## <u>11-08-2022</u>



## गन्ने के अवशेष बन सकते हैं बिजली का स्रोत

कानपुर। नेशनल शुगर इंस्टीट्यूट में विश्व जैव ईंधन दिवस पर छात्र गतिविधि परिषद के बैनर



तले 'भारतीय चीनी उद्योग-ईंधन ऊर्जा की जरूरतें' विषय पर सेमिनार का आयोजन किया गया। निदेशक प्रोफेसर नरेंद्र मोहन ने कहा कि भविष्य में गन्ने के पौधों के अवशेषों,

फिल्टर केक और अन्य कृषि अपशिष्टों से बॉयो गैस का उत्पादन कर बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। खोई से भी बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है। बॉयो केमिस्ट्री की प्रोफेंसर डॉ. सीमा परोहा ने कहा कि गैर-जीवाश्म ईंधन के उपयोग के बारे में जागरुकता बढ़ाने की जरूरत है। इससे कार्बन उत्सर्जन कम किया जा सकेगा। (ब्यूरो)

## Sugar industry's role in making EBP a success highlighted

## PNS KANPUR

Director of National Sugar Institute, Prof Narendra Mohan, addressing a seminar titled 'Indian Sugar Industry-Fueling Energy Requirements' on World Biofuel Day on Wednesday highlighted the key role played by the sugar industry to make Ethanol Blending Programme (EBP) a success. He said "Indian sugar industry was all set to play a dominant role in Ethanol Blending Programme.

He said ethanol, is now a favourite tool to balance sugar demand-supply scenario had to be preferred for its multiple advantages of saving foreign exchange, energy security and having a green fuel.

He said sugar industry in future can tap the un-exploited potential of power generation through sugarcane plant residues and production of compressed bio-gas from filter cake and other agro waste.

He said the power export potential through bagasse and sugarcane plant residues can be to the extent of 15,000 MW or even more.

He said one can expect about 2 MMT of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) from filter cake and spent wash from molasses- based distilleries. He said this helped enable economic and environmental sustainability.

Dr Seema Paroha, Professor Biochemistry said this day was celebrated to raise awareness about the use of non-fossil fuel as an alternative to conventional fossil fuel thus to minimise carbon emissions.

She said in India where about 70 per cent of the power generation was thermal and for automobile fuel the country heavily depended upon imports and thus the subject matter assumed greater significance.

Talking about carbon emissions and green house gases, Prof D Swain stressed upon reducing dependence on fossil fuels as they were not forever and also to minimise carbon and green house gases emissions.

He said greenhouse gases trapped heat and made the planet warmer.

He said human activities were responsible for almost all the increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere over the last 150 years.

He said the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activities was from burning fossil fuels for electricity and transportation. He said sugar industry can be an excellent source for providing clean, green and renewable energy, thus, addressing environmental and energy security issues.