Energy security for all

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Central Questions in ensuring energy security for all

- Why the poor often do not accept apparently superior technology?
- Why they find it incompatible with their livelihoods?

A sustainable environment and wide-spread energy security are possible when program and policies acknowledge and address uncertainties and risk borne by the poor (5th chapter of Preliminary report on global energy future)
Disconnect Between Policy Instruments and Governance Institutions

- Policy – Governance disconnect: In Indian context, for successful achievement of energy and environmental objectives, the critical lacuna may not be technology, not financial resources, not the policy but acute weakness of governance agencies and institutions.

- Ex: Electricity Act 2003 and Village Energy Security Plan for development and deployment of decentralised generation and distribution to villages have not been implemented.
Shaping of Technology

- In shaping technology we must stop looking at technology development as a unidirectional process – first create technology and then deploy it in the society.

- Can we look at evolution of technology as a two way process which gets inputs from all different social realities?
Widespread Conflict over Natural Resources

- Energy sector projects face widespread conflicts over natural resources

- In Maharashtra alone 40 inland and 19 shore-line energy projects face difficulties

- There is an urgent need for an open, transparent and democratic process of decision making involving all stakeholders on level playing field
Energy and Water Security of Poor

- Energy and water sectors closely connected with current livelihood needs and those of future generation - Future Program of research on energy and environment must integrate water and livelihood aspects

- Such research program must bring together technologists, and experts in policy and governance areas