

ABSTRACT:

Energy poverty, generally defined as a lack of access to electricity and reliance on traditional use of biomass for cooking and heating, remains a persistent global problem. Despite its significance, the topic of energy poverty has been largely neglected in energy planning discussions and energy publications. Kammen and Dove (1997) found more than a decade ago that advanced and contemporary technologies related to electricity and motor-powered transportation facilities were highly pondered-over topics in energy policy discussion. However, “dull” technologies— such as cooking-stoves, biogas units, heating and cooling systems, and other antiquated topics—were nominally discussed, even though these technologies affected the greatest number of people and had the most extensive impact on the environment in everyday life. This paper tries to go back in times and accumulate every significant piece of literature and past researches, studies or reports made in the past two decades that dealt with this another dimension of poverty known as energy poverty and to derive conclusions from each such study, from their findings and recommendations and how all of them still hold true, or the absence thereof, in order to plot energy policy programs based on them which not only will impact energy consumption but poverty and development through its alleviation altogether.