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KEY=CHALLENGES - WILLIAMSON WELCH

Economic Reform in India Challenges, Prospects, and Lessons [Cambridge University Press](#) In this volume, leading economists assess India's economic performance, policies and institutions. **Prophetic Dialogue, Challenges and Prospects in India** [ISPCK](#) Contributed articles presented at a seminar. **Implementing Takaful in India Prospects, Challenges, and Solutions** [Springer Nature](#) **India's Military Modernization Challenges and Prospects** [Oxford University Press Indian Branch](#) India has emerged as a major power in world politics since the end of the Cold War. This book provides an in-depth analysis of India's response to changing strategic demands with the evolving political framework, the nature of military modernisation, its links to strategy, and the effectiveness of these changes. It discusses whether the needs of the armed forces and the overall strategic approach of policymakers correspond with its modernisation. **Challenges and Opportunities of India's Manufacturing Sector** The manufacturing sector has contributed little to income growth and its share in total merchandise exports has been declining. Manufacturing has not brought much new employment, and most of the recent rise in manufacturing employment has been in the informal sector, where workers are not covered by social security arrangements. Productivity of the manufacturing sector is low, partly because the relatively small size of manufacturing firms makes it difficult to exploit economies of scale. Despite abundant, low-skilled and relatively cheap labour, Indian manufacturing is surprisingly capital and skill intensive. Furthermore, firms have little incentive to grow, since by staying small they can avoid taxes and complex labour regulations. Land acquisition is slow, companies face frequent power outages and transport infrastructure is below par. This is especially harmful as manufacturing is highly reliant on well-functioning infrastructure. Stronger manufacturing would increase productivity and make growth more inclusive, while contributing to improved current account balance. In particular, India should aim for more formal jobs, as these tend to be the most secure and of highest productivity. **Model Islamic Banking System in India-Challenges and Prospects** [LAP Lambert Academic Publishing](#) **About the Book:** This book is mainly intended to cater to the needs of Management students at all levels. This book may further be used for higher research on Islamic Banking. The chapters included in this book are mainly based on Financial System of Islamic Banking and are very much useful for establishing and understanding the basic concept of Islamic Banking. A comparative analysis of Conventional Banking has also been done with Islamic Banking in this book and it is found that the concepts of Islamic Banking in modern time may be of great help to all the societies across the globe. This book has dealt the most relevant aspect of Islamic banking and all attempts have been made to make this book reader friendly. The topics are discussed with more sincerity and seriousness and all attempt has been made to project the real challenges the Islamic banking system may face once it is to be launched. The chapters in the book also highlight the bright prospects of Islamic banking across the globe. The subject is fast emerging and holds key position in International arena. **Transforming Food Systems for a Rising India** This open access book examines the interactions between India's economic development, agricultural production, and nutrition through the lens of a "Food Systems Approach (FSA)." The Indian growth story is a paradoxical one. Despite economic progress over the past two decades, regional inequality, food insecurity and malnutrition problems persist. Simultaneously, recent trends in obesity along with micro-nutrient deficiency portend to a future public health crisis. This book explores various challenges and opportunities to achieve a nutrition-secure future through diversified production systems, improved health and hygiene environment and greater individual capability to access a balanced diet contributing to an increase in overall productivity. The authors bring together the latest data and scientific evidence from the country to map out the current state of food systems and nutrition outcomes. They place India within the context of other developing country experiences and highlight India's status as an outlier in terms of the persistence of high levels of stunting while following global trends in obesity. This book discusses the policy and institutional interventions needed for promoting a nutrition-sensitive food system and the multi-sectoral strategies needed for simultaneously addressing the triple burden of malnutrition in India. This work was published by Saint Philip Street Press pursuant to a Creative Commons license permitting commercial use. All rights not granted by the work's license are retained by the author or authors. **Challenges and Opportunities of India's Manufacturing Sector** The manufacturing sector has contributed little to income growth and its share in total merchandise exports has been declining. Manufacturing has not brought much new employment, and most of the recent rise in manufacturing employment has been in the informal sector, where workers are not covered by social security arrangements. Productivity of the manufacturing sector is low, partly because the relatively small size of manufacturing firms makes it difficult to exploit economies of scale. Despite abundant, low-skilled and relatively cheap labour, Indian manufacturing is surprisingly capital and skill intensive. Furthermore, firms have little incentive to grow, since by staying small they can avoid taxes and complex labour regulations. Land acquisition is slow, companies face frequent power outages and transport infrastructure is below par. This is especially harmful as manufacturing is highly reliant on well-functioning infrastructure. Stronger manufacturing would increase productivity and make growth more inclusive, while contributing to improved current account balance. In particular, India should aim for more formal jobs,

as these tend to be the most secure and of highest productivity. **Challenges in Europe Indian Perspectives** [Springer](#) The book analyzes some of the key issues confronted by European policy makers. These issues include effective multilateralism; common foreign and security policy; multiculturalism; climate change; security challenges; rise of populism; Brexit; the Ukrainian crisis; relations with Russia; standoff in Catalonia; as well as migration and the refugee crisis. The book is a unique attempt to understand these issues from an outside perspective by established scholars of European Studies in India. **Information Technology (IT) in the Indian Economy Policies, Prospects, and Challenges** India has emerged over the last 20 years as the most preferred destination for outsourcing of Information Technology (IT) services. The vibrant IT industry is contributing immensely by providing information about latest technology and international business practices. Various sectors of the Indian economy, such as industry, finance, insurance, communications and transport, have adopted IT in a big way. Trade in IT and IT-enabled services has been the main driver of growth in India's trade in services in recent years. It is against this backdrop that the present volume seeks to provide answers to some of the key issues and questions. It consists of 16 research papers, authored by eminent scholars in the field, which have been categorised in the following 3 theme parts: Part I: Performance, Challenges and Prospects of Indian IT Sector, Part II: Diffusion (Use) of IT into Other Sectors of the Economy and Part III: Social Aspects of IT Sector. **The Rise of China and India in Africa Challenges, Opportunities and Critical Interventions** [Zed Books Ltd.](#) In recent years, China and India have become the most important economic partners of Africa and their footprints are growing by leaps and bounds, transforming Africa's international relations in a dramatic way. Although the overall impact of China and India's engagement in Africa has been positive in the short-term, partly as a result of higher returns from commodity exports fuelled by excessive demands from both countries, little research exists on the actual impact of China and India's growing involvement on Africa's economic transformation. This book examines in detail the opportunities and challenges posed by the increasing presence of China and India in Africa, and proposes critical interventions that African governments must undertake in order to negotiate with China and India from a stronger and more informed platform. **Indian Foreign Policy Challenges and Opportunities** [Academic Foundation](#) Contributed articles on post 1984 foreign relations issues. **World Health Statistics 2015** [World Health Organization](#) World Health Statistics 2015 contains WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year it also includes highlight summaries on the topics of reducing the gaps between the world's most-advantaged and least-advantaged countries and on current trends in official development assistance (ODA) for health. As in previous years World Health Statistics 2015 has been compiled using publications and databases produced and maintained by WHO technical programmes and regional offices. A number of demographic and socioeconomic statistics have also been derived from databases maintained by a range of other organizations. **SKILL INDIA OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES** [Ashok Yakkaldevi](#) With the prolonged countrywide lockdowns, global economic downturn and associated disruption of demand and supply chains, consequently economy faced period of slowdown. However, after starting of unlock period, positive sign has been seen in the economy. However in this work we have collected data from secondary resources such as published articles and media sources to find some highlights on economics with life science and finance and economics area. For detail investigation of this pandemic, different sectors of the Indian economy including life sciences have been analysed in this study. **Water Governance: Challenges and Prospects** [Springer](#) The book is the first of its kind to deal with almost the entire swath of water resources assessment, development and sustainable management. The idea of the book crystallized during the long journey of the Editors on various facets of water issues in India and abroad during their extended association, at all levels with the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation, as well as International Organizations dealing with water. Currently water-stressed, India is likely to become water scarce in not too distant a future. The global freshwater supply and its sustainable use for human consumption, and conservation of the ecosystem have never come under such a rigorous scrutiny before. The unplanned and reckless exploitation of this precious resource have led to a crisis situation, compounded by a real threat of climate change. This book is, therefore, timely and of particular relevance not only to India but the entire world. The book contains 20 chapters, beside the lead article by the Editors. The chapters are contributed by the eminent professionals, researchers, academicians and civil society representatives having an in-depth understanding of the issues. The contents of the chapters have been chosen to represent all aspects of water. The assessment of water resources using satellite data and in-depth analyses of groundwater sector like, the Aquifer Mapping Programme initiated by Government of India, application of gravity satellite data to assess the resource build up, artificial recharge of aquifers and its contamination, are dealt with by eminent experts. The articles on sustainable management of water through good governance by community participation and involvement of civil society are placed. Flood management both through a basin level approach as well as by building resilience in vulnerable areas is discussed. Other critical issues like water bodies management, constitutional provisions, water governance and financial issues, hydro-power and need of research and development in this sector are also dealt with aptly. In view of emerging crisis and complexities in this sector the future pathways and the paradigm shift that is required in administrative and policy level is also discussed. **Security Challenges Along the Indian Ocean Littoral Indian and US Perspectives** **Security Challenges Along The Indian Ocean Littoral: Indian & Us Perspectives** By C Uday Bhaskar, Kamlesh K Agnihotri Book Description The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is gaining strategic importance on the global maritime map. Besides connecting several important countries and being home to a very large proportion of the world's population, almost forty per cent of global seaborne trade and seventy per cent of hydro-carbon products transit this Ocean. The vastness of the IOR poses several security challenges and it is also widely accepted that a comprehensive focus on the spectrum of challenges is lacking. These include the problem of piracy, the possibility of renewed terrorism at and from the sea and the pervasive smuggling of people, narcotics and arms. This increased activity and volatility has forced India to look beyond the subcontinent to the larger periphery of

the IOR. The United States is also deeply involved in its own security and stability operations along an arc - from the Red Sea to Pakistan. Speculation about China's future intentions in the Indian Ocean continues to grow since Beijing is deeply concerned about the potential disruption of its energy supply lines from the Middle East and Africa. This book contains a comprehensive overview of relevant and instructive perspectives of Indian and US security experts. It seeks to identify the key maritime security issues and explores the potential contribution which the Indian and US Navy can make in meeting these challenges. The avenues for greater cooperation between the two navies, to serve as a catalyst for wider cooperation along the Indian Ocean littoral have also been suggested. About The Author C Uday Bhaskar is the Director of the National Maritime Foundation, New Delhi. A widely acknowledged security analyst, he is Contributing Editor of the South Asia Monitor and a regular columnist with Reuters. He was appointed Member Secretary of the Government of India Task Force on Global Strategic Developments, the report of which was submitted to the Prime Minister of India. Cmde (Retd.) Bhaskar served in the Indian Navy for 37 years. He was the Deputy Director of the Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses (IDSA) from 1996 till 2004, which he later headed till 2005. A prolific writer, Cmde. Bhaskar has edited several books on nuclear and international security issues. He is a regular contributor to several Indian and global journals. He also lectures at military colleges, including the Indian National Defence College. Kamlesh K Agnihotri is a Research Fellow at the China cell of National Maritime Foundation (NMF). He has worked in the China Desk at the Indian Army Headquarters, where he gained extensive insight on China, its armed forces and the complex nature of India-China relations. Commissioned into the Indian Navy in 1986, Cdr. Agnihotri is a gunnery and missile specialist. He has several years of experience in various fleet ships and has commanded a ship in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A Remote Sensing and Photogrammetry expert, he holds a Masters degree in Business Management. Cdr. Agnihotri has written several articles in the NMF Journal Maritime Affairs and commentaries in the NMF website. He has presented papers on subjects connected with China, in India and abroad. In addition to his research work, he is also learning the Chinese language. Energy, Environment and Globalization Recent Trends, Opportunities and Challenges in India [Springer](#) This book analyzes contemporary issues relating to energy, environment, and globalization in the Indian context. As a signatory to the Paris climate accord, India has reiterated its commitment to taking strong and positive steps toward climate change mitigation. However, as one of the fastest growing economies in the world, it is battling the effects of a steep rise in fossil fuel usage and pollution. Further, increasing globalization is leading to greater economic activity and production, resulting in additional energy use, which has a negative effect on the environment. The book argues that globalization need not have only a negative environmental impact; it can also have positive impact through the importation of environmentally sound technologies and implementing global compliance standards. The book is divided into three sections: The energy section discusses issues relating to the status of Indian natural gas market and the need for developing an efficient gas market in India; the economics and politics of sustainable energy in India; the challenges of thermal power and significance of clean thermal power generation in India; environmental and policy issues concerning energy use in urban India; the importance of energy use in developing Human Development Index (HDI); and issues relating to renewable energy in India. The environment section then examines topics such as the impact of global warming on local weather by examining the frequency of extreme weather events such as drought and floods, and their impact on farming activities in the Indian state of Odisha; the importance of according the economic value to environmentally significant things like national park, mangroves, etc. for sustainable development; the role of environmental accounting for ecological sustainability and ecotourism; and environmental concerns increasingly gaining traction among the corporate sector for their long-run benefits. Lastly, the third section addresses issues relating to the challenges and opportunities of globalization, such as the interface between globalization and environment; managing India's business interest in proposing new Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT); the challenges being faced by Indian exports and their revival; and making Indian SMEs competitive. As such, it is an invaluable resource for policymakers, researchers, practitioners and students in the field of energy, environment and trade economics. Issues in Indian Public Policies [Springer](#) This book discusses economic development in general and selected public policy issues with a focus on philosophy, Gandhian thoughts and sectoral issues in the Indian context. It presents scholarly contributions on growth and development in India, with particular emphasis on human development in connection with the economy of India and selected developing countries. It brings to the forefront a body of knowledge on philosophy and ethical issues within the domain of public policies relating to development in today's world. The book includes contributions from leading economists and covering a range of issues such as the Indian government's current 'Make in India' drive, the role of the World Bank, managing educational finances, development and higher education policy, inflation, decentralization, inequality, regional development, and linkages between health, nutrition and education. Accordingly, the book not only offers a useful resource for academics, economists and development practitioners, but also has important implications for public policymaking. Making Policy in Turbulent Times Challenges and Prospects for Higher Education [McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP](#) How is policy made in higher education, particularly in the wake of recent economic turbulence? Has policy development converged internationally, and if so, what impact has this had on academic life and institutions? What role does policy-oriented research play in shaping the direction of higher education? Are universities grappling in common ways with issues of access and equity? Making Policy in Turbulent Times provides a historically informed and nuanced response to these and other questions. Distinguished scholars and administrators from across the globe identify economic challenges and pressures facing universities, compare policy developments in numerous jurisdictions, and demonstrate the ways in which networks and lobbyists achieve results. Cogently argued, Making Policy in Turbulent Times contributes significantly to new research, and will be of great interest to scholars and practitioners alike. Our Time Has Come How India is Making Its Place in the World [Oxford University Press](#) Over the last 25 years, India's explosive economic growth has vaulted it into the ranks of the world's emerging major powers. Long plagued by endemic poverty, until the 1990s the Indian economy was also hamstrung by a burdensome regulatory

regime that limited its ability to compete on a global scale. Since then, however, the Indian government has gradually opened up the economy and the results have been stunning. India's middle class has grown by leaps and bounds, and the country's sheer scale—its huge population and \$2 trillion economy—means its actions will have a major global impact. From world trade to climate change to democratization, India now matters. While it is clearly on the path to becoming a great power, India has not abandoned all of its past policies: its economy remains relatively protectionist, and it still struggles with the legacy of its longstanding foreign policy doctrine of non-alignment. India's vibrant democracy encompasses a vast array of parties who champion dizzyingly disparate policies. And India isn't easily swayed by foreign influence; the country carefully guards its autonomy, in part because of its colonial past. For all of these reasons, India tends to move cautiously and deliberately in the international sphere. In *Our Time Has Come* Alyssa Ayres looks at how the tension between India's inward-focused past and its ongoing integration into the global economy will shape its trajectory. Today, Indian leaders increasingly want to see their country feature in the ranks of the world's great powers—in fact, as a "leading power," to use the words of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Ayres considers the role India is likely to play as its prominence grows, taking stock of the implications and opportunities for the US and other nations as the world's largest democracy defines its place in the world. As she shows, India breaks the mold of the typical "ally," and its vastness, history, and diversity render it incomparable to any other major democratic power. By focusing on how India's unique perspective shapes its approach to global affairs, *Our Time Has Come* will help the world make sense of India's rise. [The Political Economy of Intra-BRICS Cooperation Challenges and Prospects Springer Nature](#)

[The Progress of Education in India A Quantitative Analysis of Challenges and Opportunities Springer](#) This book quantitatively analyses data to demonstrate India's recent progress in the education sector. India, as one of the world's fastest growing economies, currently enjoys what is termed a 'demographic dividend' meaning that, compared to most other countries, it has a relatively young working age population. In order to exploit this advantage, the author argues that India needs to make this young population economically productive through education. The chapters in the book address whether India has succeeded in doing so, both in terms of numbers educated and the quality of their education. The author draws on specialist surveys conducted by India's National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in 2008 and 2014 which examine the state of education in India. [Sustainable Regional Development in India - Challenges and Opportunities Archers & Elevators Publishing House](#)

[Complexities and Challenges of Nuclear India Vij Books India Pvt Ltd](#) Four decades have passed since India conducted its first nuclear test. Since then the world has undergone a transition, both in terms of power dynamics and military warfare. The emergence of New Nuclear and Threshold states has transformed the traditional military warfare, making it more asymmetric. Though the concept of nuclear deterrence in the American strategic thought has diminished, but the Asian countries still consider nuclear weapons as an important strategy in combating conventional weaknesses. This altered strategic space has created problems in the civilian and the military domains. The emergence of economically strong China aiming for military modernization, to achieve global reach through precision missiles, is making Asia edgy. A nuclear Pakistan which is constantly increasing its nuclear stockpile is creating stability-instability paradoxes in Asia. India which is also emerging as a powerful state needs to approach this dynamic shift in a holistic manner. A strategic churning has begun in Asia and whether this will be in India's favour depends on the strategic choices that India adopts. China has revolutionized its Second Artillery through a process of "Informationization and Modernisation" and is diversifying the military technology which is having a cascading effect in Asia. Pakistan through its nuclear policy of "First Use", its alleged use of "Tactical Nuclear Weapons" is making South Asia vulnerable to nuclear terrorism. Under such conditions are there any gaps between India's nuclear doctrine and its force structure? Can India's nuclear strategy counter China? Is India capable of countering a Sino-Pak nexus? These are a few questions along with others which this book will try to unravel. [Hydrogen Energy Challenges and Prospects Royal Society of Chemistry](#)

This book considers the prospects for hydrogen as a universal energy vector and is ideal for undergraduates, postgraduates and academics with an interest in hydrogen energy. [The WTO, Developing Countries and the Doha Development Agenda Prospects and Challenges for Trade-led Growth Springer](#) The "development credibility" of the current trade regime in general, and the WTO in particular, is at stake. The Doha Round aims to reverse the brewing scepticism by providing a reliable engine of trade-led growth and development. The essays in this volume identify the key challenges in this regard, make an assessment of the current situation in agriculture and manufacturing market access and evaluate alternative policy options that will make the goal attainable. [Emerging Markets from a Multidisciplinary Perspective Challenges, Opportunities and Research Agenda Springer](#) This book examines prominent issues in the Emerging Markets (EM) from a variety of disciplines in order to make useful societal contributions through knowledge exchange. EMs offer enormous opportunities, but realizing them is both challenging and risky due to inherent uncertainties of such markets. EM's also have unique characteristics that makes them different from developed countries. This causes implications for both theory and practice. These markets necessitate substantial adaptations of developed theories and approaches employed in the Western world. This book investigates problems specific to emerging markets, and identifies new theoretical constructs, hypotheses (re)development, and emphasizes institutional contexts. The chapters in this book establish new conceptual and theoretical paradigms from multidisciplinary perspectives concentrated in the areas of information systems, electronic government, and digital and social media matters. The book focuses on topics in these areas such as digital enterprises, sustainability, telemedicine, and Information Communication Technology (ICT) and surveys the potential challenges and opportunities that may arise. These concepts and topics covered in this book are vital for making the global economy more equitable and sustainable. [Make in India Opportunities and Challenges - A Study Based on MSMEs in Kerala MSME sector](#) is one of the most neglected sectors with respect to public policy but has immense potential. It is because MSMEs are the backbone of any industrial economy. Across the world, most transformations have happened on the back of robust industrial sector, and MSMEs have played a critical role in these transformations. In India, the manufacturing sector has been lagged behind and the government has envisaged an

ambitious 'Make in India' program to give the sector a boost. The 'Make in India' program cannot do well without the MSME sector overall doing well because the sector, at present, provides employment roughly to one in 15 people in India and is responsible for roughly 45 per cent of India's exports. Despite all this, the sector remains highly troubled. It is because there are several unique problems that the sector faces in India. Most of these emanate from the fact that roughly 95 percent of enterprises in the sector are still unregistered. It means these enterprises are outside the ambit of formal schemes and programs of the government. Several initiatives within the 'Make In India' campaign might do a heavy favor to these unregistered-unorganized MSMEs. But most MSME is unaware of the opportunity available to them rather are incompetent still to fetch the right collaboration. There are several problems that need to be addressed to make the 'Make In India' initiative success. The paper analyses few stated issues with regard to the MSMEs in the State of Kerala addressed using simple case studies developed from the ground.

Management Education in India - Perspectives and Challenges [ICFAI Books](#) India as a nation has always provided room for innovations and entrepreneurship. This has given rise to some of the best global schools. This juggernaut will roll on, not because of Government, but in spite of them. It is hoped this volume will bring s Opportunities and Challenges in Development Essays for Sarmila Banerjee [Springer Nature](#) This book provides a broad overview of the current research on various aspects of development, with a focus on India. The content and treatment of the subject of development in this volume is distinctive in many ways. It is a balanced mix of theory and practical elements, dealing with a number of issues at micro as well as macro levels. The analyses of the current socio-economic problems are attempted in an elegant yet simple manner which makes it equally useful for an aspiring researcher in economics or any inter disciplinary field. The methodologies of the articles include analytical verbal argumentative logic, theoretical constructs or different versions of statistical, econometric or programming techniques. It also contains well written survey articles, which are useful in grasping the fundamental research issues and in tracing the progress of research in an area. The general scope of the book is very wide as the readership can include researchers, scholars, graduate and undergraduate students, policy makers and practitioners. Though the contributors are primarily scholars in the field of Economics or Statistics, the book contains useful takeaways for those working in the area of Development. It will also be of interest to policy makers and practitioners interested in development issues, and to post graduate students in Economics or any field, in social science, management or development.

E-Waste Management Challenges and Opportunities in India [Taylor & Francis](#) This book offers an extensive review of e-waste management in India, the world's third-largest producer of waste from electrical and electronic equipment. With a focus on the evolution of legal frameworks in India and the world, it presents impacts and outcomes; challenges and opportunities; and management strategies and practices to deal with e-waste. First of its kind, the book examines relevant concepts and issues from across 15 disciplines and six areas of policy making and will serve as a comprehensive knowledge base on electronic waste in India. It links key themes to the global context of Sustainable Development Goals and explores the convergence with technological, infrastructural, and social initiatives in e-waste management. A range of topics are discussed, such as resource efficiency policies; circular economy; toxicity; technicalities and complexities of e-waste management including role of the informal sector and need for recognising social and human costs in policy making. The book deals with the role of statistics; legal trends and reforms; linkages with green Agenda 2030 and UN initiatives; implementation of Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR); environmental factors; business prospects; consequences on human health; Life Cycle Impact Assessment; the 'six Rs' (Responsible use, Repair, Refurbish, Recycle, Recover and Reuse); recycling practices and problems, material flow and informal sector in trade value chain; fostering partnership between formal-informal sectors; safe disposal; alternatives to landfilling; role of jurisprudence and regulatory bodies; and education and awareness. It also includes a survey of pan-India initiatives and trajectories of law-driven initiatives for effective e-waste management along with responses from industries and producers. Timely and essential, this volume will be useful to scholars and researchers of environment studies, digital waste management, waste management, development studies, public policy, political ecology, sustainable development, technology and manufacturing, design and instrumentation, environmental and international law, taxation, commerce, electronic industry, economics, business management, metallurgy, and engineering, labour studies, as well as to policymakers, nongovernmental organisations, and interested general readers.

Just Transition in India: An inquiry into the challenges and opportunities for a post-coal future [Sustainability Innovations and Advisories Pvt Ltd](#) Coal, the backbone of India's energy and industrial sector, is the single largest contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. However, the future of coal is becoming uncertain in the face of climate change concerns. Coal power is also losing its edge due to the decline of renewable energy prices and rising environmental pollution control costs. Coal phase-out, therefore, seems to be an inevitability. But coal is an important source of income for millions of people and drives the economy in India's coal mining states and districts. In the coming years, how can these people and regions transition away from the coal economy? Just Transition has emerged as concept globally to ensure that coal-dependent communities and regions do not become the victims of coal phase-out. It has also been included as a key component of the Paris Agreement. This book aims to understand what just transition means for India, detailing the risks and opportunities of coal phase-out. It builds on an in-depth research of a top coal mining district of Jharkhand, where many coal mines are already closed. It also proposes what coal mining districts and governments should do to plan for a just transition. Being the first case study from India, it offers an important perspective of the global South on just transition.

Global Trends 2030 Alternative Worlds [Createspace Independent Publishing Platform](#) This publication covers global megatrends for the next 20 years and how they will affect the United States. This is the fifth installment in the National Intelligence Council's series aimed at providing a framework for thinking about possible futures and their implications. The report is intended to stimulate strategic thinking about the rapid and vast geopolitical changes characterizing the world today and possible global trajectories during the next 15-20 years by identifying critical trends and potential discontinuities. The authors distinguish between megatrends, those factors that will likely occur under any scenario, and game-changers, critical

variables whose trajectories are far less certain. NIC 2012-001. Several innovations are included in Global Trends 2030, including: a review of the four previous Global Trends reports, input from academic and other experts around the world, coverage of disruptive technologies, and a chapter on the potential trajectories for the US role in the international system and the possible the impact on future international relations. Table of Contents: Introduction 1 Megatrends 6 Individual Empowerment 8 Poverty Reduction 8 An Expanding Global Middle Class 8 Education and the Gender Gap 10 Role of Communications Technologies 11 Improving Health 11 A MORE CONFLICTED IDEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE 12 Diffusion of Power 15 THE RISE AND FALL OF COUNTRIES: NOT THE SAME OLD STORY 17 THE LIMITS OF HARD POWER IN THE WORLD OF 2030 18 Demographic Patterns 20 Widespread Aging 20 Shrinking Number of Youthful Countries 22 A New Age of Migration 23 The World as Urban 26 Growing Food, Water, and Energy Nexus 30 Food, Water, and Climate 30 A Brighter Energy Outlook 34 Game-Changers 38 The Crisis-Prone Global Economy 40 The Plight of the West 40 Crunch Time Too for the Emerging Powers 43 A Multipolar Global Economy: Inherently More Fragile? 46 The Governance Gap 48 Governance Starts at Home: Risks and Opportunities 48 INCREASED FOCUS ON EQUALITY AND OPENNESS 53 NEW GOVERNMENTAL FORMS 54 A New Regional Order? 55 Global Multilateral Cooperation 55 The Potential for Increased Conflict 59 INTRASTATE CONFLICT: CONTINUED DECLINE 59 Interstate Conflict: Chances Rising 61 Wider Scope of Regional Instability 70 The Middle East: At a Tipping Point 70 South Asia: Shocks on the Horizon 75 East Asia: Multiple Strategic Futures 76 Europe: Transforming Itself 78 Sub-Saharan Africa: Turning a Corner by 2030? 79 Latin America: More Prosperous but Inherently Fragile 81 The Impact of New Technologies 83 Information Technologies 83 AUTOMATION AND MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGIES 87 Resource Technologies 90 Health Technologies 95 The Role of the United States 98 Steady US Role 98 Multiple Potential Scenarios for the United States' Global Role 101 Alternative Worlds 107 Stalled Engines 110 FUSION 116 Gini-out-of-the-Bottle 122 Nonstate World 128 Acknowledgements 134 GT2030 Blog References 137 Audience: Appropriate for anyone, from businesses to banks, government agencies to start-ups, the technology sector to the teaching sector, and more. This publication helps anticipate where the world will be: socially, politically, technologically, and culturally over the next few decades. Keywords: Global Trends 2030 Alternative Worlds, global trends 2030, Global Trends series, National Intelligence Council, global trajectories, global megatrends, geopolitics, geopolitical changes

Silvipasture In India: Present Perspectives And Challenges Ahead [Scientific Publishers](#) This book provides comprehensive, indepth and up to date information on all aspects of silvipasture, wasteland management, forage production for livestock, tree - pasture interactions, establishment and management of silvipastoral systems and silvipastoral perspectives for climate change mitigation. For the first time in India, authors have attempted to divide whole of India in to four major natural silvipastoral covers which will make the book a matter of interest for all. Further, it also deals with the livestock production and silvipasture in light of contemporary issues like climate change while emphasizing future thrust areas in degraded land development and silvipasture. The glossary of important related terms and scientific names of common trees, grasses and legumes in the end increases its usefulness. This book is written in simple language and will be of great interest for students, teachers, researchers and planners.

Health and Wellbeing of India's Young People Challenges and Prospects [Springer](#) This volume fills a major gap in the evidence base on adolescents and youth in India by bringing together research, policy critiques and programme analyses in an intersectoral and multidisciplinary way. With about 373 million persons between the ages of 10 and 24 years, India has the largest number of young people of any country in the world. While this large cohort presents an excellent opportunity to reap a rich demographic dividend, their potential can be realised only with intelligent investments, which create well nourished, healthy, appropriately educated and skilled youth. This volume is based on desk reviews and is complemented by discussions with experts in 4 key thematic areas: nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, mental health and livelihoods, overall focusing on the health and wellbeing of the young in India. Each chapter provides a comprehensive picture of the current situation in a focal theme and identifies significant gaps in information/data and programmes. In addition, it explores the scenario of building capacity for undertaking research on, and with adolescents, through a qualitative needs assessment. This timely volume provides a thorough overview of related research, policy and programmes for a wide group of social and behavioural scientists and public health experts interested in India's young people.

Make in India Opportunities and Challenges Future of Coal in India Smooth Transition or Bumpy Road Ahead? [Notion Press](#) Mark Twain observed, "I'm in favour of progress; it's change I don't like." Coal dominates Indian energy because it's available domestically and cheap (especially without a carbon tax). If the global focus is on the energy transition, how does India ensure a just transition? Managing winners and losers will be the single largest challenge for India's energy policy. Coal is entrenched in a complex ecosystem. In some states, it's amongst the largest contributors to state budgets. The Indian Railways, India's largest civilian employer, is afloat because it overcharges coal to offset under-recovery from passengers. Coal India Limited, the public sector miner that produces 85% of domestic coal, is the world's largest coal miner. But despite enormous reserves, India imports about a quarter of consumption. On the flip side, coal faces inevitable pressure from renewable energy, which is the cheapest option for new builds. However, there is significant coal-based power capacity already in place, some of which is underutilized, or even stranded. Low per-capita energy consumption means India must still grow its energy supply. Before India can phase out coal, it must first achieve a plateau of coal. How this happens cost-effectively and with least resistance isn't just a technical or economic question, it depends on the political economy of coal and its alternatives. Some stakeholders want to kill coal. A wiser option may be to first clean it up, instead of wishing it away. Across 18 chapters, drawing from leading experts in the field, we examine all aspects of coal's future in India. We find no easy answers, but attempt to combine the big picture with details, bringing them together to offer a range of policy options.

Development Challenges of India After Twenty Five Years of Economic Reforms Inequality, Labour, Employment and Migration [Springer Nature](#) This book revisits some of the persisting challenges of development of India, which remain unresolved even after twenty-five years of economic reforms and almost fifteen years of high growth rate. These include defining purpose of

development, inequality, labour, work, unemployment, agrarian distress and migration. The book questions the overemphasis on growth to the extent of neglecting basic issues of development. With a number of contributions re-imagining development and its political economy, the book discusses above mentioned issues in light of new data and more recent conceptions of the issues. The contributors of this volume are eminent researchers in their respective field. Presenting primary as well as secondary data, the book considers the latest advances and research and also addresses new challenges like the global reorganization of production and the consequences for labour and the world of work, along with skills question. World of work has received detailed investigation in this book. This is a timely addition in existing literature especially in context of pandemic and lockdown. Informality and un/employment question is addressed in this context. Relationship among poverty, inequality and growth is examined in light of newer understanding. Agrarian distress is looked in a broader context. A number of papers are examining migration question by expanding coverage of migration and including labour mobility as apart of migration debate. The present crisis of migrant labour and absence of social security for these workers is also discussed. This book is primarily intended for those interested in recent advances on some of the basic aspects of development, like poverty, inequality, informality, word of work, migration and labour mobility. It is also useful for researchers, policy makers, journalists and civil society organizations working on these issues. Stephen Roach on the Next Asia Opportunities and Challenges for a New Globalization [John Wiley & Sons](#) As Morgan Stanley's chief Asia specialist, getting Asia right is Stephen Roach's personal obsession, and this in-depth compilation represents more than 70 of Roach's key research efforts not just on Asia, but also on how the region fits into the broad context of increasingly globalized financial markets. The book argues that the "Asia factor" is not a static concept, but rather one that is constantly changing and evolving. Broken down into five parts-Asia's critical role in globalization; the coming rebalancing of the Chinese economy; a new pan-regional framework for integration and competition; and a frank discussion of the biggest risk to this remarkable transformation-this book will help readers understand and profit from the world's most dynamic region. Microfinance The Challenges and Opportunities in Rural India Women are essential part of the society. A key concern in developing countries is the empowerment of women. The role of women in economic activities and decision making is very low. Micro-financial schemes play a vital role in increasing women's participation in economic activities and decision making. In this research paper, an effort is made to investigate various causes of women empowerment especially through micro-financial schemes. Micro-finance or micro-credit, both used interchangeably, is an important tool for the growth of the economy of our country. There has been enormous growth of organizations, known as Micro-finance Institutions (MFIs) in this field to deal with the micro-financial activities. The present paper focuses on the challenges and opportunities of micro-finance activities in rural areas of our country. The motto of this paper is also to test the role of micro-finance in the empowerment of downtrodden people especially women and the realization of financial inclusion in rural India. With increasing demand for rural finance, and the shortages of formal sources, the MFIs have tremendous challenges and opportunities in micro-finance in India. Some suggestions are given how MFIs should be administered with better exploration in terms of finance and technology as well as social responsibility.