

Causes of Transition of Primary Cooking Energy from Non-Commercial to Commercial Type in India

¹Amose T, ²Jeyakumar K.R

¹Ph.D Research scholar, ²Associate Professor, Department of Economics
Arumugam Pillai Seethai Ammal College, Thirupattur - 630211, Tamilnadu, India

Abstract: The secret of word 'Energy' is 'Capacity to do' it is fully suite to primary energy because any kinds of energies have birthing by intrusive of primary energy so, the significance of energy not only prevailing in economic sectors but also provokes the households in consumption pattern of cooking purpose. Due to India is a developing country with the report of 67 percent of people still rely on primary cooking energy in both rural and urban thereby, serious problem spurs on diversify of primary cooking energy that gets economic value. As a major concept of this communication, causes for this transition has pointed with supportive components of each and problems of energy transition and it's future also brought at beginning and end of this communication. Secondary data have appiled for collect all given data which reflects the trend of poverty and energy consumption pattern. Firewood and dung cake consumption data has covered about 19 years with four years interval for each data and it presented in diagramatically to identify fluctuative rate of both. At last conclusion of this communication pointed with some recommendations for eradicate disputes associated with this.

Keywords: Imbroglio, Booted, Topsyturvy, Prolong, Endeavour.

1. INTRODUCTION

Demand and consumption trend of firewood have been upward from past and even present millennium also due to standard of area structure and people's life style in many developing countries like India. The present plight of India shows that there is effective changes accumulates towards economic growth and global advances in existing economic factors including the contribution of energy sector. Yet, area structure rural and urban identifies that there is wider disparities and energy poverty prevailing in consumption and demand for cooking energy due developing country India considered that 'super poor country' because of such reasons are behind this and pointed that, existence of social inequalities which emerging by execution and marginalisation of programmes and benefits for categorised people only and have eliminates other people lest them utilise the same and corruption and power of capitalism are the causes for treating rich at rich and poor at poor so the social capitalism is a way for eliminate this and treat all equal. However, economic growth is always brings prosper to any developing country like India but if there is jobless economic growth, there shall not possibilities that the level of economic growth will be sustain prolong for eradicate poverty completely. There is conflicts in the consideration of India's poverty and people who are at imbrogilo and it has been estimated 21.9 percent in 2011 but recently Rangarajan committee pointed it, that 29.5 percent (363 million) people are under poverty in 2014 and UK based Multidimensional Poverty Index 2013 reported that 53.7 percent (650 million) people are poor said by Oxford Poverty Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

Why the concept 'poverty' has brought out or linked to the energy transition?, there is much relationship between socio economic power and energy consumption of rural especially cooking energy firewood. As we know that the country India

is one among the developing nations in the world but consumption trends of such primary cooking energy is still high among many rural and urban due to government initiatives for the improvements of cooking energy is not made them satisfaction and convenience among the users. There is a reason behind that poverty and energy poverty have enrolling the consumers due to several concepts that which this study taken and proceed follows. Census 2001 reveals that 124 million households have dwelling in rural and about 139 million households rely on various traditional energy for their household purpose yet, firewood is a major energy source for cooking purpose in India. According to 2011 census, the total population of India was 1.21 billion 70 percent of people among this have living in rural areas and 1210 million people having no access of electricity and 592 million people still consumes firewood as a major cooking energy even they depend on non-commercial energy sources, such as crop residue, and animal waste for their energy needs. India is third biggest country in primary energy consumption after China and USA in 2015 and expected to become second largest contributor in global energy demand by 2035 due to fastest growing of economy and energy markets.

2. PROBLEMS OF TRANSITION

Transition of cooking energy form non-commercial to commercial is pave way for economic growth of individual and nation though, this is problems identifies among the rural and backward regions due to unaffordable situation and affection of consumption freedom on primary energy so, the developmental initiatives have considered that it is not necessary now due to lack of assumption about future economy of rural. According to the ratio of poverty and poor people in India, there are relevant socio and economic disputes emerging by the commercial energy that the people unable to pay for commercial energy if their economic progress are silence, most of the rural people gives priority for primary energy like firewood and cowdung due to ease availability and suitable with cooking equipments so, lack of commercial energy supply during required period is a problem. People living by belonging to nature for all, free collection of firewood may sufficient to themselves only but not during family functions like marriage and other, availability of collected firewood is not enough and have to buy for the purpose. Apart from these people mentally worried about the cost of primary cooking energy because past it had no economic value.

3. CAUSES FOR TRANSITION

When there is automatic or manual transition towards commercial type, there shall not be economic losses instead the power of economy will be booted to boost. Thus, the cooking energy firewood also one among the primary energy which had no economy value in past due to several reasons that we knew. But, the present plight of firewood has given topsyturvy reflects on economy it meant, economy value for primary cooking energy has increasing as much of increasing demand among users in rural and urban India. Thereby, identification of main causes for this transition from non-commercial to commercial type may help to minimise this and maximize the satisfaction of consumers wants. Some of the causes are find out from practical observations and pointed below.

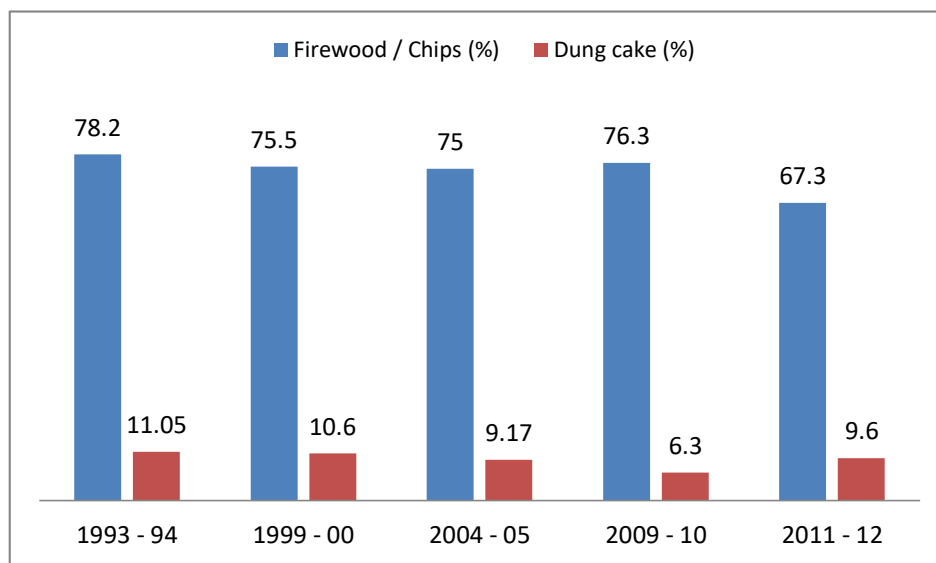
i. Consumer behaviour:

There is no constant in consumer behaviour on consumption of various commodity. when there is consumer behaviour take place seriously, surely there will be great reflection on major components of micro economics as, consumption and demand. On the other hand, behaviour of consumer has not been horizon always instead it may be upward or fluctuative at any time due to dynamic prices accure in the specific commodity. In the consumption of firewood, the consumer behaviour is enormous and it has trending of upward because of weak economy sounds and lack of awareness to looking forward.

a. Demand: The first reason under the consumer behaviour as a case for energy transition is taken demand which is effective tool for economic growth. Generally, we say due to high demand, price of the product has increases, on the other hand, demand for firewood increases in rural and urban areas by various uncontrollable situations. For instance, most of the rural people will formulate all kinds of social ceremonies in their particular region by invites whole region, in this situation, collected firewood with free of cost may not sufficient to use thereby, they boot to buy for cash as much of their demand. As i am an experienced in this, i have brought some kilograms of firewood for some amount, even last year i paid 2.50 pice for a branch of coconut tree's in my rural area. There is few possibilities to collect firewood without pay if people have own land but impossible for more than 80 percent people due to rainy season because people buying

firewood much before rainy season comes for manage at tribunal period and some of them may perish due to kinds of bugs so the people have to safe from these affection.

b. Consumption Pattern: While demand and situation which creates much demand for firewood has promotes and diverse the consumption pattern directly or indirectly. So, the people's energy consumption pattern is begin to differ that can be visible in every region of developing country which has seasonal variations. During rainy season, people voluntary move to consume such commercial energy like kerosene and LPG if feasible, in this situation, consumption pattern have indirectly diversified by kerosene though, kerosene alone is not a energy for cooking, it includes firewood also. This diversification some times simulate them to consume commercial energy permanently so this also one of cause for transition of firewood as commercial type. LPG is alternative cooking energy 7.5 million rural people have access this for the purpose and 12.5 million rural people have using kerosene as their cooking energy and 64 percent of rural people using firewood and 24 percent of people have rely on crop residue thus, totally about 90 percent of rural people have belongs to traditional energy for their household purposes.



Source: Indiaspend Team (2015), (www.indiaspend.com>Home>coverstory)

Diagramm.1. Trend of major primary energy consumption in India

Above diagramm reveals the major primary cooking energy consumption in India. Consumption of firewood is showing high result than the dung cake but the ratio is not upwarding always, but recent data 2011-12 shows 67.3 percent of firewood consumption but it can not predict that this ratio will be declined in upcoming result. Dung cake also has fluctuating result that found 6.3 percent in 2009-10 and 9.6 percent in 2011-12 thereby consumption ratio of dung cake will not be increase as much of expectation but possible to decline at less ratio.

c. Lifestyle: As we know the lifestyle will be change when economy power comes to prior in a household and it directs people towards consume luxury commodity including energy. India is a developing country meant not only at economic level including area structure also meant that many rural areas have becoming as urban due to various initiatives undertaken by the enrolling sectors. So, economic and society economic level has getting up among them and it promotes them to attain self-sufficiency on basic necessities thereby, people from these areas have looking forward in all needs including cooking energy also thereby, they begin to consume commercial cooking energy such as LPG and electricity etc, instead of non-commercial energy firewood, cowdung and agri-residues etc. Thus, the changes of lifestyle considered as a reason for firewood transition.

ii. Technology Interpretation:

Whatever the economic components may have promotes the level of country to be growth also, there is driver in the name of technology that using almost sectors in India to identify growth itself by the effective reflection of this on invention and innovation process. The contribution of technology in energy sector is enumerated that brought wider changes in major

economic components of demand and consumption. And these result also brought up transition of primary energy from non-commercial to commercial and area structure also from rural to urban in India. The powerful tools of technology invention, innovation and publication are the key driver to proceed on designed task especially energy.

a. Invention: Endeavour of technology for the development of India is enormous in various fields though, invention has made on household cooking stove that has brought out great changes in people's lifestyle living in rural and most backward regions. As we know, most of Indian rural people still belonging to primary cooking energy due to availability of cooking stoves and lack of awareness in consumption of alternative energy like LPG and electricity. When technology comes to interpret with rural people especially who are economically wealth have began to transfer to alternative energy along with type of cooking stoves like kerosene stove, LPG stove and electric stove from three stones stove and mud stove thereby, automatically demand for commercial energy increases and economic value of firewood also at the same trend for traditional consumers among the backward regions of India. Thus, the causes of firewood transition has identified by the technology invention progress.

b. Innovation: Second process has been undertaken by the technology in the name of innovation which gives rebirth to commodity for further purpose on alternative uses. Generally, energy has been classified into two major types as renewable and non-renewable, means of these have revealed that absence of rebirth is non-renewable and presents of recycle is renewable. Mostly, primary energies are comes under renewable type to produce non-renewable energy as example, biomass compost, cowdung, firewood from nature is support to generate electricity, petroleum and other fuels for household purposes. However, there is no possibilities to bring forth recycle process with the silence of technology which can give relief to such commodity with interpretation of innovative tool. In many rural areas, people have consumes wood apart from cooking purpose, for produce simple furniture to their household purpose from neem and tamarind tree. Thereby, demand for primary energy especially firewood is hustling for various purpose and this one also a reason to become firewood as commercial type in India.

c. Publication: It is a process enhancing after the completion of goods designed to launch for market price by the effect of invention and innovation of technology. Firewood is a cooking energy but the technology interpretation have induce to produce varieties of banausic product to catch the rural entertain market at the publication process. Now the cost free wood have getting economic value thereby demand for wood is goes abroad except cooking purpose thereby, non-commercial energy firewood becoming money valued due to technology involvement by invention, innovation and publication or advertise.

iii. Government Interpretation:

Government interaction to the public is always welcomes and will targets the economic growth by social improvements mainly in education and employment. On the other hand, growth can be attain by not only providing these but by seeking sustainable development especially in sufficient and efficient resource management. There are much reasons for the energy transition by government interpretation also the cause for the same and it can be prove by following components that pointing much regulations for the people that they should not use quality and required quantifiable firewood for their cooking purpose due to sustainable development for the economic prospects.

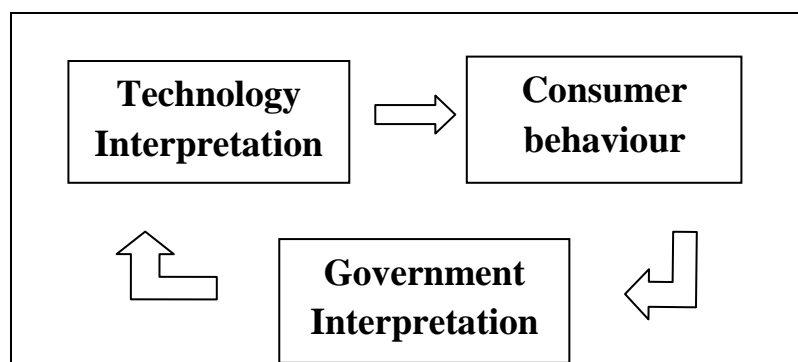
a. Regulation Acts: Mostly, the government interpretation will be on boosting and mitigating in the social behaviour that contains future wealth of society or present disputes of human beings. Thus, the Indian government also proceeded some of acts to regulate the over consumption of firewood from government occupied places if people allocated to dwell therein like tribal community. While India was under British dominance, after most famous forest act 1878, Indian forest Act has implemented in 1927 with the targeting of protecting forest's living and non-living things by covering such area in the name of Reserved forest. The forest acts and rules had successes in 1981 for check the deforestation and during the need for non-forest purpose, must be noticed to federal government. In 1986, Environment Act that points protection of environment and on living and non-living creatures has been ensured. To regulate and promote the energy efficiency in all economic sectors, the energy conservation act was enacted in 2001 and implemented National green Tribunal act in 2010 also focusing managing environmental disputes at well plan designed by government to maintain environmental quality. Such a regulation acts have promoting the free energy to be transformed into economic valued due to high demand ratio and less quantity of distribution.

b. Provisions of Subsidy and Schemes: Government initiatives on various developmental programmes especially for cooking energy may promote the life standard of people whom they targeted. According to India, rural and social behaviour is looking for economic progress itself by promoting social welfare and security services, at main time, efforts of government on social strengthen has been upward in various required field including cooking energy. Thus, recently government has introduced LPG Subsidy to all and for make sufficient electricity grid connection to all rural areas, the scheme 'Deen Dayal Upadhyaaya Gram Jyoti Yojana has been enacted in 2015 and due to weak health condition of women in rural area by consuming firewood for cooing purpose, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana scheme has launched in 2016 with the aims of promoting health of women and give forth clean cooking fuel. Thus, such schemes and policies have provoking rural people to consume alternative energy and they have to transit from traditional cooking energy though, weak economic power of households and prevailing situations are makes them to do not consume alternative energy continuously so the people booted to use both alternative less and traditional cooking energy high.

c. Development Initiatives: There is close relationship between political and economic development in the democracy country like India. Great developments found in all sectors of India after independence due to dynamic political powers enrolled and performed well for the nation. Past some decades people from rural area have been fulfilled milk demand whenever required they were getting from neighboring suppliers with minimum amount but when economy level begin to improve they had been migrated towards urban but the demand for milk were at same ratio therefore, to fulfill this, milk packets came to market at improved price with increasing demand ratio. Subsequently, government interpreted and shown power to fix the price of the product and still it is going thus. Like that, demand for firewood and government interaction is boosting the firewood market at different price level. The present government also initiated various effective schemes for the convenience of poor people and phases of improvements can be identified year by year therefore, people from rural and economically backward regions have been getting up nowadays with the aware of future prospects in individual life and whole society. This signs is the cause for cooking energy transition from non-commercial to commercial type. In a part it may promote the economy but as individual problem of rural people it may great task due to the statistical report that 32.7 percent of people are extremely poor.

4. FUTURE PRIMARY ENERGY

Transition of primary energy from non-commercial to commercial among the economically poor people, creates strong problems by poor economy wealth and if alternative energy not take place instead. As some causes for this transition mentioned herein is an effective components and prevailing in every developing country like India and these causes creates a circle itself it meant each of them having chain links. Impact of one will leads to changes on another cause according to below the model, interpretation of technology with progressive concepts are bring forth changes in consumer behaviour on consumption, demand and lifestyle on the other hand, improvements in society by availing economic component therein are the wealth of nation and thereto also but the consumption of resources which unable to produce artificially have to maintain for sustain prolong thereby, acts of government take place mighty to regulate the consumer behaviour for attain the future energy targets. If these causes prevailing long, demand for firewood will be zero due to government initiations on provision of schemes and policies for rural development and initiations of technology also supports the government's energy targets at main time, progress of invention and innovation also brings welcomes among public.



Further, cooking energy firewood will be used for industrial purpose and as raw-material for productive purpose but it will not be present for cooking in households due to people shall not ready to pay for firewood while feasible alternative energy exists. Further, for modern construction works in houses or any other buildings, wooden pieces will be used for stylish purpose because of having strong economy that found recently from social media and given the picture aside due to it become commercial type and stopped to use for cooking purpose.



5. CONCLUSION

Escalation of primary energy with Indian economic and socio conditions are the significant access to identify the level of energy consumption and the government participation leading towards goals of the nation. Enumeration of causes for the problem pointed that primary energy transition to commercial type is effective one that alarming the process and progress of economic components and that must have the vision of future problems and prospects among rural and backward regions. As mentioned causes consumer behaviour, technology and government interpretation along with its effective components have been brought out and determined that these also the factors for future economic development. But, as solutions for the present disputes associated with primary energy gets economic value, government must focus the health affection due to using primary cooking energy and create awareness about keeping it with ugly and for lives sicken insects are the causes for spread ailment. Importance of clean cooking fuels and it's impacts on health and environmental quality must be reach the primary energy users for mitigate and eradicate such primary energy consumption.

REFERENCES

- [1] J. Cyril Kanmony (2016) 'Indian Economy after Twenty Five Years of Economic Reform' Kisan World, A journal of Agriculture and Rural Development, ISSN: 0971- 9229, Vol. 43, No. 9, Page 15-18.
- [2] India: Statistics - Rural Poverty Portal, www.ruralpovertyportal.org >Home>Region & country>Asia>India, (17/09/2016)
- [3] 8 Reasons Why India Is So Poor, soapboxie.com >Soapboxie>Social Issues>Poverty, (17/09/2016)
- [4] India Energy Situation, [energypedia, energypedia.info/wiki/India_Energy_...](http://energypedia.info/wiki/India_Energy_...)(15/09/2016)
- [5] Below Poverty Line (India) - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_states...(15/09/2016)
- [6] Sumit kumar 2010 Energy Conservation Act 2001, indianpowersector.com/home/2010/10/... (13/09/2016).
- [7] Indiaspend Team (2015), (www.indiaspend.com>Home>coverstory)

International Journal of Novel Research in Humanity and Social SciencesVol. 4, Issue 1, pp: (93-99), Month: January – February 2017, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

- [8] Sandip Deshmukh, Adesh Jinturkar and Khalid Anwar (2014), 'Determinants of Household Fuel Choice Behavior in Rural Maharashtra, India', 2014 1st International Congress on Environmental, Biotechnology, and Chemistry Engineering, vol.64, IACSIT Press, Singapore, DOI: 10.7763/IPCBE. 2014. V64. 24.
- [9] Partha das sharma (2010) Weblog on “Keeping World Environment Safer and Greener”, Environment, saferenvironment.wordpress.com/2010...(13/09/2016)
- [10] Environment Protection Act, 1986 - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Environment_P... (13/09/2016)
- [11] Indian Forest Act, 1927 - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Forest...(14/09/2016)
- [12] The Indian forest Acts, coe.mse.ac.in/ifa.htm (14/09/2016)
- [13] Ministry of Environment, forest and climate change, Government of India, envfor.nic.in/rules-regulations/nat...(14/09/2016)