



# The Future of Energy: Exploring Renewable and Non-Renewable Resources

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**Abstract:** This comprehensive article delves into the evolving energy landscape, contrasting renewable and non-renewable resources to highlight the global transition toward sustainable energy systems. It underscores the pivotal role of renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal, as viable solutions to combat climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The discussion delves into the operational methodologies, tools, and innovations underpinning energy systems, from advanced solar photovoltaics and wind turbines to efficient hydropower and geothermal technologies. Key challenges, such as intermittency, infrastructure costs, and the geographic limitations of renewables, are critically examined alongside the role of non-renewables in current energy mixes. The article also addresses the environmental and societal dimensions, emphasizing ethical guidelines, equity in energy access, and the inclusion of local communities in decision-making. Through a mixed-method research approach, including literature reviews, site visits, and expert interviews, the study offers a nuanced understanding of energy systems. It highlights the importance of integrating sustainable practices and ethical considerations in energy transitions while advocating for technological innovation and international collaboration. The article concludes by emphasizing the critical need for a balanced, multi-faceted strategy to ensure energy security, environmental sustainability, and equitable access for future generations. This research offers a nuanced evaluation of renewable and non-renewable systems. It proposes strategic pathways for integrating diverse energy resources to achieve a balanced, resilient, and sustainable energy future. The study underscores the imperative for international collaboration, technological innovation, and policy advancements to navigate the complexities of this transition, ensuring environmental stewardship and socio-economic benefits for all.

**Keywords:** Fossil fuels; Hydroelectric energy; Non-renewable energy; Renewable energy; Solar energy; Wind energy

## Introduction

Renewable energy has emerged as a vital solution to combat climate change and ensure sustainable development. As the global population grows and energy demands increase, the transition to renewable energy sources offers a path toward reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving finite resources, and building resilient energy systems. This article explores the diverse aspects of renewable energy, including its history, applications, workforce, ethical

considerations, and future prospects, while contrasting it with non-renewable energy to provide a comprehensive understanding. The global energy landscape is undergoing a profound transformation as the world confronts the dual challenges of meeting escalating energy demands and mitigating climate change. This transformation involves a critical examination of both renewable and non-renewable energy resources, each playing distinct roles in shaping the future of energy.

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Renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power, are naturally replenished and offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. The adoption of these resources is accelerating due to their environmental benefits and the imperative to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In 2023, renewable energy accounted for 86% of all new electricity generation capacity installed globally, underscoring a significant shift towards cleaner energy solutions (International Energy Agency, 2023). Technological advancements have enhanced the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of renewable energy systems. For instance, solar photovoltaic (PV) technology has become one of the most affordable methods for new power generation in many regions, making it a viable option for widespread adoption (International Energy Agency, 2023). Similarly, onshore wind energy capacity is projected to increase by 57% by 2024, reflecting the growing commitment to harnessing wind power (Rana, 2023). Despite these advancements, challenges remain, including the intermittent nature of renewable energy sources and the need for substantial infrastructure investments. Addressing these challenges is crucial for achieving a sustainable and resilient energy future.

Non-renewable energy sources, primarily fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, have historically been the backbone of global energy supply. However, their finite nature and significant environmental impact, including greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution, have raised concerns about their long-term viability. The Energy Watch Group (2023) highlights that the global supply of fossil fuels is under increasing strain, with projections indicating a peak in coal production by 2025 and a potential decline in oil production by 40% by 2030 compared to 2012 levels. In response to these challenges, there is a growing emphasis on transitioning towards renewable energy sources. Studies suggest that renewable energy could completely replace fossil fuels within the next 30 years, provided there is international cooperation and innovation (Greene et al., 2019). This transition is essential for reducing carbon emissions and mitigating climate change impacts. The future of energy lies in a balanced integration of renewable and non-renewable resources. While renewable energy offers a sustainable and environmentally friendly path forward, non-renewable resources continue to play a significant role in the current energy mix. Strategic planning, technological innovation, and international collaboration are imperative to navigate the complexities of this transition, ensuring energy security and environmental sustainability for future generations. To understand the operational methodologies of renewable and non-renewable energy systems: Renewable energy systems, such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power, operate by

harnessing natural processes that are replenished over time. For instance, solar photovoltaic (PV) cells convert sunlight directly into electricity, while wind turbines transform kinetic energy from wind into electrical power. In contrast, non-renewable energy systems, including coal, oil, and natural gas, generate electricity through combustion processes that release energy stored in fossil fuels. Understanding these operational methodologies is crucial for evaluating the efficiency, sustainability, and environmental impact of different energy sources; to explore tools and techniques for energy generation: Advancements in technology have introduced various tools and techniques for energy generation.

In renewable energy, innovations such as advanced optimization techniques have significantly improved the operational efficiency of renewable energy systems, ensuring that every ray of sunlight or gust of wind produces more electricity. For example, solar photovoltaic (PV) technology has become one of the most affordable methods for new power generation in many regions, making it a viable option for widespread adoption. Similarly, onshore wind energy capacity is projected to increase by 57% by 2024, reflecting the growing commitment to renewable energy. In non-renewable energy, technologies such as gas turbines and combined-cycle power plants have enhanced the efficiency and reduced the environmental impact of fossil fuel-based generation. Exploring these tools and techniques is essential for identifying optimal methods of energy production.; To investigate the role of energy plants, including nuclear, wind, hydro, biogas, and solar: Energy plants play a pivotal role in the energy mix of any nation. Nuclear power plants generate electricity through nuclear fission, providing a substantial amount of baseload power with low greenhouse gas emissions.

Wind and hydroelectric plants harness natural elements to produce electricity, contributing to a cleaner energy grid. Biogas plants convert organic waste into methane, which can be used for electricity generation, thereby addressing waste management issues while producing energy. Solar power plants utilize photovoltaic cells or solar thermal collectors to convert sunlight into electricity, offering a renewable and abundant energy source. Investigating the role of these energy plants involves assessing their capacity, efficiency, environmental impact, and integration into the existing energy infrastructure. To assess the merits, demerits, ethical guidelines, and future prospects of these energy systems: Each energy system presents distinct advantages and challenges. Renewable energy sources are sustainable and environmentally friendly but may face challenges related to intermittency and high initial costs. Non-renewable energy sources are reliable and have established infrastructure but

contribute to environmental degradation and are finite. Ethical considerations include the impact on local communities, wildlife, and ecosystems, as well as the long-term sustainability of resource use. Future prospects involve technological advancements, policy developments, and market dynamics that could influence the adoption and evolution of these energy systems. Assessing these factors is crucial for informing policy decisions and guiding the transition to a sustainable energy future.

## Method

This research employs a mixed-method approach to comprehensively analyze the operational methodologies, tools, techniques, and roles of various energy systems, as well as to assess their merits, demerits, ethical guidelines, and future prospects. The methodology encompasses the following components:

### *Literature Review*

A thorough analysis of existing scholarly articles, government reports, and industry publications will be conducted to establish a foundational understanding of renewable and non-renewable energy systems. This review aims to synthesize current knowledge, identify research gaps, and inform the subsequent stages of the study. Systematic reviews have been instrumental in evaluating research approaches within the energy sector, highlighting the importance of comprehensive literature analyses in informing energy management strategies (Szarucki et al., 2022).

### *Site Visits*

Observations at renewable and non-renewable energy plants will provide practical insights into the operational dynamics of these facilities. Engaging with energy plants offers firsthand experience of the technologies in use, operational challenges, and the integration of various energy sources into the grid. Such site visits are essential for understanding the real-world applications and implications of energy systems.

### *Interviews*

Discussions with engineers, technicians, and policymakers will be conducted to gather expert perspectives on the functioning, challenges, and future directions of energy systems. Interviews serve as a valuable qualitative method for obtaining in-depth insights into the experiences and viewpoints of professionals directly involved in the energy sector. Mixed-method research designs, including interviews, have been utilized to explore energy-related behaviors and policy solutions, underscoring their effectiveness in

capturing complex, context-specific information (Szarucki et al., 2022).

### *Data Analysis*

Quantitative evaluation of energy output, costs, and environmental impact will be performed using statistical and analytical tools. This analysis aims to assess the efficiency, economic viability, and ecological footprint of different energy systems. Quantitative methods are crucial for providing objective measurements and comparisons, facilitating evidence-based conclusions regarding the performance and sustainability of energy technologies. By integrating these methodologies, the research seeks to provide a comprehensive assessment of renewable and non-renewable energy systems, offering valuable insights for policymakers, industry stakeholders, and researchers in the field.

### *Conducting the Research: Methodology Implementation*

To comprehensively explore the future of energy, this research followed a mixed-method approach that combined both qualitative and quantitative techniques. The implementation of each methodology was carefully structured to ensure a holistic understanding of renewable and non-renewable energy systems. The research process involved the following key steps:

### *Literature Review*

The first phase of the research involved conducting a comprehensive literature review. We systematically analyzed scholarly articles, government reports, and industry publications to build a solid theoretical foundation. Academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ScienceDirect were accessed to gather peer-reviewed articles on energy systems. We also examined government and industry reports from credible organizations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the U.S. Department of Energy to gain insight into the current state of the energy sector. This process helped to identify prevailing trends, energy technologies, and research gaps, which guided the formulation of research questions and hypotheses.

### *Site Visits*

To gather practical insights, we conducted site visits to various renewable and non-renewable energy plants. These visits allowed us to observe the operations of energy systems firsthand, engaging directly with plant managers and operational staff. We visited solar power farms, wind turbine installations, hydroelectric plants, and biogas facilities. Additionally, we visited fossil fuel-based power plants to compare their operational methodologies with those of renewable energy sources. During these visits, we took detailed

notes on the processes involved in energy generation, the challenges faced in maintaining operations, and the integration of these systems into the wider energy grid. Visual documentation and site-specific reports were also collected to enrich the data analysis phase.

### *Interviews*

To gather qualitative insights, we conducted interviews with a diverse group of professionals involved in energy generation. Our interviewees included engineers who work directly with renewable and non-renewable energy systems, technicians who are responsible for their maintenance, and policymakers involved in energy regulation and planning. Semi-structured interviews were employed to allow for open-ended responses while ensuring that key topics were covered. Interviews were recorded and transcribed for subsequent analysis. The insights gathered from these experts provided valuable perspectives on the practical challenges, technological advancements, and policy implications surrounding energy systems. These discussions also helped identify the ethical considerations associated with energy generation and its future prospects.

### *Data Analysis*

In the data analysis phase, we employed both qualitative and quantitative techniques. For quantitative analysis, we collected data on energy output, costs, and environmental impact from both renewable and non-renewable energy sources. This included data on the efficiency of energy plants, the level of emissions produced, and the economic costs associated with energy generation. Statistical tools such as SPSS and Excel were used to analyze and compare the performance of different energy systems. Environmental impact was assessed by calculating carbon footprints and analyzing the lifecycle emissions associated with various energy sources. The qualitative data from the interviews and site visits were analyzed thematically. Key themes related to the challenges, benefits, and future potential of renewable and non-renewable energy systems were identified. These themes helped contextualize the quantitative findings, providing a deeper understanding of the operational realities and policy implications.

Through the integration of these research methodologies, the study produced a well-rounded assessment of the current and future state of energy systems. The results not only informed the academic understanding of energy systems but also provided practical insights for policymakers, engineers, and industry stakeholders working towards a sustainable energy future.

### *What is Renewable Energy?*

Renewable energy refers to energy derived from natural processes that are continuously replenished. Unlike finite fossil fuels, renewable sources regenerate naturally, making them sustainable and eco-friendly alternatives for energy production. Solar power, wind energy, hydropower, geothermal energy, and biomass are key examples of renewable energy, each playing a distinct role in reducing environmental impacts and ensuring energy security. Renewable energy refers to energy derived from natural sources that are replenished at a rate faster than they are consumed. These sources are virtually inexhaustible and include sunlight, wind, water, geothermal heat, and biomass. Unlike fossil fuels, which are finite and contribute to environmental degradation, renewable energy sources offer sustainable alternatives that can significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change.

## **Result and Discussion**

### *Types of Renewable Energy:*

#### *Solar Energy*

Solar energy is derived from the Sun's radiation, which is captured and converted into electricity or heat. Photovoltaic (PV) cells, which are commonly used in solar panels, absorb sunlight and convert it directly into electricity. Solar thermal systems, on the other hand, use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight and generate heat, which can then be used to produce electricity or provide direct heating for buildings. Solar energy is abundant and available worldwide, making it a highly versatile energy source. However, its main challenge lies in its intermittency – solar power generation is limited to daylight hours and can be affected by weather conditions. Despite this, advances in solar technology and energy storage solutions are making solar energy more efficient and widely adopted in both residential and commercial sectors (Zhao et al., 2023).

#### *Wind Energy*

Wind energy harnesses the kinetic energy of moving air to generate electricity. Wind turbines, which are typically installed in areas with consistent and strong winds, capture the wind's motion and convert it into mechanical energy. This mechanical energy is then used to generate electrical power. Wind energy is one of the fastest-growing renewable energy sources, with significant global installations, especially in regions such as Europe and the United States. Wind farms can be situated both onshore and offshore, with offshore wind farms benefiting from stronger and more consistent winds. While wind energy is abundant and clean, it is subject to variability, as wind speed and direction can



fluctuate. Additionally, there are concerns regarding the impact of wind farms on local wildlife and ecosystems (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2023).

### Hydropower

Hydro-power, or hydroelectric power, is the process of generating electricity by using the force of moving water, typically from rivers or dams, to turn turbines connected to generators. It has been a major source of renewable energy for decades and remains one of the largest sources of electricity worldwide. Hydropower can be categorized into large-scale dams, small hydro systems, and run-of-river plants. Large hydroelectric dams, such as the Three Gorges Dam in China, have the capacity to produce vast amounts of electricity, making them a critical part of many national energy grids. However, the construction of large dams can have significant environmental and social impacts, such as disrupting local ecosystems and displacing communities. Smaller hydro systems, on the other hand, are more environmentally friendly but produce less power. Despite its efficiency, hydropower can be affected by droughts and seasonal water flow variations (Zhao et al., 2023).

### Geothermal Energy

Geothermal energy taps into the heat from beneath the Earth's surface to generate electricity or provide direct heating. This energy source relies on the natural heat from the Earth's molten core, which rises to the surface in the form of steam or hot water. Geothermal power plants use this steam to turn turbines and generate electricity. Geothermal energy is considered a stable and reliable source of power because it is not dependent on weather conditions or time of day. It is particularly useful for base-load power generation, as it provides a continuous and predictable supply of energy. However, geothermal energy is location-specific, and its potential is most significant in regions with high geothermal activity, such as Iceland, parts of the United States (e.g., California), and the Philippines. The main challenges for geothermal energy include high initial setup costs and the potential for local environmental impacts (Geothermal Energy Association, 2020).

### Biomass Energy

Biomass energy is produced from organic materials such as wood, agricultural crops, and waste from plants and animals. This biomass can be burned directly to produce heat or converted into bio-fuels, such as ethanol or bio-diesel, through processes like fermentation or chemical reactions. Biomass is a flexible energy source that can be used for heating, electricity generation, and even transportation fuels. While biomass is renewable, its carbon neutrality has been a subject of debate. When

biomass is burned or processed, it releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, but the plants from which biomass is derived absorb CO<sub>2</sub> during their growth, theoretically creating a balanced carbon cycle. Nonetheless, the environmental impacts of biomass depend on factors such as land use changes and the type of biomass being utilized. Biomass is especially important in areas where other renewable resources, such as wind or solar, are less viable due to geographical constraints (Energy Information Administration, 2024). Renewable energy represents a pivotal component of the future energy landscape, offering sustainable and environmentally friendly alternatives to traditional fossil fuels. While challenges remain, ongoing technological advancements and supportive policies are facilitating the transition toward a more sustainable and resilient energy system.

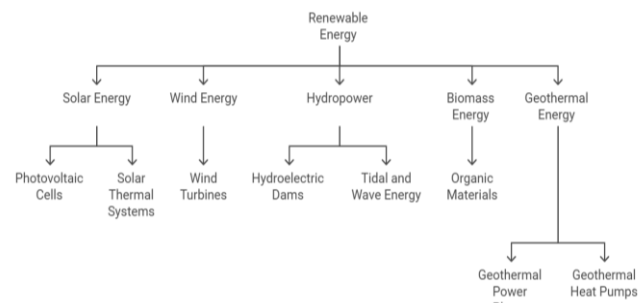


Figure 1. Types of renewable

### Sources of Renewable Energy

Renewable energy is derived from natural processes that are replenished at a faster rate than they are consumed. These sources are virtually inexhaustible and offer sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels. The primary sources of renewable energy include:

#### Solar Energy

Solar energy harnesses the Sun's radiation to generate electricity or heat. Photovoltaic (PV) cells, commonly found in solar panels, convert sunlight directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect. Solar thermal systems use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight, generating heat that can be used for electricity production or heating purposes. Solar energy is abundant and available worldwide, making it a versatile and widely adopted renewable energy source. However, its efficiency can be affected by factors such as geographic location, weather conditions, and time of day. Advancements in solar technology and energy storage solutions are continually improving its viability and efficiency.

#### Wind Energy

Wind energy captures the kinetic energy of wind to generate electricity. Wind turbines, both onshore and

offshore, convert the movement of air into electrical power. Wind energy is one of the fastest-growing renewable energy sources globally, with significant installations in regions with consistent wind patterns. The main challenges include variability in wind speeds and potential impacts on local wildlife and ecosystems. Despite these challenges, wind energy continues to expand due to its efficiency and the decreasing costs of turbine technology.

#### *Hydropower*

Hydropower generates electricity by utilizing the flow of water through dams or rivers to turn turbines connected to generators. It has been a reliable energy source for decades, providing a substantial portion of the world's renewable electricity. Hydropower can be categorized into large-scale dams, small hydro systems, and run-of-river plants. While it offers high efficiency and reliability, the construction of large dams can have significant environmental and social impacts, such as disrupting local ecosystems and displacing communities. Smaller hydro systems are more environmentally friendly but produce less power.

#### *Geothermal Energy*

Geothermal energy taps into the Earth's internal heat to produce electricity or provide direct heating. Geothermal power plants use steam from underground reservoirs to turn turbines and generate electricity. This energy source is location-specific, with the most significant potential in regions with high geothermal activity, such as Iceland, parts of the United States (e.g., California), and the Philippines. Geothermal energy is considered a stable and reliable source of power because it is not dependent on weather conditions or time of day. However, it requires significant initial investment and can have localized environmental impacts.

#### *Biomass Energy*

Biomass energy is produced from organic materials such as wood, agricultural crops, and waste from plants and animals. This biomass can be burned directly to produce heat or converted into biofuels, such as ethanol or biodiesel, through processes like fermentation or chemical reactions. Biomass is a flexible energy source that can be used for heating, electricity generation, and even transportation fuels. While biomass is renewable, its carbon neutrality has been a subject of debate. The environmental impacts of biomass depend on factors such as land use changes and the type of biomass being utilized. Advanced biofuels, produced from non-food crops or waste materials, offer promising alternatives to traditional biofuels.

#### *Ocean Energy: Tidal and Wave Energy*

Ocean energy refers to the renewable energy derived from the movement of ocean waters, particularly through tidal and wave energy. These energy sources are part of the broader category of marine energy and are considered promising due to the immense power that oceans can offer. Ocean energy is highly predictable and reliable, making it a valuable complement to other renewable energy sources.

#### *Tidal Energy*

Tidal energy harnesses the power of tidal movements—rising and falling water levels caused by the gravitational pull of the moon and the sun. Tidal energy systems typically use the rise and fall of tides to drive turbines, which generate electricity. There are two main types of tidal energy systems: Tidal Stream Systems: These systems work by capturing the kinetic energy of moving water in fast-flowing tidal streams, similar to underwater wind turbines. Tidal turbines are placed in locations with strong tidal currents, such as estuaries or narrow bays: Tidal Range Systems: These systems exploit the difference in water levels between high and low tides. The water collected during high tide is stored in a reservoir and released through turbines during low tide, generating electricity as the water flows back to the ocean. Tidal energy has the advantage of being highly predictable since tides occur at regular intervals. However, its development can be costly, and the environmental impact on marine ecosystems can be significant, especially with large-scale tidal barrage projects (International Energy Agency, 2020b).

#### *Wave Energy*

Wave energy captures the energy created by surface waves on the ocean. Waves are generated by the wind, and as they travel across the surface of the ocean, they carry significant amounts of energy. There are several technologies used to harness this energy:

Point Absorbers: These are floating structures that move with the waves, converting their up-and-down motion into electrical power: Oscillating Water Columns: These systems use the motion of waves to push air through a turbine, generating electricity: Attenuators: These are long, multi-segmented floating structures that move with the waves, converting motion into energy. Wave energy is also highly reliable, as wave patterns are more consistent than wind or solar energy. However, similar to tidal energy, wave energy systems face challenges related to high installation and maintenance costs, as well as potential environmental impacts such as disruption to marine habitats (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021). Each of these renewable energy sources plays a crucial role in diversifying the global energy mix, reducing greenhouse

gas emissions, and promoting sustainable development. The continued advancement and integration of these technologies are essential for achieving energy security and combating climate change.

### *Historical Aspects of Renewable Energy*

The use of renewable energy dates back thousands of years. Early civilizations utilized windmills for grinding grain and water wheels for mechanical tasks. Solar architecture was prevalent in ancient Greece and Egypt, with buildings designed to maximize sunlight. Hydropower was first used for irrigation and later for electricity generation in the late 19th century. The oil crises of the 1970s spurred interest in renewable energy, leading to advancements in wind and solar technologies. In recent decades, the focus on mitigating climate change has accelerated investments and innovations in renewable energy. The history of renewable energy stretches back millennia, reflecting humanity's long-standing reliance on natural forces for power. The use of renewable resources predates industrialization and the discovery of fossil fuels. Ancient civilizations understood the importance of harnessing nature's energy, using water, wind, and solar power to meet basic needs. Over time, as industrial society emerged, the focus shifted to non-renewable energy sources, particularly coal, oil, and natural gas. However, with increasing concerns over climate change and environmental degradation, the shift towards renewable energy sources has become more pronounced in recent decades. This section explores the historical development of renewable energy technologies and their evolving role in the global energy landscape.

### *Early Uses of Renewable Energy*

From ancient times, human societies have relied on renewable energy sources, particularly wind, water, and the Sun. The earliest known use of wind power dates back to around 3,000 BC, when the Egyptians used sailboats to harness the wind for transportation. In ancient Persia, vertical-axis windmills were employed to pump water and grind grain. The Greeks and Romans utilized water wheels to grind grain and perform other mechanical tasks, marking the early integration of hydropower into their societies (Jacobson, 2009). Solar energy, too, has a long history. The ancient Greeks and Romans used passive solar heating in their architecture, designing homes and public buildings to capture and retain heat from the Sun. The concept of harnessing solar energy for practical use, however, did not advance significantly until the 19th century, when the development of solar collectors and photovoltaic cells began (Gipe, 2017).

### *The Industrial Revolution and the Shift to Fossil Fuels*

The advent of the Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries marked a significant turning point in energy production. During this period, the discovery and widespread use of coal, followed by oil and natural gas, revolutionized energy consumption, providing a steady, concentrated source of power that supported industrial growth. This shift led to a decline in the use of renewable energy sources, which were seen as less efficient and more labor-intensive. Windmills and water wheels became less common, and traditional biomass for heating and cooking was replaced by coal and later petroleum-based products. However, even during the height of fossil fuel use, there were notable instances of continued reliance on renewable energy. Hydropower plants were developed in the late 19th century to provide electricity, particularly in regions with abundant water resources. The first hydroelectric power plant in the United States was established in 1882 in Appleton, Wisconsin (US Department Energy, 2021).

### *Renewable Energy Resurgence in the 20th Century*

The oil crises of the 1970s, combined with increasing awareness of environmental degradation and the finite nature of fossil fuel resources, sparked renewed interest in renewable energy. During this period, governments and institutions began investing in research and development for alternative energy technologies. Solar energy, in particular, gained prominence during the 1973 oil embargo, which highlighted the vulnerability of nations reliant on imported oil. Solar thermal and photovoltaic technologies began to emerge, though they were still in the early stages of development. In the 1980s and 1990s, the global environmental movement gained momentum, driven by growing concerns over climate change, deforestation, and air pollution. This led to the development of international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol, which called for reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and provided incentives for renewable energy adoption. Wind energy also saw significant advancements, with the construction of large-scale wind farms, particularly in Denmark and Germany, positioning wind power as a viable energy source for the future (Asrari et al., 2012). 21st Century and the Global Push for Renewable Energy. In the 21st century, renewable energy has taken center stage in the global effort to transition to a low-carbon, sustainable energy future.

Technological advancements in solar, wind, and energy storage systems have drastically reduced the cost of renewable energy generation. Countries around the world have set ambitious renewable energy targets, and the renewable energy sector has experienced rapid growth, driven by both governmental policies and

private-sector innovation. The growth of wind and solar farms has been particularly notable, with renewable energy sources contributing an increasingly significant share of global electricity generation. The global transition to renewable energy is further supported by international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, which emphasizes the need for nations to reduce carbon emissions and limit global warming. These efforts are accompanied by increased investments in research and development, smart grid technologies, and energy storage solutions, which are essential to integrating renewable energy into the existing grid infrastructure. The history of renewable energy is marked by periods of innovation and setbacks. From its early use in ancient civilizations to its decline during the Industrial Revolution, and then the resurgence in the late 20th and 21st centuries, renewable energy has undergone a transformation. Today, renewable energy is seen as a key component in combating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and securing a sustainable energy future. The historical journey of renewable energy highlights the cyclical nature of energy use and the ongoing efforts to balance technological advancements with environmental stewardship.

#### *People and Staff Working in Renewable Energy*

The renewable energy sector has become one of the fastest-growing industries worldwide, driven by the global demand for sustainable, clean energy sources. The transition to renewable energy requires a diverse workforce with a wide range of skills and expertise, as the industry spans various technologies such as solar, wind, hydropower, biomass, and geothermal energy. The people working in this field are not only instrumental in developing, installing, and maintaining renewable energy systems, but also in driving innovation and policy changes that contribute to the global energy transition. This section explores the key roles and responsibilities of staff in the renewable energy industry, highlighting the essential skills, training, and impact they have on advancing clean energy solutions.

#### *Roles and Responsibilities in Renewable Energy*

The workforce in renewable energy is multifaceted, with people employed in various capacities ranging from research and development to operations and maintenance. Some of the most common roles include engineers, technicians, project managers, and policy advisors.

#### *Engineers and Technicians*

Engineers, including mechanical, electrical, civil, and renewable energy engineers, are crucial in designing and developing new renewable energy technologies. These professionals work on improving

the efficiency, scalability, and cost-effectiveness of solar panels, wind turbines, energy storage systems, and other renewable technologies. For instance, wind turbine engineers focus on improving turbine design, while solar engineers work on enhancing photovoltaic cells and solar thermal systems. Technicians, on the other hand, play an essential role in the installation, operation, and maintenance of renewable energy systems. They ensure that the equipment functions efficiently and safely, often working on-site in wind farms, solar installations, and hydropower plants (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a).

#### *Project Managers*

Project managers oversee the planning, execution, and monitoring of renewable energy projects. These professionals coordinate various teams, from design engineers to contractors, ensuring that the project progresses on schedule and within budget. They also handle compliance with regulatory standards and permit requirements, ensuring that the energy project meets environmental and safety criteria. As the renewable energy industry grows, project managers must be adept at navigating complex logistics, securing financing, and addressing technical challenges (US Bureau Labor Statistics, 2022).

#### *Policy Makers and Analysts*

In addition to technical roles, policymakers, environmental consultants, and energy analysts are essential in shaping the future of renewable energy. These professionals advocate for renewable energy policies, engage in research on the social and economic impacts of renewable energy systems, and analyze energy markets to develop strategies that support the transition to renewable energy. Policy advisors work with governments and international organizations to create regulations and incentives that promote the adoption of renewable energy technologies (International Energy Agency, 2020a).

#### *Researchers and Innovators*

The renewable energy sector also relies heavily on researchers and innovators who explore new ways to harness, store, and distribute clean energy. Research and development (R&D) teams in universities, government labs, and private companies are focused on advancing renewable energy technologies. These professionals work on developing next-generation solar cells, more efficient wind turbine blades, improved battery storage solutions, and methods for better integration of renewable energy into national power grids (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021). To meet the demands of a rapidly evolving renewable energy sector, workers in this field require a diverse skill set.



Technicians typically undergo specialized training in renewable energy systems, electrical systems, and safety protocols, often obtaining certifications in specific technologies like wind or solar energy. Engineers, especially those working in the renewable energy sector, often have advanced degrees in renewable energy or related disciplines, combined with experience in system design, energy modeling, and environmental impact assessments. In addition to technical expertise, soft skills such as project management, communication, and teamwork are essential, especially in collaborative environments where professionals from different fields work together to achieve common goals.

As renewable energy projects often involve large teams working across multiple disciplines, strong organizational and leadership skills are critical for project managers and other leadership roles. The renewable energy industry is expected to continue expanding in the coming decades, creating millions of new jobs globally. According to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the global renewable energy sector employed 12 million people in 2020, with projections suggesting that number could rise to 42 million by 2050, driven by investments in clean energy infrastructure, energy efficiency, and clean transportation (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2021). As nations seek to meet their climate goals and transition to carbon-neutral energy systems, the demand for skilled workers in renewable energy will grow, offering career opportunities in a variety of fields. People and staff working in renewable energy are at the forefront of the global transition to a cleaner, more sustainable energy future. From engineers and technicians to project managers and policy experts, the renewable energy sector requires a diverse and highly skilled workforce. As the industry continues to grow, the demand for trained professionals will increase, creating new opportunities for those interested in contributing to the fight against climate change. The success of the renewable energy transition hinges not only on technological advancements but also on the expertise, innovation, and leadership provided by the people working in the sector.

#### *Qualifications Required to Work in Renewable Energy*

The renewable energy sector is growing rapidly, offering numerous career opportunities for individuals with diverse skill sets. To meet the increasing demand for clean energy technologies, workers in the renewable energy field must possess specialized knowledge and qualifications in various disciplines, including engineering, project management, research, and policy development. The required qualifications range from technical certifications to advanced degrees, with an emphasis on both practical skills and theoretical

knowledge. This section explores the key qualifications required to work in renewable energy, including education, certification, and specialized training.

#### *Educational Qualifications*

##### *Engineering and Technical Degrees*

A strong educational background in engineering is often essential for careers in renewable energy, particularly for positions in design, development, and installation of renewable energy systems. A bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, or renewable energy engineering is typically required for engineering roles in the sector. Many employers also seek candidates with a master's degree or Ph.D. in renewable energy or related fields, especially for roles in research and development (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a). Specializations such as solar, wind, hydro, and energy storage systems are often available within engineering programs, providing a tailored education to meet the demands of the industry.

##### *Environmental Science and Policy*

For roles focused on sustainability, policy analysis, and environmental impact assessments, degrees in environmental science, environmental engineering, or energy policy are highly valuable. Professionals with such qualifications play key roles in shaping energy policies, advocating for renewable energy adoption, and ensuring compliance with environmental regulations. A strong understanding of climate change, environmental law, and the social impact of renewable energy technologies is crucial in these positions (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2022).

##### *Project Management and Business Administration*

Project managers are integral to the success of renewable energy projects, overseeing the planning, execution, and completion of initiatives. While technical degrees are important, project managers in the renewable energy sector often benefit from a background in business administration or project management. A bachelor's degree in business administration (BBA) or a master's in project management (MPM) can complement technical qualifications by developing the leadership, financial, and organizational skills needed to manage large-scale energy projects. Additionally, certification in project management methodologies, such as Project Management Professional (PMP) or Agile certification, is often sought after by employers in the renewable energy field (Gipe, 2017).

### *Certifications and Specialized Training* *Renewable Energy Certifications*

While a degree in engineering or environmental science is crucial for many roles, certifications specific to renewable energy technologies can further enhance job prospects. For example, certifications in solar energy (such as the North American Board of Certified Energy Practitioners [NABCEP] certification) and wind energy (such as the Wind Energy Technician Certification) are recognized in the industry and demonstrate technical proficiency. These certifications typically require both coursework and hands-on training, ensuring that professionals are well-versed in the latest technology and industry best practices (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a).

### *Energy Efficiency and Storage Training*

As renewable energy integration becomes more complex, professionals with expertise in energy efficiency and storage solutions are in high demand. Training programs focused on energy storage technologies, smart grids, and energy management systems are valuable for individuals looking to specialize in these growing areas. For instance, certifications in energy auditing or energy management from organizations like the Association of Energy Engineers (AEE) can complement other renewable energy qualifications and open up opportunities in energy consulting and efficiency analysis (US Department Energy, 2021).

### *Safety and Compliance Training*

Due to the nature of renewable energy projects, which often involve large-scale installations and operations, safety and compliance training is critical. The renewable energy sector adheres to strict safety protocols, and workers are often required to complete safety training courses, such as Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) certifications or renewable energy-specific safety courses. These certifications ensure that workers can perform their tasks safely while complying with industry standards and regulations (Gipe, 2017).

### *Skills and Experience*

In addition to formal qualifications, employers in the renewable energy sector seek candidates with specific technical and soft skills. Technical skills, such as proficiency in CAD software, energy modeling, and renewable energy systems design, are highly valued. Hands-on experience, particularly through internships, apprenticeships, or industry projects, is crucial in developing practical knowledge and problem-solving abilities. Soft skills are equally important, particularly for roles in project management, policy, and research.

Strong communication, teamwork, and leadership skills are essential for coordinating teams, presenting ideas to stakeholders, and managing complex projects. Additionally, analytical thinking, creativity, and adaptability are critical for those working in research and development, where innovation and problem-solving play a key role in advancing renewable energy technologies (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

The renewable energy sector offers a wide range of career opportunities that require a combination of technical expertise, specialized training, and soft skills. Engineers, technicians, project managers, policymakers, and researchers all play essential roles in driving the transition to clean, sustainable energy. Educational qualifications, certifications, and hands-on experience are crucial for success in the field, with a growing emphasis on both technical and non-technical skills to meet the industry's evolving needs. As the demand for renewable energy continues to rise, the need for qualified professionals in this sector will increase, creating a wealth of opportunities for individuals looking to contribute to a sustainable energy future.

### *How Renewable Energy is Obtained*

Renewable energy refers to energy that is harnessed from natural resources that are constantly replenished, such as sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, geothermal heat, and biomass. Unlike fossil fuels, which are finite and contribute to environmental degradation, renewable energy sources are considered sustainable and have a much lower environmental impact. The process of obtaining renewable energy involves harnessing the power of these natural elements through various technologies and systems. This section explores how renewable energy is obtained from different sources, including solar, wind, hydro-power, biomass, and geothermal energy.

### *Solar Energy*

Solar energy is one of the most widely used forms of renewable energy. It is obtained by capturing sunlight and converting it into electricity or heat. The most common technology used to harness solar energy is photovoltaic (PV) cells, which are typically made from semiconductor materials such as silicon. When sunlight hits these cells, it excites electrons, generating an electric current. This process is known as the photovoltaic effect. Solar energy can also be captured using solar thermal systems, which use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight and heat a fluid that drives a turbine to generate electricity (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021). Solar panels are installed on rooftops, large-scale solar farms, and in remote areas where the access to electricity is limited. As the cost of solar technology has

significantly decreased over the past decade, solar energy has become more accessible to both homeowners and large-scale utility companies (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a). Solar power is highly versatile, producing energy during daylight hours and increasingly supported by energy storage systems to supply electricity when the sun isn't shining.

#### *Wind Energy*

Wind energy is obtained by harnessing the kinetic energy of the wind and converting it into electricity using wind turbines. The blades of a wind turbine capture the wind's energy, causing them to rotate. This rotational motion drives a generator that produces electricity. Wind farms can be located on land (onshore) or at sea (offshore), with offshore wind farms often generating more power due to stronger and more consistent winds. Wind energy is one of the fastest-growing renewable energy sources globally, with wind power generation capacity increasing every year. The installation of wind turbines has become more efficient, and technological advancements, such as larger turbine sizes and improved blade designs, have contributed to higher energy outputs. Wind energy is particularly useful in regions with consistent and strong winds, such as coastal areas or mountain passes (US Department of Energy, 2021d).

#### *Hydropower (Water Energy)*

Hydropower is obtained by converting the energy of flowing water into electricity. This is typically done through the use of dams, where water is stored in a reservoir and then released to flow through turbines, generating electricity. Hydropower can also be harnessed from tidal and wave energy, which capture the energy of ocean currents and tides to produce electricity. The most common form of hydropower is large-scale hydroelectric dams, which generate substantial amounts of electricity. In addition to large dams, smaller-scale run-of-river systems and tidal turbines are being developed to produce energy in a more environmentally friendly and less intrusive manner. Hydropower is a reliable and consistent source of energy, providing continuous power generation as long as water flows (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a). However, large-scale hydropower projects can have significant environmental impacts, including habitat disruption and changes to local ecosystems, which is why smaller and less intrusive methods are gaining attention.

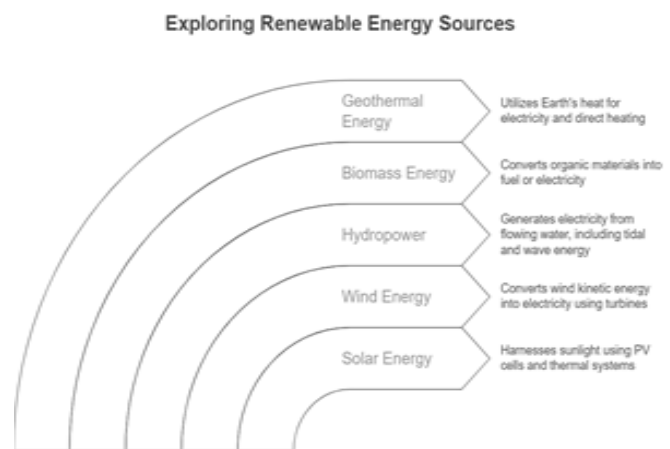
#### *Biomass Energy*

Biomass energy is obtained by converting organic materials such as wood, agricultural residues, animal waste, and even certain types of waste from landfills into

fuel. The process involves burning these organic materials to produce heat, which is then used to generate steam that drives a turbine to produce electricity, or by converting them into biofuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, which can replace gasoline or diesel in vehicles. Biomass energy is often considered carbon-neutral because the carbon dioxide released when biomass is burned is offset by the carbon dioxide absorbed by plants during their growth. However, the environmental impact of biomass depends on how it is sourced and processed. For instance, biomass from sustainably managed forests or agricultural waste can have a lower carbon footprint than biomass derived from unsustainable practices (US Department of Energy, 2021a).

#### *Geothermal Energy*

Geothermal energy is obtained by tapping into the heat from beneath the Earth's surface. The Earth's core is extremely hot, and this heat can be harnessed to generate electricity or provide direct heating. Geothermal power plants use steam produced from heated underground water to drive turbines that generate electricity. In addition, geothermal heat pumps can be used for residential and commercial heating and cooling by circulating water or antifreeze through pipes buried in the ground to take advantage of the Earth's stable temperature. Geothermal energy is particularly effective in areas with high geothermal activity, such as Iceland, parts of the United States (California), and New Zealand. One of the main advantages of geothermal energy is its ability to provide a continuous, base-load power supply, as the heat from the Earth is available 24/7, unlike solar and wind, which are intermittent sources of energy (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).



**Figure 2.** Sources of renewable

Obtaining renewable energy involves harnessing natural, constantly replenishing resources through various technologies. Solar, wind, hydropower,

biomass, and geothermal energy each offer unique ways of generating power, with distinct advantages and challenges associated with each method. As technology continues to evolve, the efficiency and feasibility of these energy systems will improve, enabling the global transition to cleaner, more sustainable energy sources. Renewable energy has the potential to meet a significant portion of the world's energy demands while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change.

#### *How Renewable Energy is Used*

Renewable energy, derived from natural sources that are continuously replenished, plays a crucial role in addressing the world's growing demand for clean and sustainable energy. The use of renewable energy varies across sectors such as electricity generation, transportation, heating, and industrial applications. By replacing fossil fuels with renewable sources, we can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, lower pollution levels, and mitigate the impacts of climate change. This section explores how renewable energy is utilized across different sectors, including power generation, transportation, residential heating, and industrial processes.

#### *Electricity Generation*

One of the primary uses of renewable energy is for electricity generation. Different renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, and geothermal, are widely used to produce electricity in both large-scale power plants and smaller, distributed systems.

#### *Solar Power*

Solar energy is captured through photovoltaic (PV) panels or concentrated solar power (CSP) systems. In PV systems, sunlight is converted directly into electricity through the photovoltaic effect. In CSP systems, mirrors or lenses concentrate sunlight to heat a fluid, which then drives a turbine connected to an electricity generator. Solar power is used in both residential settings, where rooftop panels generate electricity for homes, and large-scale solar farms that contribute to national power grids (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020a).

#### *Wind Power*

Wind energy is harnessed through wind turbines that convert the kinetic energy of the wind into electrical power. These turbines can be installed on land (onshore wind) or offshore, where wind speeds are higher and more consistent. Wind energy is particularly beneficial for areas with strong, steady winds, and it can be used to power everything from individual homes to entire cities. The growth of wind power has been remarkable,

making it one of the leading sources of renewable electricity globally (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Hydropower*

Hydropower generates electricity by using the energy of flowing water to turn turbines. Water from rivers, dams, or tidal movements drives these turbines, producing electricity. Hydropower can provide large-scale, consistent power, and it is one of the oldest and most established forms of renewable energy. Small-scale hydroelectric plants, or run-of-river systems, are also used for local electricity generation, particularly in rural or remote areas (US Department of Energy, 2021b).

#### *Geothermal Power*

Geothermal energy taps into the Earth's internal heat to produce electricity. Geothermal power plants use steam from hot water reservoirs beneath the Earth's surface to drive turbines, which generate electricity. Geothermal energy is a reliable and consistent source of power, providing continuous base-load energy. It is especially effective in regions with geothermal activity, such as parts of the United States (California), Iceland, and New Zealand (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020b).

#### *Transportation*

Renewable energy is also used in the transportation sector, which is one of the largest contributors to global carbon emissions. The adoption of renewable energy in this sector can significantly reduce dependence on fossil fuels and decrease air pollution.

#### *Biofuels*

Biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, are produced from organic materials such as crops, algae, or waste products. These biofuels can be used in place of gasoline or diesel in vehicles, reducing the carbon footprint of transportation. Ethanol is commonly blended with gasoline, while biodiesel can be used in diesel engines. The use of biofuels helps to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and provides a renewable alternative to petroleum-based fuels (US Department of Energy, 2021e).

#### *Electric Vehicles (EVs)*

Electric vehicles are powered by electricity stored in batteries, and when this electricity is derived from renewable sources like solar or wind, EVs become a completely clean mode of transportation. EVs are gaining popularity due to their efficiency and the reduction of emissions compared to conventional vehicles. As the grid becomes greener and renewable energy sources make up a larger share of electricity



generation, the environmental benefits of EVs continue to grow (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Hydrogen Fuel Cells*

Hydrogen fuel cells are another renewable energy solution for transportation. These fuel cells generate electricity by combining hydrogen with oxygen in a chemical reaction, with the only byproduct being water. Hydrogen can be produced using renewable energy, such as wind or solar power, making it a clean and sustainable option for vehicles. While hydrogen vehicles are still in the early stages of adoption, they hold promise for sectors such as heavy-duty transportation and long-haul trucking (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Heating and Cooling*

Renewable energy is widely used for heating and cooling in residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. Unlike fossil fuels, renewable energy systems for heating are clean and can reduce the reliance on conventional energy sources.

#### *Solar Thermal Systems*

Solar thermal systems use the sun's heat to warm water or air, which can then be used for space heating, hot water, or even industrial processes. Solar water heating systems are commonly used in homes and businesses, especially in sunny climates. These systems typically consist of solar collectors that capture and transfer heat to a storage tank (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Geothermal Heating and Cooling*

Geothermal heat pumps utilize the stable temperature of the Earth beneath the surface to provide heating in the winter and cooling in the summer. By circulating fluid through pipes buried underground, geothermal systems can exchange heat with the Earth, making them an energy-efficient option for maintaining comfortable temperatures in buildings year-round (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Industrial Applications*

Industries also benefit from renewable energy, especially in reducing their carbon footprint and energy costs. Renewable energy is used in various industrial processes, including manufacturing, chemical production, and food processing.

#### *Biomass for Industrial Energy*

Biomass is used in industries as a source of heat and power. Organic materials, such as wood, agricultural waste, or dedicated energy crops, are burned to generate steam that drives turbines or is used directly for heating.

Biomass is especially useful in industries that require high heat, such as paper mills and cement factories, and can replace fossil fuels in these energy-intensive processes (US Department of Energy, 2021a).

#### *Renewable Energy for Manufacturing*

Manufacturing industries are increasingly turning to renewable energy to power their operations. Solar and wind power are becoming common sources of electricity for factories, helping to reduce energy costs and lower carbon emissions. Additionally, some manufacturing plants are utilizing energy storage solutions to ensure a reliable supply of renewable energy, even during periods of low generation (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Renewable energy is used across a wide range of applications, from electricity generation to transportation, heating, and industrial processes. As technology improves and renewable energy infrastructure expands, the ways in which renewable energy is used will continue to diversify and grow. By transitioning to renewable sources, societies can reduce their reliance on fossil fuels, lower emissions, and move towards a more sustainable energy future.

#### *Role of Renewable Sources*

Renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and biomass, are essential components in the transition toward a sustainable energy future. These energy sources are naturally replenished and, unlike fossil fuels, do not deplete over time, making them fundamental in reducing global reliance on non-renewable resources. They play a crucial role in combating climate change, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and achieving energy security by diversifying energy supply. This section explores the role of each renewable energy source in shaping a more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy landscape.

#### *Solar Energy*

Solar energy plays a pivotal role in renewable energy by harnessing the sun's power to generate electricity and heat. As one of the most abundant sources of energy, solar power offers vast potential to meet the world's energy needs. Solar photovoltaic (PV) systems, which convert sunlight directly into electricity, are used in residential, commercial, and utility-scale installations. Solar thermal systems also capture sunlight to generate heat, which can be used for heating water or space heating. The role of solar energy is particularly significant because it is available in almost all parts of the world, making it an ideal solution for decentralizing energy production. Solar power's low operational costs, declining installation prices, and scalability make it a promising source of energy for individuals,

communities, and nations alike. The integration of solar energy into the global energy mix is a crucial step toward reducing the carbon footprint of electricity generation (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Wind Energy*

Wind energy is another key renewable source that plays an indispensable role in the energy transition. Wind turbines convert the kinetic energy of the wind into electricity, and wind farms—both onshore and offshore—are essential in increasing the global share of renewable electricity. Wind power is a clean and sustainable energy source that can provide large amounts of energy in areas with strong and consistent winds. The role of wind energy is expanding rapidly as advancements in turbine technology have made wind power increasingly efficient and cost-competitive. Offshore wind farms, in particular, are becoming more prominent due to their ability to capture stronger and more consistent winds over the oceans. Wind energy is crucial in reducing reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation, contributing to carbon emissions reduction and helping countries meet their renewable energy targets (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Hydropower*

Hydropower, the oldest and most established form of renewable energy, remains one of the most significant contributors to global renewable electricity generation. By harnessing the energy of flowing water, hydropower systems—particularly large-scale dams and run-of-river projects—convert the potential energy of water into electricity. Hydropower provides a reliable and consistent source of energy, often serving as base-load power in many countries. The role of hydropower in renewable energy is multifaceted, providing both large-scale electricity generation and small-scale systems for rural or off-grid communities. However, concerns about the environmental impacts of large dams, including habitat disruption and altered river ecosystems, have led to an increased focus on sustainable hydropower practices. Despite these concerns, hydropower remains an essential component of the renewable energy mix, particularly in regions with abundant water resources (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Geothermal Energy*

Geothermal energy taps into the heat stored beneath the Earth's surface, providing a continuous and reliable source of energy. By using steam or hot water from underground reservoirs, geothermal power plants generate electricity, while geothermal heat pumps can be used for space heating and cooling. Geothermal energy is unique in that it can provide consistent, 24/7

power, unlike solar or wind, which are intermittent. The role of geothermal energy in renewable energy is significant in regions with high geothermal activity, such as parts of the United States, Iceland, and New Zealand. Geothermal energy is also notable for its low environmental impact and high efficiency. As technology advances, geothermal energy has the potential to be more widely adopted in countries that are not geographically rich in geothermal resources, through enhanced geothermal systems (US Department of Energy, 2021c).

#### *Biomass Energy*

Biomass energy is derived from organic materials, such as wood, agricultural residues, and even municipal waste, which are converted into heat or biofuels. The role of biomass in renewable energy is to provide a carbon-neutral alternative to fossil fuels, as the carbon dioxide released during combustion is offset by the carbon absorbed by the plants during their growth. Biomass plays a crucial role in sectors where other renewable sources may not be as practical, such as transportation and heavy industry. Biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel are used as alternatives to gasoline and diesel in vehicles, while biomass can also be used to produce heat and electricity for industrial applications. The flexibility of biomass—particularly its ability to provide energy in forms that are compatible with existing infrastructure—makes it an important renewable resource in the broader energy mix (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Role of Renewables in Energy Transition*

The combined use of renewable energy sources is essential for transitioning from fossil fuels to a sustainable and low-carbon energy system. Each renewable source has a unique role to play depending on its geographic availability, energy demand requirements, and technological maturity. Solar and wind energy are well-suited to providing electricity in many regions, while hydropower and geothermal energy offer reliable base-load power. Biomass serves as an important renewable energy source for transportation and industrial sectors. By increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix, we can reduce dependency on fossil fuels, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and improve energy security. The transition to renewable energy will require investments in technology, infrastructure, and policy frameworks to ensure that renewable sources are efficiently integrated into existing energy systems (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

The role of renewable energy sources in addressing the world's energy challenges cannot be overstated. Solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and biomass each

play critical roles in providing clean, sustainable, and reliable energy. By diversifying the energy mix and utilizing the unique advantages of each renewable resource, we can achieve energy independence, reduce carbon emissions, and help mitigate the effects of climate change. As renewable energy technologies continue to evolve, their role in the global energy system will only become more significant, driving us toward a cleaner and more sustainable future.

#### *Merits of Renewable Sources in Renewable Energy*

Renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and biomass, offer numerous advantages over traditional fossil fuels. These sources are critical in the global transition to a more sustainable energy system. The benefits of renewable energy extend across environmental, economic, and social dimensions, making it a cornerstone of modern energy policies. This section explores the key merits of renewable energy, highlighting why these sources are increasingly favored in the fight against climate change and the pursuit of energy security.

#### *Environmental Benefits*

One of the most compelling reasons for adopting renewable energy is its minimal environmental impact. Unlike fossil fuels, which release harmful pollutants such as carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), renewable sources produce little to no greenhouse gas emissions during operation. This significantly reduces the carbon footprint of energy generation, mitigating climate change. For instance, solar and wind energy produce no emissions while generating electricity, making them among the cleanest energy sources. Even though biomass and hydropower release some emissions during combustion or in dam operations, these emissions are far lower than those from coal or natural gas. By decreasing greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy plays a crucial role in reducing global warming potential and helps countries meet international climate goals, such as those outlined in the Paris Agreement (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

Moreover, renewable energy sources are generally less damaging to ecosystems compared to fossil fuel extraction processes. Mining, drilling, and burning fossil fuels often result in habitat destruction, water contamination, and air pollution. In contrast, renewable sources typically have a much smaller ecological footprint, particularly when they are well-managed and implemented with minimal disruption to local environments (US Department of Energy, 2021f).

#### *Economic Benefits*

Renewable energy offers significant economic advantages by providing a pathway to energy

independence and job creation. The growing renewable energy sector has already created millions of jobs worldwide in manufacturing, installation, operation, and maintenance of energy systems such as solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal plants. These jobs are often local, supporting communities and contributing to regional economic growth. The renewable energy industry is projected to continue expanding, further boosting employment and economic activity in both developed and developing countries (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Additionally, renewable energy sources contribute to economic stability by reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels. Countries that rely heavily on energy imports are vulnerable to fluctuations in global energy prices and supply disruptions. By investing in renewable energy, nations can diversify their energy portfolios, enhance energy security, and protect themselves from volatile international markets. Furthermore, the cost of renewable energy technologies, particularly solar and wind, has dropped significantly in recent years, making them more cost-competitive with traditional fossil fuels. This cost reduction enhances the affordability of renewable energy and makes it an increasingly viable option for consumers and businesses (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Energy Security and Independence*

Renewable energy sources offer a higher degree of energy security and independence compared to fossil fuels. Since renewables are sourced locally, countries can reduce their dependence on foreign energy imports, making them less susceptible to energy supply disruptions caused by geopolitical tensions or market fluctuations. This local generation of energy is crucial for national security and helps stabilize energy prices by mitigating reliance on fossil fuel markets, which are often influenced by global events. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric systems are particularly beneficial in regions with abundant natural resources, as they can generate energy without reliance on global supply chains. This decentralization of energy production also reduces the risk of energy shortages and blackouts, as multiple smaller-scale energy systems can contribute to meeting local demand. In addition, renewable energy technologies, such as solar panels and wind turbines, can be deployed in remote areas, providing electricity to underserved or off-grid regions, thus enhancing energy access and equity (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Sustainability and Long-Term Availability*

Unlike fossil fuels, which are finite and will eventually be depleted, renewable energy sources are abundant and inexhaustible on a human timescale. Solar

energy, for example, is essentially limitless and will continue to be available for billions of years. Similarly, wind, geothermal, and hydropower rely on natural processes that are constant or cyclical, ensuring a continuous supply of energy. This long-term availability makes renewable energy a sustainable solution to meet global energy needs, reducing concerns about resource depletion and promoting energy stability for future generations (US Department of Energy, 2021b). Furthermore, renewable energy systems typically have a longer lifespan and require less maintenance compared to fossil fuel-based power plants. Wind turbines can operate for up to 25 years or more with minimal upkeep, while solar panels typically last around 25-30 years. The sustainability of these technologies reduces the need for frequent upgrades or replacements, making them more economically viable in the long run (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Public Health Benefits*

The use of renewable energy also has significant public health benefits. Fossil fuel combustion releases a variety of pollutants that contribute to respiratory illnesses, heart disease, and premature death, particularly in areas near coal-fired power plants or oil refineries. By shifting to renewable energy sources, which do not produce harmful air pollutants, the public health burden of energy production can be significantly reduced. Renewable energy systems, such as wind and solar, generate electricity without emitting toxic gases, particulate matter, or pollutants that compromise air quality. This reduction in pollution improves overall health outcomes, lowers healthcare costs, and enhances the quality of life for communities. In regions that heavily rely on coal or oil, transitioning to renewable energy could yield substantial health benefits, particularly by reducing the incidence of asthma, cardiovascular disease, and other pollution-related illnesses (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

The merits of renewable energy sources are undeniable, as they offer numerous environmental, economic, and societal benefits. From reducing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating climate change to creating jobs and enhancing energy security, renewable energy is a key player in the global push for sustainability. As renewable technologies continue to improve and become more cost-effective, their role in the energy transition will only grow, driving the world toward a cleaner, more sustainable energy future.

#### *Demerits of Renewable Sources in Renewable Energy*

While renewable energy sources offer numerous advantages, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions

and promoting sustainability, they also present certain challenges and limitations. These drawbacks must be considered as we work toward integrating renewables into global energy systems. The demerits of renewable energy primarily revolve around issues such as intermittency, high initial costs, land and resource use, and environmental impacts associated with large-scale infrastructure projects. This section explores the key demerits of renewable energy sources, providing a balanced view of the challenges that accompany the transition to a renewable-based energy system.

#### *Intermittency and Reliability*

One of the most significant challenges associated with renewable energy is its intermittency. Renewable sources like solar and wind are not available at all times; solar energy is dependent on sunlight, and wind energy is reliant on wind conditions. As a result, these energy sources can be unreliable, especially during periods of low sun or calm weather. This intermittency can pose challenges for grid stability and the constant supply of electricity, particularly in regions that rely heavily on these renewables for energy production. To address this issue, energy storage technologies, such as batteries, are being developed to store excess energy generated during peak production times. However, energy storage systems are still costly, and current battery technologies have limitations in terms of storage capacity and efficiency. Additionally, the integration of renewable energy into existing energy grids requires upgrades to infrastructure to accommodate the variable nature of renewable generation, which can increase the cost and complexity of energy transition efforts (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *High Initial Capital Costs*

Another challenge of renewable energy is the high upfront capital cost required to develop infrastructure, including solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal plants. Although the operational costs of renewable energy are generally low, the initial investment required for these technologies can be substantial. For example, wind farms and large-scale solar power plants require significant financial investment in terms of land acquisition, equipment, and installation. These costs can make renewable energy less accessible to certain regions or communities, particularly in developing countries. However, the cost of renewable energy technology has been decreasing over time, making it increasingly competitive with fossil fuels. The falling costs of solar panels and wind turbines, coupled with government incentives and subsidies, have made renewable energy more attractive. Despite this progress, the high initial costs can still be a barrier to widespread adoption,



especially in areas with limited financial resources (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Land Use and Environmental Impact*

While renewable energy sources like wind, solar, and hydropower provide clean energy, they also require significant amounts of land and natural resources. For example, large-scale solar farms and wind turbine installations require vast areas of land to generate significant amounts of power. In some cases, this can lead to land-use conflicts, particularly in densely populated areas or regions with high agricultural value. Hydropower, another prominent renewable energy source, has its own set of environmental concerns. The construction of large dams for hydropower generation can cause significant disruptions to local ecosystems, including the displacement of wildlife and communities, as well as changes in water flow and sedimentation patterns. Additionally, the construction and operation of large renewable energy infrastructure projects can result in the use of raw materials like metals and concrete, which have their own environmental impacts, including mining waste and emissions during production (US Department of Energy, 2021).

#### *Resource and Geographic Limitations*

The geographic availability of certain renewable energy sources is another limiting factor. For instance, solar energy is most effective in areas with abundant sunlight, while wind energy is best harnessed in regions with strong, consistent winds. Similarly, geothermal energy is highly location-specific and is only viable in areas with significant geothermal activity, such as volcanic regions or tectonically active zones. Biomass and hydropower are also constrained by regional availability of natural resources, such as wood or water. These geographic limitations can hinder the widespread adoption of renewable energy, especially in regions where the natural conditions for renewable energy generation are not favorable. For example, areas that experience frequent cloud cover or limited sunlight may not be able to harness the full potential of solar power, and regions with low wind speeds may not be suitable for wind turbines. This resource variability means that a diverse energy mix and infrastructure investments are required to ensure a consistent supply of renewable energy across different regions (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *End-of-Life Disposal and Recycling*

Another concern with renewable energy technologies is the end-of-life disposal and recycling of equipment. For example, solar panels, wind turbine blades, and batteries have a finite lifespan, and their disposal can pose environmental challenges. Solar

panels are made with materials such as silicon, metals, and rare earth elements, which can be difficult and expensive to recycle. Wind turbine blades, which are typically made from composite materials, are notoriously challenging to recycle, leading to concerns about waste accumulation as the number of wind farms increases. Although research into recycling technologies for renewable energy equipment is underway, the disposal of used materials remains a significant challenge for the long-term sustainability of renewable energy systems. Efficient recycling methods and environmentally responsible disposal practices will be essential to mitigating these issues as renewable energy deployment continues to grow (National Renewable Energy Laboratory, 2021).

#### *Social and Cultural Challenges*

The transition to renewable energy can also involve social and cultural challenges, particularly in regions dependent on fossil fuel industries for employment and economic stability. For example, communities that rely on coal mining or oil drilling for livelihoods may resist the shift to renewable energy due to concerns about job loss and economic displacement. Additionally, the construction of renewable energy projects, such as wind farms or large solar arrays, may face opposition from local communities concerned about land use, visual impacts, or potential disruption to agricultural activities. To address these challenges, it is crucial to engage local communities in the planning and decision-making processes surrounding renewable energy projects. Effective policies that promote just transitions for workers and communities affected by the shift from fossil fuels will be essential to ensuring that the benefits of renewable energy are equitably shared (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

While renewable energy sources offer numerous advantages, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving energy security, and supporting economic development, they also present challenges that must be addressed. Intermittency, high initial costs, land use concerns, and resource limitations are among the primary demerits associated with renewable energy. Additionally, issues related to end-of-life disposal, recycling, and social acceptance require careful consideration as the world transitions to cleaner energy systems. Despite these challenges, ongoing advancements in technology and policy are paving the way for a more sustainable and efficient renewable energy future.

#### *Merits and Demerits of Other Renewable Sources in Renewable Energy*

The renewable energy landscape is diverse, encompassing not only solar, wind, and hydropower

but also less widely known sources such as geothermal, biomass, tidal, and wave energy. Each of these energy sources offers distinct advantages and challenges in terms of their environmental impact, scalability, and feasibility. Understanding the merits and demerits of these alternative renewable sources is crucial for evaluating their role in the future energy mix. This section delves into the merits and demerits of geothermal, biomass, tidal, and wave energy, offering insights into their potential for contributing to a sustainable energy system.

### *Geothermal Energy*

Geothermal energy harnesses heat from beneath the Earth's surface, typically through steam or hot water reservoirs, to generate electricity or for direct heating applications.

#### *Merits*

One of the primary advantages of geothermal energy is its reliability. Unlike solar or wind, which are intermittent, geothermal energy is available 24/7 because the Earth's internal heat is constant. It offers a stable, consistent power source that is not affected by weather or time of day (US Department of Energy, 2021). Geothermal plants also have a small land footprint compared to other renewable energy technologies, and the energy they produce has a low carbon intensity, contributing to significant reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, geothermal power plants have long lifespans and relatively low operating and maintenance costs once established. This makes them a cost-effective and sustainable energy solution in regions where geothermal resources are abundant, such as Iceland, parts of the U.S. (e.g., California and Nevada), and countries along the Pacific Ring of Fire (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Demerits*

Despite its benefits, geothermal energy is geographically limited. Its feasibility depends on the availability of geothermal resources, which are often found in specific areas with volcanic or tectonic activity. This limits the widespread adoption of geothermal power, especially in regions far from tectonically active zones (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Additionally, the initial capital cost of building geothermal power plants is high, primarily due to the drilling and exploration required to access geothermal reservoirs. Another concern is the potential for environmental impacts such as land subsidence or the release of trace gases, including sulfur dioxide, which can occur in some geothermal sites. These environmental risks need to be carefully managed through proper site selection and operational practices.

### *Biomass Energy*

Biomass energy involves the conversion of organic materials—such as wood, agricultural waste, or dedicated energy crops—into electricity, heat, or biofuels.

#### *Merits*

A key merit of biomass energy is its ability to use waste materials that would otherwise be discarded, turning them into valuable energy resources. This not only reduces the amount of waste sent to landfills but also provides an alternative to fossil fuels, helping reduce carbon emissions (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Biomass can be used for both power generation and transportation, in the form of biofuels like ethanol and biodiesel, making it a versatile energy source. Biomass is also considered renewable because, as plants grow, they absorb carbon dioxide, which is then released when the biomass is burned or converted to fuel. This creates a carbon-neutral cycle, as the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted during energy production is offset by the carbon absorbed during the plant's growth phase (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020).

#### *Demerits*

However, biomass energy also has significant drawbacks. One of the primary concerns is its potential for land-use competition, especially when energy crops are grown on large scales. This can lead to deforestation, habitat loss, and increased pressure on agricultural land, especially in regions where arable land is already in short supply (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Additionally, while biomass is considered carbon-neutral in theory, in practice, it can contribute to air pollution, as burning biomass releases particulate matter, nitrogen oxides, and carbon dioxide. The environmental impact of biomass combustion depends on the feedstock, the technology used, and the transportation distances involved in supplying the biomass, making it less environmentally friendly in some cases.

### *Tidal and Wave Energy*

Tidal and wave energy harness the kinetic energy of ocean water movements—tides and waves—to generate electricity. These technologies are part of the broader category of ocean energy, which is increasingly being explored for its renewable potential.

#### *Merits*

Tidal and wave energy are highly predictable compared to wind and solar power because tidal patterns are governed by the moon's gravitational pull and are consistent over long periods. This predictability

makes ocean energy a reliable source of power. Additionally, both tidal and wave energy technologies have a minimal environmental footprint compared to fossil fuels, and they can be deployed without significantly affecting marine ecosystems if managed properly (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Ocean energy systems are also considered a source of renewable energy that could potentially serve coastal communities with stable, large-scale power generation. Furthermore, they could contribute to reducing reliance on fossil fuels, particularly in remote or island regions that may lack access to other energy sources.

#### *Demerits*

Despite its potential, tidal and wave energy face significant technological and economic challenges. The high cost of developing and installing the infrastructure required to harness ocean energy is a major barrier. Additionally, ocean energy systems face durability issues due to the harsh marine environment, which can cause corrosion and wear on equipment, increasing maintenance costs and operational downtime (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2020). Tidal and wave energy projects also have environmental considerations, such as potential impacts on marine life and local ecosystems. For instance, the construction of underwater turbines or other infrastructure can disrupt fish migration patterns or damage fragile marine habitats. Furthermore, the geographic constraints of tidal and wave energy, which require proximity to coastlines with strong tidal flows or wave patterns, limit their global applicability.

Each renewable energy source—whether geothermal, biomass, tidal, or wave—offers unique benefits but also presents challenges that must be addressed for optimal use. Geothermal energy is reliable and low-carbon but limited by geographic availability and high upfront costs. Biomass provides a versatile and waste-reducing energy solution but comes with land-use concerns and emissions. Tidal and wave energy, while predictable and potentially reliable, face high costs, durability issues, and environmental concerns. As the world moves toward a cleaner energy future, a diverse mix of renewable sources will be essential to address both energy demands and environmental goals. Continued research and development, along with effective policy and regulation, will be key to maximizing the benefits of these renewable sources while minimizing their drawbacks.

#### *Ethical Guidelines of Renewable Energy*

As the world shifts toward a more sustainable energy future, it is essential to integrate ethical considerations into the development and deployment of

renewable energy sources. Environmental stewardship, social equity, transparency, respect for Indigenous rights, and responsible resource management are central to ensuring that renewable energy technologies contribute to a sustainable, just, and equitable future. By adhering to these ethical guidelines, stakeholders in the renewable energy sector can help ensure that the transition to cleaner energy benefits all communities while minimizing harm to the environment and society. Ethics in renewable energy focus on: Sustainability: Prioritizing long-term benefits over short-term gains. Equity: Ensuring fair access to energy for all communities; Transparency: Engaging stakeholders and addressing concerns.

#### *Minimizing Impact: Reducing environmental and social disruptions*

As the world transitions toward renewable energy sources to mitigate the environmental impacts of fossil fuels, ethical considerations play a crucial role in ensuring that the benefits of renewable energy are maximized while minimizing potential harms. Ethical guidelines in the context of renewable energy encompass a range of issues, from environmental stewardship to social justice and fairness in the distribution of energy resources. These ethical concerns are critical in promoting responsible development and deployment of renewable technologies, ensuring that they contribute positively to both global sustainability and local communities.

#### *Environmental Stewardship and Conservation*

One of the most fundamental ethical considerations in renewable energy is the need for environmental stewardship. Renewable energy technologies, such as solar, wind, and hydropower, are often touted as cleaner alternatives to fossil fuels. However, their development and implementation must be carefully managed to ensure they do not inadvertently cause harm to the environment. Ethical guidelines emphasize that renewable energy projects should prioritize environmental conservation, minimizing the disruption of ecosystems and the biodiversity of natural habitats. For instance, the construction of hydropower dams can lead to deforestation, loss of aquatic habitats, and displacement of local communities, particularly Indigenous peoples who rely on the land for sustenance (Miller, 2019). Similarly, large-scale solar and wind projects can sometimes interfere with wildlife habitats, such as bird migration paths or habitats for rare species. It is ethically important to ensure that these projects are carefully planned and executed in ways that avoid or mitigate environmental damage. This includes conducting environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and ensuring the sustainability of the projects through

responsible land use and the protection of biodiversity (International Energy Agency, 2020).

## Conclusion

Renewable energy is a cornerstone of sustainable development, offering solutions to environmental challenges and economic opportunities. Transitioning from non-renewable to renewable sources is critical for environmental preservation and energy security. By addressing the merits, demerits, and ethical considerations of both renewable and non-renewable energy sources, this article emphasizes the need for innovation, responsible policies, and global collaboration to build a sustainable energy future. The global energy landscape is at a pivotal point, driven by the need to balance growing energy demands with sustainability and environmental stewardship. Non-renewable energy sources, which include fossil fuels like coal, oil, and natural gas, as well as nuclear power, have historically dominated global energy systems. Their significant energy density and reliability have made them integral to powering industries, economies, and modern life. However, the finite nature of these resources, coupled with their environmental impact, necessitates a rethinking of their role in the future energy mix. Non-renewable energy remains a cornerstone of global energy production. Its infrastructure is well-established, offering a steady supply of energy critical for heavy industries, transportation, and electricity generation. For instance, coal-fired plants and petroleum-based fuels have powered economic growth for decades. Nuclear energy, though also classified as non-renewable, offers a relatively low-carbon option compared to fossil fuels, making it a transitional energy source in many countries (International Energy Agency [IEA], 2022). However, the environmental consequences of relying on non-renewable sources cannot be overstated. The burning of fossil fuels contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, and climate change. Moreover, mining and extraction processes disrupt ecosystems and pose risks to human health. The limitations of non-renewable sources, such as resource depletion and geopolitical tensions over resource control, add further urgency to transitioning to more sustainable solutions. The future of energy will require a balanced approach that integrates non-renewable and renewable resources strategically. Non-renewable energy sources will likely remain in use during the transitional phase to fully renewable energy systems, particularly in regions where renewable infrastructure is still developing. Simultaneously, investments in cleaner technologies, such as carbon capture and storage (CCS) and advanced nuclear reactors, aim to mitigate the environmental impact of non-renewable energy.

Governments, industries, and international organizations must collaborate to accelerate research, policy reforms, and technological innovation. Measures such as phasing out coal plants, promoting renewable energy subsidies, and enhancing energy efficiency standards will be pivotal in ensuring a sustainable energy future.

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