identify the most suitable sustainable machining options. (3 Figures, 5 Tables, 18 References)

[16080]
Qarnain S S, Muthuvel S, and Bathrinath S. 2021
Materials Today: Proceedings **45**(Part 2): 1264–1268
Department of Mechanical Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnankoil 626126, India

Review on government action plans to reduce energy consumption in buildings amid COVID-19 pandemic outbreak

This paper reviews the various actions taken by G20 member countries towards electricity consumption while in COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. This research work is an analysis of actions taken by governments under their jurisdictions towards building energy consumers. The outcomes of this paper are energy policy recommendations based on different governments responses and actions taken towards energy consumption in buildings. (5 Figures, 2 Tables, 30 References)

[16081]
Sharma A and Banerjee R. 2021
Energy Policy **150**: 112158
School of Public Policy, University of Maryland-College Park, MD, 20740, USA

Framework to analyze the spatial distribution of the labor impacts of clean energy transitions

This paper presents an analytical framework to study the spatial distribution of the labor impacts of clean energy transitions. While there exists optimism about the job creation potential of clean energy industries, just transitions literature has emphasized that the costs and benefits of energy transitions will not be distributed equally. Aggregate labour estimates hide the regional inequalities that might surface subnationally. We use the analytical framework to study India's power sector. Our results suggest that Indian government's 2022 target of 100 GW solar capacity will generate jobs primarily in western and southern parts of India as 60% of the total jobs will be located in the states of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka. If solar capacity addition targets are accompanied by retirement of thermal capacity, net employment impact will be negative with job losses being concentrated in the coal mining states located in eastern India. Policymakers can use this framework to identify the subnational regions – states, districts, and counties – that will experience job losses due to energy transitions and estimate the number of jobs or economic compensation required for the negatively impacted communities. This framework can be applied to other industries and regions as well. (4 Figures, 1 Table, 42 References)

[16082]
Shrimali B and Patel H. 2020
Journal of King Saud University - Computer and Information Sciences **32**(7): 860–869
C.U. Shah University, Wadhwan City, Surendranagar, Gujarat 363030, India

Multi-objective optimization oriented policy for performance and energy efficient resource allocation in Cloud environment

In this study, researchers aim to provide energy-efficient resource allocation using multi-objective optimization (MOO) method. Further, researchers propose MOO-based virtual machine (VM) allocation policy and implement it in CloudSim environment. The results are compared with existing policies. The results show that MOO-based policy leads to saving in energy due to efficient resource allocation, without compromising the performance of data center operations. (5 Figures, 10 Tables, 45 References)