OBJECTIVE
The sensor nodes in wireless sensor network (WSN) are usually battery powered. The energy resource of nodes is severely constrained and difficult to be recharged or replaced. It is necessary for the extension of network lifetime to decrease the unnecessary energy consumption by reducing the redundant transmission.

The following points are considered to frame the objective of our research work

1. The main objective of the work is to derive the energy efficiency in the area of wireless sensor networks.
2. The most challenging research tasks in the field of wireless sensor networks is controlling the power consumption of batteries and prolonging network lifetime.
3. For sensor networks which consist of a large number of sensor nodes, self-organized control is more suitable than centralized control.
4. In particular, research on Bio-inspired or Nature-inspired, self-organization methods attracts attention due to the potential applicability of such methods to wireless sensor networks.
5. To Propose a new Polar Bear Energy Efficient model Where Polar Bears will rest without taking food for six months (due to non availability) and survive.