PAHALWAN GURUDEEN PRASIKSHAN MAHAVIDYALAYA



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ENERGY POLICY

Minutes of energy policy may include legislation, international treaties, incentives to investment guidelines for energy conservation, taxation, and other public policy techniques, Energy is a core component of modern economics, A functioning economy requires not only labor and capital but also energy, for manufacturing processes, transportation, communication, agriculture and more. Energy sources are measured in different physical units: liquid fuels in barrels or gallons, natural gas in cubic feet, coal in short tons, and electricity in kilowatts and kilowatt-hour

Factors within an energy policy

There are some elements that are naturally contained in a national energy policy, regardless of which of the above measures was used to arrive at the resultant policy. The chief elements intrinsic to an energy policy are:

- What is the extent of energy self-sufficiency for this nation
- Where future energy sources will derive •
- How future energy will be consumed (e.g. among sectors)
- What fraction of the population will be acceptable to endure energy poverty
- What are the goals for future energy intensity, a ratio of energy consumed to GDP •
- What is the reliability standard for distribution reliability
- What environmental externalities are acceptable and are forecast
- What form of "portable energy" is forecast (e.g. sources of fuel for motor vehicles) •
- How will energy-efficient hardware (e.g. hybrid vehicles, household appliances) be encouraged
- How can the national policy drive province, state, and municipal functions •
- What specific mechanisms (e.g. taxes, incentives, manufacturing standards) are in place to implement the total policy
- What future consequences there will be for national security and foreign policy