utilization ratio is increasing day by day and if it can’t be prevented it will reduce world stability and increase local and global environmental problems so fossil-fuel utilization should be reduced and fossil-based technologies systematically converted to green energy-based technologies (2007, pg. 65-87). Contrary to arguments, it is clear that green energy is necessary for environment.

It is also maintained that usage of green energy has detrimental impacts on human health, but the traditional energy sources are harmful than green energy sources. Advocates of green energy using assert that manufacturing process of green energy needs chemical compounds which can introduce significant health risks. They also maintain that green energy is also dangerous for human health since it increases methane emission. However, its positive effects are bigger. For example, it increases employment, decreases the gases which are harmful for human-health and also it is economical. Aklin, Patric,Urpelainen and Haris states that “ Solar power can offer a cleaner, safer alternative for basic household lighting. The results highlight the limits of off-grid solar power as an intervention for sustainable development.” (2017). It is clear that green energy is profitable energy source.

In conclusion, the use of green energy sources clearly provides cleaner environment and better, heathier, more comfortable life for human. Green energy should be totally replaced by the conventional energy sources and it must be supported by the governments. Unless we achieve this, the World will get more dangerous.

TEVFIK OZGU

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| FOR | AGAINST |
| Green energy is environmentally friendly. | There is not enough electric production. |
| It is renewable. | Since it depends on the weather forecast it can be unreliable. |
| It is reliable. | Since it is new, there can be inefficient. |
| It is cheap so it makes economy better. | It wants a lot of spending for facility. |
| Healthier |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

OUTLINE

I-) Environment

A-) Damage to

1. Causing environmental degradation and habitat loss

2. Damaging natural order.

B-) Environmentally Friendly

1. Decreasing climate change and pollution.
2. Increasing world stability and decrease local and global environmental problems
3. Fossil fuel utilization ratio (Midilli,Dincer and Rosen,2007)

II-) Human Health

A-) Harmful for Human Health

1. Needs dangerous chemical compounds

2. Increasing methane emission

B-) Healthy

1. Increasing employment
2. Economical
3. Safer and cleaner

a. Solar Power (Aklin, Patric and Urpelainen ,2017)