Narendra N. Dalei Anshuman Gupta *Editors*

Economics and Policy of Energy and Environmental Sustainability



Narendra N. Dalei · Anshuman Gupta Editors

Economics and Policy of Energy and Environmental Sustainability



Contents

| Sustainable Energy and Environmental Sustainability | |
|---|-----|
| in an Economics and Policy Prospective Narendra N. Dalei and Anshuman Gupta | 1 |
| Economics and Policy of Sustainable Energy | |
| Renewable Energy Policy Responses to Observed Impact of Climate Change: Evidence from DPSIR Framework Narendra N. Dalei | 13 |
| Energy Utilization Strategies for Transportation and Commercial Activities in the Precarious Habitat: A Case of Disaster-Affected Communities in Charland Bangladesh M. Zulfiquar Ali Islam, Tulika Podder, M. Anisur Rahaman, Shammy Islam, and Samoly Aktar | 33 |
| Era of Market Globalization: A Review of Energy Demand, Opportunities, and Challenges in India Varun Dhiman, Deepak Pant, and Som Dutt Sharma | 63 |
| From Global to Local: Empirical Findings of Socioecological Effects of Photovoltaic Energy Promotion in Brazilian Outback | 79 |
| Seasonal Disaster-Induced Energy Consumption in Domestic Chores and Agricultural Activities: A Study of Two Padma Char Villages in Bangladesh M. Zulfiquar Ali Islam, Tulika Podder, M. Anisur Rahaman, Shammy Islam, and Samoly Aktar | 99 |
| Trends in GDP Growth and Energy Usage in India | 131 |

Renewable Energy Policy Responses to Observed Impact of Climate Change: Evidence from DPSIR Framework



Narendra N. Dalei

1 Introduction

Renewable energy is a clean and green fuel and has the ability to provide affordable and sustainable energy over fossil fuel-based energy. Renewable energy has already been recognized and accepted globally as a clean fuel and Paris accord has put great pressure on the global economies to shift to renewable energy as quickly as possible in order to transitioning towards a low carbon economy. Renewable energy is basically exploited from various natural sources. These are solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy, geothermal energy, etc., which are clean, green and nowadays becoming affordable and even accessible. Renewable energy has already been proved to be the most reliable, affordable and green energy so far as its evolvement over the past decades is concerned. Most of the countries in the world have realized its importance in addressing and mitigating the climate change impact and thus formulated policy framework to harvest renewable energy. Over the past decades, there was a tremendous growth in renewable energy, which has given the hope to provide a sustainable energy supply to the entire globe.

The United Nations General Assembly in 2015 has rightly adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to make the countries realize the importance of a sustainable future. As a global effort, Agenda 2030 brought about 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in order to address issues pertaining to environmental degradation, injustice and poverty and inequality. Agenda 2030 also earmarked 169 associated targets with a view to realize SDGs by 2030 (Gielen et al., 2019). Realization of these targets largely depends upon sustainable production and sustainable

N. N. Dalei (⊠)

Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences, Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Sapt Sindhu Parisar-I, Dehra, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India e-mail: nndalei@gmail.com