

# WHY WE WASTE TRILLIONS OF DOLLARS ON NON-ENTITY GLOBAL WARMING AND CAUSE POLLUTION?

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**Abstract.** Under Cricket culture, pseudo-sciences like global warming and technologies like chemical inputs tailored seeds in agriculture have been receiving wide publicity and funds. Internationally trillions of dollars are being wasted on non-entity the so-called “global warming” by killing the science of climate and the science of climate change. In this process, human are bringing in the new power production systems that said to be causing raise in temperature directly to replace the existing power production systems that are said to be causing indirectly rise in temperature through carbon dioxide through trial and error approach; human are introducing mass plantation to increase the greenery by destroying the existing biodiversity rich traditional forests; human are increasing the air, water, food/nutrition pollution to decrease carbon dioxide a non-pollution entity-humans inhale air and use oxygen and release carbon dioxide; human are neglecting natural variability in climate parameters and natural disaster events and pollution free traditional agriculture systems, etc. Pros and Cons of some of these issues are discussed in brief.

**Keywords:** *climate change, global warming, carbon dioxide, pollution*

## Introduction

In the modern world today, Air Pollution, Water Pollution and Food/nutrition Pollution affecting environment and humans; but they are receiving low priority as by taking any action on these the main beneficiaries will be affected, namely multinational companies of the West. At the same time, the world leaders are giving importance to pseudo global warming (Reddy, 2019a; 2019b). Men on the streets to leader of the nations as well as leader to the global organizations are talking on the same wavelength with one voice by using climate change as de-facto global warming forgetting the basic fact of definition of “Climate Change” as enumerated by the very same organizations like WMO, IPCC and UNFCCC. The ‘global warming’ are not oftenly use. Majority are using climate change as an adjective. This will destroy the science of climate and thus with the word of climate change.

The Earth’s climate is dynamic and it is always changing through the natural cycles. The human are experiencing today is part of this system only. It is beyond human control. Human need to adapt with the climate change. Our fore-fathers adapted to this but the modern man to meet with the greed destroyed this system and brought in the new concept of global warming to divert from the real issues that humans are facing as in that also they are the main beneficiaries.

## Results and Discussion

### *Misinformation campaign on extremes weather*

As part of misinformation campaign “Scientists have warned for years that a warming planet would cause more extreme storms”. If global warming continues

unchecked, summer monsoon rainfall in India will become stronger and more erratic. This is the central finding of an analysis by a team of German researchers that compared more than 30 state-of-the-art climate models from all around the world. The study predicts more extremely wet years in the future-with potentially grave consequences for more than one billion people's well-being, economy, food systems and agriculture". Such reports have been appearing daily in media with little basic science. These are not based on realistic studies but inferences are made from the air without analysing historical facts published around the world by meteorological departments and researchers. In fact, the author collected the data in 70s and found the data series are following natural variability with no trend (Reddy, 2019a). Lets author present few facts to explain this.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) mandated to bring out climate normal books for stipulated periods like 1931-60, 1961 to 1990, 1991 to 2020, etc. These are called Red Books by IMD/India. They contain averages and extremes of met parameters. WMO brought out a "climate change" manual in 1966. Following this, IPCC and UNFCCC presented definitions of climate change. According to these definitions, climate change consists of (1) natural variability and (2) human induced variations. Natural Variability consists of (1a) Irregular Variations that includes inter-annual and intra-seasonal variations and (1b) Systematic Variations/Rhythmic Variations or Cyclic Variations. Human induced variations are expressed by trend. It consists of (2a) Greenhouse Effect Component, which includes (2ai) anthropogenic greenhouse gases effect (global warming) and (2aii) aerosols effect, etc.; and (2b) Non-Greenhouse Effect Component/land use and land cover changes, which includes (2bi) Urban-Heat-Island Effect and (2bii) Rural Cold-Island Effect. According to IPCC's, AR5 greenhouse effect part (2a) is more than half and non-greenhouse effect part (2b) is less than half of the trend. Some refer to local condition, some regional conditions and some fictitious global condition (Reddy, 2019c).

Global average annual temperature anomaly of 1880 to 2010 presents 60-year cycle with a linear trend-they are adjusted data series to create trend; several agencies created their own data series with different trends; satellites based data series also followed this. The cycle varied between -0.3 and +0.3°C; and the trend presents 0.6°C per century. Under linear trend if around 50% of this is global warming, then the global warming from 1951 (according to IPCC starting year of global warming) to end of the century, 2100, will be 0.45°C. In nature in reality it is not linear as the energy from the Sun is constant and over which superposed the natural variability associated with the sunspot cycles (11-years and its multiples (Reddy, 2020a). That is global warming is nearly negligible to cause any extreme (Reddy, 2021a). The fallacy in this global average data series is like averaging the wealth of Adani + Ambani + a beggar on the street 1 + a beggar on the street 4 divided by four.

Indian annual average temperature series at state level showed (Reddy, 2020c) increasing, decreasing and no change trends in line with land use and land cover changes. The decreasing and no trend are associated with rural cold island effect – irrigated agriculture (Reddy, 2021b). Also, based on the general circulation patterns, heat waves and cold waves influence some regions (Reddy, 2019a). De et al. (2005) presented state-wise number of heat and cold waves during 1911 to 1999 and 1901 to 1999, respectively in India. IMD identified Core Heatwave zone that span over Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarkhand, Delhi, Rajasthan, UP, Gujarat, MP, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, WB, Odisha, Telangana and more sub-divisions of Madhya Maharashtra,

Marathwada, and Coastal Andhra Pradesh. However, they are highly variable with space and time (Reddy, 2020b). A local temperature is sum and total of several localized conditions -- soil types play important role (Reddy, 2021a)

Luke Howard, an amateur meteorologist in England, first recorded the heat-island effect more than 200 years ago. He noticed that the city was consistently warmer by around 1.5°C. He brought out a book “The Climate of London” in 1818. NASA Marshall Space Flight Centre in Huntsville, AL., have presented temperature maps on a summer day in 1998 in down town Sacramento – blue areas are vegetated and relatively cool, 77 to 86 degrees; red areas are 120 degrees and above. Air temperatures differ, depending on meteorological conditions and ground conditions (Reddy, 2020c). These are termed as urban-heat-island effect. Here not only surface temperature but also higher level temperature also showed increase. Urban pollution helps in this part. Therefore, while making statements attributing to climate change used it as a de-facto global warming, one must study all aspects that influence temperature at any given location or region based on long-term data series in space and time. Solar radiation reaching the Earth’s Surface and thus temperature is a function of cube root of rainfall and thus relative humidity. During 2009 and 2002 drought years the temperature has gone up by 0.9 and 0.7°C (Reddy, 2020a; 2019c).

Recently, several UN Agencies including WMO pronounced that recent floods in Beira in Mozambique and droughts in Cape Town in South Africa are associated with global warming. This is not so. Reddy (2019b) forecasted these based on the natural variability in the rainfall. Catuane, Maputo and Beira are from Mozambique with low, medium and high rainfall; and Durban from South Africa with medium rainfall (*Table 1*). The cyclic variations followed W (below the average part) and M (above the average part) shape. In the case of Beira the second cycle (1985-2038) the period 2012-2022 comes under the above the average-floods and cyclonic activity are common (*Table 2*). In the case of Durban the third cycle (2010-2075) the period 2010-2022 comes under below the average-droughts are common.

**Table 1.** The information of Catuane, Maputo, Beira and Durhan.

| Station | Average rainfall (mm) | Cycle 1   | Cycle 2   | Cycle 3   |
|---------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Catuane | Low (620)             | 1943-1996 | 1997-2050 | 2051-2104 |
| Maputo  | Medium (900)          | 1925-1978 | 1979-2032 | 2033-2086 |
| Beira   | High (1480)           | 1931-1984 | 1985-2038 | 2039-2092 |
| Durban  | Medium (1050)         | 1876-1942 | 1943-2009 | 2010-2075 |

**Table 2.** The cyclic variation in W and M.

|                                                            | W (below the average part)                      | M (above the average part)                      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Cycle 2 of Beira (54 & 18 years cycles integrated output)  | 1985-1995 (-)<br>1996-2000 (+)<br>2001-2011 (-) | 2012-2022 (+)<br>2021-2027 (-)<br>2028-2038 (+) |
| Cycle 3 of Durban (66 & 22 years cycles integrated output) | 2010-2023 (-)<br>2024-2028 (+)<br>2029-2042 (-) | 2043-2056 (+)<br>2057-2061 (-)<br>2062-2075 (+) |

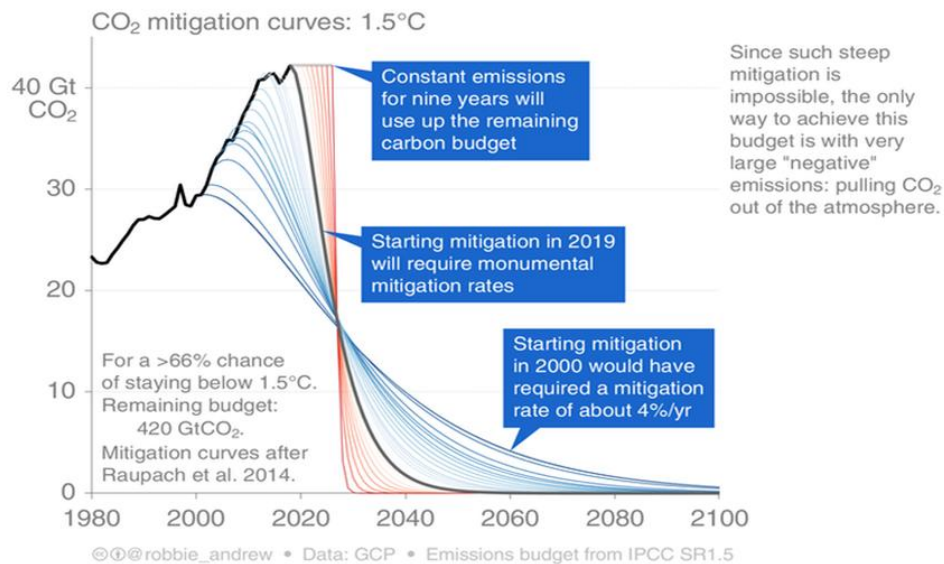
In April 2021 reports such as (1) “Climate change cut global farming productivity 21% since 1960s” by scientists of Cornell University. Despite important agricultural advancements global farming productivity has fallen 21% since the 1960s-the equivalent of losing about seven years of farm productivity increases - all due to climate

change-it is false (Reddy, 2021b; 2019b); (2) “Climate change is making it harder to get a good cup of coffee” Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research. Ethiopia may produce less specialty coffee and more rather bland tasting varieties in the future. This is the result of a new study by an international team of researchers that looked at the peculiar effects climate change has on Africa's largest coffee producing nation. Their results are relevant both for the country's millions of smallholder farmers, who earn more on specialty coffee than on ordinary coffee, as well as for baristas and coffee aficionados around the world. Ethiopia's coffee zone comes under high rainfall zone with cyclic variation (Reddy, 2020a).

### ***Net zero philosophy versus global warming***

A report stated that “On June 22 1988, James Hansen was the administrator of NASA, a prestigious appointment but someone largely unknown outside of academia. By the afternoon of the 23rd he was well on the way to becoming the world's most famous climate scientist. This was as a direct result of his testimony to the US congress, when he forensically presented the evidence that the Earth's climate was warming and that humans were the primary cause: “The greenhouse effect has been detected, and it is changing our climate now.” Unfortunately no scientist dared to counter him at that instant of time”. As a result the net zero philosophy entered in to the air. The net zero philosophy is “The threats of climate change are the direct result of there being too much carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. So, it follows that human must stop emitting more. This idea is central to the world's current plan to avoid catastrophe.

In fact, there are many suggestions as to how to actually do this, from mass tree planting, to high tech direct air capture devices that suck out carbon dioxide from the air. The current consensus is that if human deploy these and other so-called carbon dioxide removal techniques at the same time as reducing our burning of fossil fuels, human can more rapidly halt global warming. Hopefully around the middle of this century, human will achieve net zero. This is the point at which any residual emissions of greenhouse gases are balanced by technologies removing them from the atmosphere.” This is perfectly o.k. but the issue is: what is the scientific relationship between increasing levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and raise in temperature? This is known as Climate Sensitivity Factor (CSF). So far nobody has a realistic factor except following “trial and error” approach, thereby each one has different values in temperature raise. Without solving this hundreds and thousands of papers have been publishing daily with fictitious CSF (*Figure 1*) and coming up with climate crisis theories.



**Figure 1.** Graph demonstrating how fast mitigation has to happen to keep to 1.5°C.

The emotions on display on December 13, 2015 high-level negotiations in Paris had finally agreed to do what it took to limit global warming to well below 2°C, preferably to 1.5°C, compared to pre-industrial levels. They claim that the Paris Agreement was a stunning victory for those most at risk from climate change. Rich industrialised nations will be increasingly impacted as global temperatures rise. But it's the low lying island states such as the Maldives and the Marshall Islands that are at imminent existential risk. As a later UN special report made clear, if the Paris Agreement was unable to limit global warming to 1.5°C, the number of lives lost to more intense storms, fires, heatwaves, famines and floods would significantly increase. But dig a little deeper and absolutely reader could find another emotion lurking within delegates on December 13. Author struggle to name any climate scientist who at that time thought the Paris Agreement was feasible. Author have since been told by some scientists that the Paris Agreement was "of course important for climate justice but unworkable" and "a complete shock, no one thought limiting to 1.5°C was possible". Rather than being able to limit warming to 1.5°C, a senior academic involved in the IPCC concluded human were heading beyond 3°C by the end of this century. The Earth certainly needs more trees. Humanity has cut down some three trillion since human first started farming some 13,000 years ago.

### ***California says it's time for giant carbon vacuums***

A recent report stated that "Clock's running out on climate change; here it refers to global warming component only. California says it's time for giant carbon vacuums". Solar panels, wind turbines and electric cars will go far in helping California and the Biden administration meets their aggressive climate goals-but not far enough. Here, human must remember the fact that the contribution to CO<sub>2</sub> by fuel driven vehicle pollution directly under the improved fuel and vehicle technologies is far less than that of indirectly increase in temperature by electric cars. The Biden administration is making the technologies prominent in its plans, and California is scrambling to figure out how to put them to use. It is no small undertaking. Installing sci-fi-type machinery to pull carbon from the air-or divert it from refineries, power plants and industrial

operations-and bottle it up deep underground is a monumentally expensive and logistically daunting challenge.

"To have any chance of holding warming below 1.5°C level, you can't do it simply by limiting emissions," said Ken Alex, a senior policy adviser to former California Gov. Jerry Brown who now directs Project Climate at the University of California, Berkeley School of Law. "You have to sequester significant amounts of carbon." The recognition has pushed state regulators to start drafting blueprints for what could be one of the larger infrastructure undertakings in California history. Millions of tons of carbon dioxide would need to be captured and compressed into liquid form, at which point it would be either buried throughout the state or converted into materials for industrial uses such as manufacturing plastic and cement. The state is essentially starting from zero. There are no large-scale carbon-removal projects operating in California. Pipelines need to be built, vast geological reservoirs deep underground need to be fashioned into carbon dioxide storage facilities, costly new technologies for vacuuming carbon from the air and factories need to be brought up to scale. "We need to see some pilot projects and test them out as soon as possible," said Rajinder Sahota, deputy executive officer for Climate Change and Research at the California Air Resources Board. "All of the modelling we have shown if we don't start investing in a significant amount of this in this decade, human will not be set up to reach California's goal of carbon neutrality by mid-century."

Others are more focused on the deep underground basins of the Central Valley, suitable for storing billions of tons of carbon dioxide. The vacuums are just one of many technologies California and other states are investigating in their sprint toward carbon removal. But California hedged, more focused on moving away from fossil fuels altogether. The one big carbon capture project the state tried was a flop. Now, California is taking another crack at the carbon removal puzzle as it consolidates its position as the nation's leader on climate. "The state's goal is to get to zero net carbon," Weisenmiller said. "It is not enough just to reduce the emissions that we put into the atmosphere. At the end of the day, you have to pull some out." The story highlights how people put in investments on non-entity issue that help to safeguard multinational companies' interests. Human must remember old proverb "Money makes many things".

### ***Technology component***

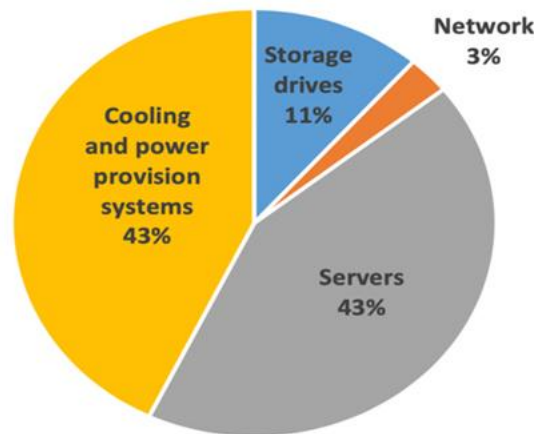
Tech billionaires are obsessed with climate change but they are not focusing on the right issues of climate change. Climate change appears to be high on the agenda for tech billionaires like Elon Musk, Jeff Bezos and Bill Gates (*Figure 2*) but some are questioning whether they're focusing their efforts on the right areas. Like all other commoners they are following the "misnomers" on climate change. Broadly speaking, the world's three richest tech billionaires are all trying to develop new technologies that can reduce the world's carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. It's widely known that trees are among the most efficient carbon-capture machines on the Earth. Trees and reforestation, however, are relatively low down on the tech billionaire agenda list. Broadly speaking, the three richest tech billionaires-who rank in the top five richest people on the planet-say they are trying to develop new technologies that can reduce the world's carbon dioxide emissions. This is a false statement as the technologies run on energy that consumes major share of power production.



**Figure 2.** Three prominent tech billionaires.

Musk is largely focused on funding carbon capture technologies, Gates is particularly bullish on nuclear energy, and Bezos has created a dedicated “Bezos Earth fund.” All of them believe that technology has a major role to play in tackling climate change and they’re doing their utmost to ensure they’re pushing the boundaries when it comes to climate tech. This is not a true statement. Nuclear power is more hazardous power production system. Spent fuel storage is the major issue and it is most cost ineffective process. Global carbon dioxide emissions have soared over the last 100 years, leading to unprecedented global warming and climate change. This is a false propaganda only. The CO<sub>2</sub> observations started around 45 locations in 1960s with no observing station in tropics and only three in Southern Hemisphere. That means human are talking on with imaginative CO<sub>2</sub> data. Same is the case with met network that include temperature measurements. That is the basic input data has limitations (Reddy, 2020c; 2019a).

Reports state that “Data centres can be thought of as the “brains” of the internet. Their role is to process, store, and communicate the data behind the myriad information services that human rely upon every day, whether it be streaming video, email, social media, online collaboration, or scientific computing. Data centres utilize different Information Technology (IT) devices to provide these services, all of which are powered by electricity. Servers provide computations and logic in response to information requests, while storage drives house the files and data needed to meet those requests. Network devices connect the data centre to the internet, enabling incoming and outgoing data flows. The electricity used by these IT devices is ultimately converted into heat, which must be removed from the data centre by cooling equipment that also runs on electricity. On average, servers and cooling systems account for the greatest shares of direct electricity use in data centres, followed by storage drives and network devices (*Figure 3*). Some of the world’s largest data centres can each contain many tens of thousands of IT devices and require more than 100 megawatts (MW) of power capacity-enough to power around 80,000 U.S. households.”



**Figure 3.** Power consumption by tech in USA in 2014.  
Source: Shehabi (2016).

A reports state that “As the number of global internet users has grown, so too has demand for data centre services, giving rise to concerns about growing data centre energy use. Between 2010 and 2018, global IP traffic-the quantity of data traversing the internet-increased more than ten-fold, while global data centre storage capacity increased by a factor of 25 in parallel. Over the same time period, the number of compute instances running on the world’s servers-a measure of total applications hosted-increased more than six-fold. These strong growth trends are expected to continue as the world consumes more and more data. And new forms of information services such as Artificial Intelligence (AI), which are particularly computationally-intensive, may accelerate demand growth further. Therefore, the ability to quantify and project data centre energy use is a key energy and climate policy priority.”

Reports also show “Official statistics are not currently compiled on data centre energy use at national or global levels. The finding that global data centres likely consumed around 205 terawatt-hours (TWh) in 2018, or 1 percent of global electricity use, lies in stark contrast to earlier extrapolation-based estimates that showed rapidly-rising data centre energy use over the past decade. The substantial electricity use of data centres also gives rise to concerns over their carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions. Unfortunately, it is not yet possible to accurately estimate total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, due to a lack of data on the locations of the vast majority of global data centres and the emissions intensities (measured in grams CO<sub>2</sub> per kilowatt-hour) of their actual electricity sources. Only a handful of companies, including Google, Apple, Switch, and Facebook publicly report such data, indicating a growing trend among some of the world’s largest data centre operators toward renewable energy procurement. Knowing the electricity use of global data centres, however, provides a useful benchmark for testing claims about the CO<sub>2</sub> implications of data centre services. For example, one oft-repeated claim is that the world’s data centres emit as much CO<sub>2</sub> as the global aviation industry, which is roughly 900 billion kilograms of CO<sub>2</sub>. Considering that global data centres recently consumed around 205 billion kWh, for this claim to be true, their average electricity emissions intensity would have to be around 4.4 kg CO<sub>2</sub>/kWh.” However, the major components of inefficient use + losses in power are missing on such computations.

However, Paris 2015 (COP21) agreement document hasn't looked in to this aspect except concentrating on Green Fund collection of 100 billion per year for five years and share it. At COP 25 member countries failed to reach an agreement on sharing this fund as the major donor USA withdrew from it. Now USA wanted to spend trillions towards climate change.

### ***Joe Biden's "Leaders' Summit on Climate"***

On Earth Day, 22 April 2021, the US President Joe Biden has decided to host a meeting with the world's leaders titled the "Leaders' Summit on Climate". A report observed that: It is a two-day conference and has been in the works since he took office on 20 January. Many say that this summit is a precursor to the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) that will take place later this year in Glasgow. This is supposed to "galvanise efforts by the major economies to tackle the climate crisis" and "underscore the urgency-and the economic benefits-of stronger climate action." Biden has urged the other leaders to use this summit as an opportunity to release their countries climate ambition and how they will take action to reduce emissions. The US is also expected to announce its ambitious 2030 emissions target as its new Nationally Determined Contribution under the Paris Agreement. The main objectives of this summit are; (1) get the world's major economies to reduce emission in this decade while also getting the public and private sector involvement; (2) show how climate action can have economic and social benefits. Build new businesses and industries; (3) using the technology available to adapt to climate change but also reduce emissions, use nature-based solutions to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050; and (4) protect lives and livelihoods by finding ways to adapt to climate change.

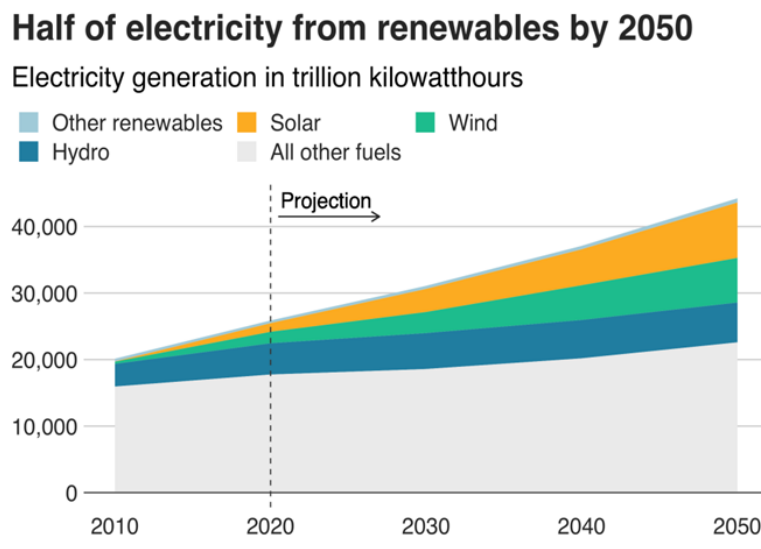
The US also want to "reconvene the US-led Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate" that was started by former President Barack Obama in March 2009. It is a forum that gets together the 17 major economies that are responsible for approximately 80 percent of global emissions as well as global GDP. US President Joe Biden has wrapped up his two-day climate summit, saying the climate crisis has created an opportunity to remake the global economy and produce millions of jobs in clean energy and technology "while doing so much good" to slow climate change. Speaking at the White House as the virtual summit concluded Friday, Biden asked, "Was there anything else you can think of that could create as many good jobs going into the 21st century?" Biden says the climate crisis also provides an opportunity for the U.S. to work with long-time rivals such as Russia. He says that while he has often disagreed with Russian President Vladimir Putin, the Russian leader now is "talking about how you capture carbon from space." U.S. climate envoy John Kerry praises Biden for convening the summit during his first 100 days in office. Kerry says the next 10 years are crucial to slow global warming and "avoid the worst consequences of the climate crisis." Kerry says that's the reason for the climate summit and "This has to be the decade of decision."

Addressing a US-hosted virtual summit on climate, attended by 40 global leaders, including US President Joe Biden and China's Xi Jinping, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi asserted that India has taken 'many bold steps' on clean energy, energy efficiency, and bio-diversity despite its development challenges and that the country's per capita carbon footprint is 60 per cent lower than the global average. 'As a climate-responsible developing country, India welcomes partners to create templates of sustainable development in India. These can also help other developing countries, who

need affordable access to green finance and clean technologies,' he said 'That is why, President Biden and I are launching the 'India-US climate and clean energy Agenda 2030 partnership'. Together, we will help mobilise investments, demonstrate clean technologies, and enable green collaborations.' Modi said. The Prime Minister also pitched for making the current decade a 'decade of action' against climate change. 'We, in India, are doing our part. Our ambitious renewable energy target of 450 Gigawatts by 2030 shows our commitment,' he said.

### **Renewable energy component**

This meet is said to be precursor to the COP26 meet in Glasgow in UK, which is widely propagated that 2021 could be turning point for tackling climate change. In November 2021, world leaders will be gathering in Glasgow for the successor to the landmark Paris meeting of 2015. Paris was important because it was the first time virtually all the nations of the world came together to agree they all needed to help tackle the issue. The problem was the commitments countries made to cutting carbon emissions back then fell way short of the targets set by the conference. In Paris, the world agreed to avoid the worst impacts of climate change by trying to limit global temperature increases to 2°C above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. The aim was to keep the rise to 1.5°C if at all possible. Human are way off track. On current plans the world is expected to breach the 1.5°C ceiling within 12 years or less and to hit 3°C of warming by the end of the century. Under the terms of the Paris deal, countries promised to come back every five years and raise their carbon-cutting ambitions. That was due to happen in Glasgow in November 2020. So, Glasgow 2021 gives us a forum at which those carbon cuts can be ratcheted up. One of this is increasing renewable energy. *Figure 4* presents electricity generation projections by 2050 under different systems.



**Figure 4.** Global electricity production pattern by 2050.  
Source: US Energy Information Administration (2010).

It is claimed that “the renewables are now the cheapest energy ever”. There is a good reason why so many countries are now saying they plan to go net zero: the collapsing cost of renewables is completely changing the calculus of decarbonisation. In October

2020, the International Energy Agency, an intergovernmental organisation, concluded that the best solar power schemes now offer "the cheapest source of electricity in history". Renewables are already often cheaper than fossil fuel power in much of the world when it comes to building new power stations. And, if the nations of the world ramp up their investments in wind, solar and batteries in the next few years, prices are likely to fall even further to a point where they are so cheap it will begin to make commercial sense to shut down and replace existing coal and gas power stations. That is because the cost of renewables follows the logic of all manufacturing-the more you produce, the cheaper it gets. It's like pushing on an open door-the more you build the cheaper it gets and the cheaper it gets the more you build. Think what this means: investors won't need to be bullied by green activists into doing the right thing they will just follow the money. And governments know that by scaling up renewables in their own economies, they help to accelerate the energy transition globally, by making renewables even cheaper and more competitive everywhere.

However, hydro-power varies with year as it is related to rainfall. From the past experiences, nuclear power is hazardous activity. Solar and wind power generates huge waste with short life time. Weather disasters' destruction will be high. The major component is that it increases the temperature directly unlike carbon dioxide. In fact the renewable energy policy is a lopsided blind decisions and lead to rags to riches to business houses of solar and wind power generating business houses and lead to riches to rags in the case of traditional coal-gas based power producing business houses.

### ***Waste dumping in water bodies***

At Paris meet (COP21) though Pope Francis, US President, UN Secretary General, Russian President, etc. raised the issue of pollution (air, water, soil and food; and adulterated food) but these did not find a place in Paris Agreement as the multinational companies who are responsible for such pollution lobbied not to include these issues under Paris Agreement Document.. International reports show deaths of millions of children and billions of people affected by diverse health hazards that costed major share of their incomes, more particularly the poor and middle class. Stan Cox brought out a book "Sick Planet: Corporate Food and Medicine" wherein Bulk drug manufacturing industries polluting groundwater, surface water and water bodies information was included.

Dumping of waste both solid and liquid forms is not a scenario of developing countries but is more seen in developed countries. Though UK is holding COP26, it failed to implement the basic rules in pollution angle – a great pity. Water companies have been illegally dumping untreated sewage into rivers in England and Wales, an investigation by BBC Panorama has found (*Figure 5*). Panorama gathered detailed data from 10 water companies in England and Wales through environmental information requests. They were each asked for information on a handful of sewage works. The data suggests seven of the 10 companies were breaching their permits by dumping sewage before they were treating as per specified limits. One of the worst offenders was the not-for-profit company. It's one of the plant illegally dumped untreated sewage into the River Usk (*Figure 6*). The Usk is supposed to be a protected river, as it is a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Special Area of Conservation. The company has been illegally dumping untreated sewage through the pipe, sometimes on several occasions a day. Yorkshire Water failed to report sewage spills into the River Wharfe to the Environment Agency, Panorama found (*Figure 7*). Panorama also investigated the

Wetherby treatment works run by Yorkshire Water. Same is the scenario around the city of Hyderabad in India with bulk drug manufacturing industries and two drinking water reservoirs.



***Figure 5. Illegal dumping of untreated sewage into rivers in England and Wales.***



***Figure 6. Illegal dumped untreated sewage into River Usk.***



*Figure 7. Yorkshire sewage spills into River Wharfe.*

Recent studies show that the US dumps the highest number of water bottles in the ocean. In fact, studies show that the US contributes as much as 242 million tons of trash in the ocean every year. However, it is undeniable that ocean litter is a mix of garbage from all around the globe. The water bottle could be from Los Angeles, the food container from Manila, the plastic bags from Shanghai. The amount of trash floating in the ocean is just too much for it to bear. The marine ecosystem is now severely polluted by plastic garbage, which comes from different countries, most of which are from Asia. While it's great that humans are trying to clean up the patch, most of the efforts should instead go toward stopping the out-of-control flow of plastic garbage into the oceans. According to some studies, the US stopped dumping garbage in the ocean since 1992. This was in response to what was called the Ocean Dumping Ban Act. However, recent researches show that a huge chunk of water bottles found in the ocean is from the US. To this day, a lot of debate goes on whether or not the country follows the said act.

It is a general belief that cruise ships simply dump their garbage in to the ocean. This is because they are constantly on the move, making waste management and disposal an added challenge to their day to day operations. The other major issue is oil spills. Majority of our plastic wastes end up in landfills. Because they are so lightweight, the wind can blow them to drainages. From there, these plastics go to the ocean. Indian scenario is discussed in a book by the author (Reddy, 2019c).

## **Conclusion**

Global warming, a fictitious index which has no cause and effect except trial and error process, received wide publicity at huge cost. In fact population growth linearly related to carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere since 1960. No nation is concentrating on reducing the population or limiting the population but they are looking at greenhouse gases (CO<sub>2</sub>) reduction as they can get a share in green fund. Also they are not looking at limiting wasteful use of energy/energy conservation technologies. IT sector is the major consumer of energy under inefficient system.

To minimize greenhouse gases release in to the atmosphere proposed renewable energy systems (solar and wind) that generate huge quantity of waste and their life is

short-lived. In fact they directly increase the temperature. Coal-gas based energy systems presumed that indirectly increase temperature through CO<sub>2</sub>. Also to get share in green fund nations are showing increased areas under new forest cover but destroying the native existing biodiversity rich forests. In fact there is no reliable quantitative value for climate sensitivity factor that links to increase in CO<sub>2</sub> in the atmosphere to rise in temperature. However the energy from the Sun is constant superposed on it the sunspot cycle. Many things such as volcanic activity, earthquakes, cyclonic activity (that has a cyclic pattern), etc. are happening in the nature that are affecting incoming solar radiation and radiation balance at the Earth's surface and thus temperature; and yet the temperature is shown increasing trend every year (Reddy, 2021a) which is attributed to raise of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, a false alarm that is creating fictitious global warming. This is linked to climate crisis. Propaganda machine to collect and share billions of dollars "green fund"; and at the same time protecting multinational companies interests.

Floods and droughts are part of natural variability part of climate change in rainfall. This affects temperature. Extreme weather events are part of it in association with climate system and general circulation patterns (Reddy, 2021a; 2020a; 2020b; 2020c). River water flows follow the natural variability in rainfall. This is clearly evident from the tree rings study of 1309-2004 relating to Brahmaputra River flows following the 60-year cycle in all-India annual rainfall. It clearly showed drought periods (below the average part of the 60-year cycles). UN and its associated agencies must search their soles before wasting trillions of dollars on zero value issues. It is suggested that; (1) UN must give top priority in energy saving-I am a founder member of energy conservation mission of Institute of Engineers India (Hyderabad Chapter). This is possible only through governments with right planning; (2) UN must stop COPs/IPCC/UNFCCC, which serve wasting of public money-honey moon trips – and polluting the environment-carbon dioxide is not pollution; (3) UN must give top priority in controlling air, water, soil, food pollution and sale of adulterated foods – unfortunately global warming and carbon credit has "Green Fund" of 500 billion dollars to share by UN agencies and others in five years; but there is no such fund under pollution, so it gets least priority in controlling by nations; (4) UN must give priority in reducing food wastages-at present around 30% as per FAO but for India it is more than 40% with cyclonic activity; (5) UN must give priority in protecting native forests and aged trees instead of giving priority to new plantations that serve little; (6) UN must give top priority in bringing down water pollution through non-point source of agriculture by changing technologies that use chemical inputs to organic inputs technology; and (7) UN must understand that "Health is Wealth" and not vice versa.

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## **Conflict of interest**

The author confirm that there are no conflict of interest involve with any parties in this research study.

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