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This book contains 26 papers presented at the National Seminar on Tribal People of Central India: Problems and Prospects organized by the Department of Anthropology, Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya in collaboration with Anthropologic Survey of India under the convenorship of Dr. Farhad Mollick. The papers are arranged into four sections in such a way that they bring out a clear picture of the status of tribal communities in Central India. The tribes in India constitute the weaker section of the population from ecological, economic and educational angles. Illiteracy, poverty, ill-health and malnutrition continue to be higher among the scheduled tribes than any other section of the population. Despite the constitutional provision and various legal protections, the problem of land alienation has multiplied. There are other problems such as indebtedness, exploitation, loss of natural resources and indigenous knowledge system. The provision of law under different Acts for safeguarding their interest and maintaining their identity remains largely unimplemented. The issues related to tribal policy, socio-cultural context, tribal health and tribal economy have been discussed in the book from the viewpoints of anthropologists and other specialists working on tribal communities. India's explosive economic growth and emerging power status make it a key country of interest for policymakers, researchers and scholars within South Asia and around the world. But while many of India's threats and conflicts are strategized and discussed extensively within the confines of security studies, strategic studies and conventional international relations perspectives, many less visible challenges are set to impact significantly on India's potential for economic growth as well as the human security and livelihoods of hundreds of millions of Indian citizens. Drawing on extensive research within India, this book looks at some of the 'hidden risks' that India faces, exploring how a broadened scope of what constitutes 'risk' itself holds value for Indian security studies practitioners and policymakers. It highlights several human security risks facing India, including the inability of the world's largest democracy to deal effectively with widespread poverty and health issues, resource depletion and environmental mismanagement, pervasive corruption and institutionalized crime, communal violence, a protracted Maoist insurgency, and deadlocked peace processes in the Northeast among others. The book extracts common themes from these seemingly disparate problems, discussing what underlying failures allow them to persist and why policymakers heavily securitize some political issues while ignoring others. Providing an understanding of how several lesser-studied risks can pose potential or actual threats to Indian society and its 'emerging power' growth narrative, this book is a useful contribution to South Asian Studies, International Security Studies and Global Politics. The economic successes of China and India are

viewed with admiration but also with concern because of the effects that the growth of these Asian economies may have on the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region. The evidence in 'China's and India's Challenge to Latin America' indicates that certain manufacturing and service industries in some countries have been negatively affected by Chinese and Indian competition in third markets and that LAC imports from China and India have been associated with modest unemployment and adjustment costs in manufacturing industries. The book also provides substantial evidence of positive aggregate effects for LAC economies associated with China's and India's greater presence in world exports, financial flows, and innovation. Chinese and Indian growth is creating new production possibilities for LAC economies, particularly in sectors that rely on natural resources and scientific knowledge. As everyone knows, on the one hand, women in India walk shoulder to shoulder with men, whereas, on the other hand, this half of the population is struggling to get their due rights even after more than seven decades of India's independence. The Nova Publication is proud to publish this book titled "Exploring the Opportunity and Challenges of Women in India". The title of this book itself reflects its gravity and importance. The wide range of issues related to women that this book covers makes it a must-read for women, students, research scholars, academicians, politicians, competitive examination aspirants and general readers who are keenly interested in augmenting their knowledge regarding various aspects of women in the largest democracy in the world where the women are still finding it difficult to get their share of representation even after the recently concluding the 17th General Elections in the independent nation. The authors have done independent and detailed research on every aspect related to women starting from present social conditions of women to political representation, financial independence, women empowerment, challenges and opportunities in historically patriarchal society, role of women in governance, women's rights and problems being faced by both working and home-maker women. By reading this book, the readers will come to know about issues that have been left unaddressed for decades, and will then get deep insight about the present condition of half the population of India. This book will help the policy-makers and stakeholders to draw an action plan to ensure equality, social, legal and constitutional rights for women. The authors are continuously researching to bring other unaddressed issues concerning women to our readers. The Nova Publication promises that we will keep highlighting every latest development related to the rights, roles and representation of this 50% population of India in our subsequent publications until the time when 100% equality for women is achieved. The best part of the book is that the authors have written the chapters in an extremely lucid language which is easy to understand and grasp. Globalization has allowed India to develop its tourism sector at par with leading countries of the globe. India has the potential to develop varieties of tourism and time has come to develop it at full pace. This book explores the possibilities of tourism for the country. CHALLENGES AND REFORMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA "Try to achieve what you like, otherwise you have to like what you achieved" Friends, what I feel that success is an art which needs an intense will to succeed, a lot of devotion a positive attitude and above all a firm determined constant effort in the right direction with proper strategy. I have kept all these things in my mind while editing this book. In this book, there is a collection of research and review articles by learned teachers. Henry Peter has very rightly said - "Education makes people to lead, but difficult to derive Easy to govern but impossible of enslave" Education is the most powerful weapon which one can use to change the world. Keeping it in mind the various articles on Reforms in Higher Education in the Context of global challenges are presented in this edited book. This volume engages with the topical issue of land rights in neoliberal India. It examines government policies, laws, land governance and land reforms from the perspective of social justice and people's response to dispossession of land. Looking beyond the dominant discourse of land acquisition and the conception of land as a commodity for economic growth, the book explores critical themes including issues of social identity, culture, livelihood and food security through a study of land reform; reviews existing land policies and legal dimensions; and discusses issues and challenges of land

governance and land dependents as well as perspectives from people's movements. Lucidly written, based on empirical research, and comprehensive in its treatment of a contentious concern, this volume will be useful to scholars and researchers of economics and public policy, development studies, political science, and political economy. It will also interest scholars of South Asian studies and sociology. Urban areas are integral to India's growth and development, accounting for around two-thirds of the country's GDP. Analysing India's rapidly expanding process of urbanisation, the book identifies the key challenges and opportunities and proposes suitable managerial and policy reforms. It addresses critical issues and puts forth suggestions for better planning financing alternatives and, most importantly, better governance for improved service delivery and affordable housing. Divided thematically into three sections, the volume takes into account the important facets of urbanisation, including the state of urban infrastructure and planning in India with due attention to sustainability, the role of finance in urban development and its dependence on governance, and methods to generate good governance in public institutions, and the impact on housing and climate change. The 11 essays included in this book have been written by leading analysts and practitioners, who propose critical reforms and policy interventions. The volume will be indispensable to students and scholars of urban economics, development studies, urban planning, business practitioners, policymakers as well as the informed general reader. Papers presented at the ICSSR National Seminar on Maritime Security of India: the Coastal Security Challenges and Policy Options, organised by Postgraduate and Research Department of Political Science, Sree Narayana College, Kollam during 13-14 August 2013. 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. "Family has always been at the foundation of Indian society, and even contemporary people continue to take pride in the centrality of family life. But, the fast pace and all-embracing socio-political and economic changes in recent years are having a significant impact on individuals and families. In the age of electronic media, the Indian family is being exposed to ideas, ideals and lifestyles that are challenging the structure and stability of family as a social institution. Indian families are not well prepared or equipped to face the competitive and challenging world of today. Either, they are lacking correct information or receiving misinformation from dubious sources that are doing more harm than good. Young people are exposed to an entirely new pattern of living and a new set of mores, values and standards that are being widely accepted but which stand in contrast to those which were promoted by their parents and grandparents. Such a situation of Indian family calls for an education which can teach youth with regard to the knowledge, attitude and skills required for a successful family living. Family Life Education (FLE) has tremendous potentials to do so. Though the idea of FLE is relatively new to India but as part of a comprehensive mental health effort in India, it holds great promise as a keeper and restorer of the family unit. This book explores the range of marital and family difficulties, and examines how an FLE movement might take root in the context of the current mental health system and social service practice. It also discusses the content, scope and potential benefits of FLE training and services in meeting the tremendous needs of married couples and families. It is hoped that this book will fill an important gap in the Indian Family Science literature, and serve as a catalyst for needed changes in social policy and community development programmes." This Country Assistance Evaluation (CAE) reviews the development effectiveness of World Bank assistance to India during the 1990s. It builds on evaluations of sector assistance programs, projects, and nonlending services to make these assessments. This report uses the standard evaluation categories of outcome, sustainability, and institutional development. This book discusses the perceptions India has about its South Asian neighbours, and how these neighbours, in turn, perceive India. While analyzing these perceptions, contributors, who are eminent researchers in international relations, have linked the past with present. They have also examined the reasons for positive or negative opinions about the other, and actors involved in constructing such opinions. In 1947, after its independence, India became part of a disturbed South Asia, with countries embroiled in problems like boundary disputes, identity related violence etc. India itself

inherited some of those problems, and continues to walk the tight rope managing some of them. Traditionally, seventy years of India's South Asia policy can roughly be categorized into three overlapping phases. The first one, Nehruvian phase, which viewed the region through a prism of an internationalist; the second one, 'interventionist' phase, tried to shape neighbours' policies to suit India's interests; and the third, accommodative phase, when policy makers attempted to accommodate the demands of the neighbours in India's policy discourses. These are not ossified categories so one can find that policy adopted during one phase was also used in the other. Keeping the above in mind, the book discusses India's role in managing and navigating through challenges of the presence of external, regional and international, powers; power rivalries in South Asia; India's maritime policy and her relationship with extended neighbours; and India being visualized as a soft power by South Asian countries. It will certainly appeal to the academicians, students, journalists, policy makers and all those who are interested in South Asian politics. This book provides a comprehensive, in-depth and practical approach towards an understanding of the multitude challenges of adolescence in India. Going beyond the traditional 'storm, stress and strain' view of adolescents, it focuses on the strengths of adolescents and highlights a community approach towards an understanding of adolescents. The book is divided into three sections. Section 1 introduces the concept of adolescence in the Indian context, discusses the identity development and peer relations in adolescents. Section 2 deliberates on issues and challenges such as depression, suicide, violence, substance use and behavioural addiction, keeping in mind the Indian socio-cultural context. It also highlights concerns of adolescents related to disabilities. Section 3 provides various prevention and intervention measures including both individual-based and group-based interventions to deal with these challenges, thereby facilitating the journey of adolescents. It helps the reader to focus on the positive development of the adolescents. The book is useful for students in psychology, education, counselling, mental health and development. It is also a great resource book for professionals working in the field of health in general and mental health in particular. This report looks at the state of health policies in India and assesses its dynamics its failings and triumphs a suggesting, through nuanced essays and empirical data, ways of improving the existing conditions. Comprising four parts a the report focuses on welfare system and its implication for health that includes issues related to legislation, policies and welfare programmes. It evaluates its achievements against the Council for Social Development Index which, having evolved over some years, offers an alternative towards enhancing the state and reach of public health in 21st Century India. The report takes stock of the challenges and hurdles faced by the country's health system before focusing on a vision of the future of public sector health services and some priority areas such as issues of nutrition, child health, women's mental stress arising out of ill-health, environmental health in industrial areas and neglect over the turn of the 20th Century. The report concludes with assessing the existing trends in health services and determining the outcome of liberalization and health sector reforms. This book presents fundamental and applied research aimed at the development of smart cities across India. Based on the exploration of an extensive array of multidisciplinary literature, this book discusses critical factors of smart city initiatives: management and organization, technology, governance, policy, people and communities, economy, infrastructure, and natural environment. These factors are broadly covered under the integrative framework of the book to examine the vision and challenges of smart city initiatives. The book suggests directions and agendas for smart city research and outlines practical implications for government professionals, students, research scholars and policy makers. A lot of work is happening on smart cities as it is an upcoming area of research and development. At international level, and even in India, the concept of smart cities concept is a hot topic at universities, research centers, ministries, transport departments, civic bodies, environment, energy and disaster organizations, town planners and policy makers. This book provides ideas and information to government officials, investors, experts and research students. Contributed articles presented at a seminar. This book emphasizes the need for experimenting with more deliberate and rigorous policy processes to attain balanced regional development, which can promote both equity and efficiency in India's development discourse. The institutional mechanisms for dealing with regional imbalance in India have not been very successful so far. With rising discrepancies in development, demand for autonomy continues along with a new dimension of regionalism arising from submerged identity along with political and economic aspirations, which demanded new

channels for solution. So far, attempts to create space for autonomy have possibly not optimally accommodated the conceptual mechanisms like equity and democratic process. Thus democratizing policy process using six pillars of voice: knowledge, objective, fundamental values, implementation framework and public awareness can ensure a better policy outcome for dealing with the persistent challenges of regional disparity in India. This book further focuses on the need for democratizing the policy process for regional development through discussion and inclusion. Such a transition needs innovation in policy regime, which can be attained through following six pillars (i) Democratic voice of stakeholders in policy development and implementation; (ii) Clear policy objectives that advance the common good, based on voice; (iii) Unbiased, sound and comprehensive knowledge and data bases. (iv) Consistency with constitutional values; (v) A sound implementation framework ensuring user-friendliness, transparency and rationality of decision-making processes, effective grievance redress, clear accountability and independent evaluation; (vi) Public awareness and support of policies with relevant and public participation in implementation. The end of the Cold War era marked a watershed in India's strategic history as it began to shift its strategic worldview from that of a relatively weak player with a defensive worldview to that of a more confident emerging power. The pros and cons of India's power potential have been debated at length in terms of its economic capacities, its expanding strategic horizons, and its internal strengths and weaknesses. But there has been relatively little detailed investigation of its military forces and the ways in which they have responded to the changing environment. This book aims to look closely at the modernization of the Indian armed forces and to ask: How have the Indian armed forces sought to mould themselves in response to the demands of an entirely new strategic setting? How do they view their roles in an increasingly complex world marked by a tightening web of interactions and its attendant frictions? Is the process of modernization under way in tune with the needs of the armed forces and the overall strategic approach of policy makers? Persistence Of Poverty, Hunger And Starvation Along With Growing Availability Of Food Has Rendered The Rationale Of Both Poverty Alleviation And Food Self-Sufficiency Policies Suspect And Created A Paradoxical Situation. There Is A Consensus Among Policy Makers, Planners And Economists That The Problems Of Poverty, Hunger And Malnutrition Have Not Been Solved Satisfactorily. It Is Also Acknowledged That The Persistence Of These Problems Has The Potential Of Undermining The Very Process Of Democratic Governance. Policies And Programmes Have Systematically Failed With A Huge Opportunity Cost. There Is Need For New Answers To These Questions. Available Solutions Have Outlived Their Utility. Time Has Come To Recast And Redefine The Agenda For Poverty And Food Insecurity Eradication. This Is Easier Said Than Done. There Is A Need For A Dispassionate Debate, Discussion And Meaningful Action. This Challenging Task Cannot Be Solved By State Intervention Alone. It Is Against This Backdrop That The Present Volume Seeks To Provide Answers To Some Of The Key Questions. The Main Objective Of The Book Is To Add Fresh Insights To The Theory And Policy Of Poverty And Food Insecurity Alleviation. How Far We Succeeded Shall Be Reflected Through The Pages Of This Book. 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, world of work, migration and labour mobility. It is also useful for researchers, policy makers, journalists and civil society organizations working on these issues. This book – “Disaster Management in India: Challenges and Strategies” - provides a practical and realistic understanding of the evolving status of disaster management in India. The book discusses technological systems for disaster management and their real-life effectiveness based upon the author’s own professional experience as well as available literature including studies, reviews and audits reports. A case study of the 2001 Bhuj Earthquake conducted by the author is at the nucleus of the book and provides a clear understanding on how interdependent sub-systems (social, organisational, infrastructure) can fail during severe incidents, and the consequences thereof. Lack of resources, lack of coordination, and poor communication are endemic to severely damaged disaster environments like the 2001 Bhuj earthquake and are very commonly seen across the world. What is more important for the future is that new methods are being evolved that overcome the potential risks posed by such initial conditions for improving organizational performance. Lessons from the 2001 Bhuj earthquake highlighted in this book are still relevant and provide directions for well-designed future interventions. The book critically examines performance status of disaster management in the post DM Act 2005 period and identifies many relevant issues and challenges – including development of effective institutions for disaster risk management. At the end, the book proposes intervention strategies for strengthening and improving disaster management systems keeping in mind the latest developments and best-practices suited to Indian conditions. Drawing on the author’s decades of experience both in the domains of disaster management and technology, the book provides tips on - Emergency Operations Center design and development; Media integration into DM, emergency Resources Management systems development and Crowd management. The main objective of this Seminar proceedings book is to analyse the performance of the present development programmes, the issues and challenges and also reflect and think about whether and to what extent the benefits of these programmes have percolated to the weaker sections of our society- indeed, have they reached those they were meant to reach? Prime Minister Narendra Modi reiterated (Second Raisina Dialogue, New Delhi, on 17th January 2017) that the civilisational legacy of 'Realism, Co-existence, Cooperation and Partnership' moulded India's strategic vision. The above statement reflects India’s ambitious project to attain great power status, which has been a constant element in India's foreign and strategic policy since its independence. The quest for great power status is a shared belief and behaviour. Moreover, Prime Minister Modi has been continuing, at a fast pace, with the reforms initiated in 1991 by Prime Minister Narasimha Rao and pursued by his immediate predecessors. We can notice in Narendra Modi's approach of 'strategic interconnectedness' or 'multi-vectored engagement' or panchamrit a continuity that aligns perfectly with the policies of his immediate predecessors. At the dawn of independence, the non-alignment approach facilitated liberal capitalist economic development with socialist flavours on an upward trajectory. Narasimha Rao rehabilitated India into the orbit of neoliberal political and financial architecture. Modi's objective is to take India into the league of leading countries in the multipolar world order through his Multivectored Alignment. There exists a symbiotic relationship between foreign policy strategy and domestic economic growth. Modi's Make in India project, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and similar initiatives constructed on multi-vectored alignment or strategic interconnectedness have given India unprecedented visibility worldwide. This book is a collection of essays penned by a few established scholars in the field and budding scholars under the guidance of established scholars. One retired diplomat and one retired Vice - Admiral, contributed each piece, rooted in their own experiences. The attempt is to comprehensively analyse India's strategic culture, doctrine, and foreign policy behaviour. The book is a comprehensive compendium on child rights in India from a child development perspective. It discusses the challenges that Indian children face for survival, development and education, especially if they are marginalized through disability, lack of care, and poverty. The major issues expounded by the author in relation to rights are infant and child survival, early child development, street and working children, children in conflict with law, children with disabilities, child trafficking and child sexual abuse. The author goes further to delve into the causes, among which are high population, poverty, migration, illiteracy, poor legislation and deep-rooted social norms and behaviour. The book presents the existing policy and legal framework in India for each of these issues. The broad purpose of the book is to comprehensively discuss the roadblocks that the

marginalized child in India faces, to understand the causes of these roadblocks and to evaluate government and civil society action for children in India. 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. The book explores the critical and dominant issues that are present in the national security of India. The book examines some of the crucial problems that range from physical terrorism to advanced forms of security menaces that operate from diverse levels and various angles. As we all know that India's national security has been a hotbed of numerous issues, and in contemporaneous times issues and challenges like cyberterrorism, new age militancy and usage of social media tools for spreading terrorism have a new trend for spreading terrorism has been one of the biggest and deadliest issues in our national security which have given a tough challenge for our national security bodyguards. The book tosses light on some of the essential issues that we are going to face at present or face in the future. The book debates the problems of terrorism mostly and argues how this sort of evolved structure of terrorism has enabled its terrorist associations to bolster their foundations. The book analyses issue like social media terrorism, cyber security issues like enjoying social media at the cost of cyber terrorism, and the rise of women in militancy-related cases from recruitment to radicalization, besides carrying forward the organization messages for recruitment and radicalization. Last but not least, the book also throws light on the issues and challenges that have surrounded India's foreign policy, like India's civil nuclear power and other forms of energy issues that can help India grow in terms of energy, thereby making India a self-reliant nation. This comprehensive account reflects the thinking,insight and experience of very senior Indian anthropologists.The concerns expressed involve macro-mapping of India tribal scenario in its diverse perspective.Challenges and alternative from another front which has been debated upon in various phases of descriptions.Where do the Indian tribes stand at the tuen of the century is so well documented in this volume that anyone interested in them would have no alternative but to join the stream of these anthropological thinkers and empiricists who realize that many odds continue to mark the philosophy,policy,ground level reality etc. As part of its review of Comparative National Innovation Policies: Best Practice for the 21st Century, the Board on Science, Technology, and Economic Policy convened a major symposium in Washington to examine the policy changes that have contributed to India's enhanced innovative capacity. This major event, organized in cooperation with the Confederation of Indian Industry, was particularly timely given President Bush's March 2006 visit to India and the Joint Statement issued with the Indian government calling for strategic cooperation in innovation and the development of advanced technologies. The conference, which brought together leading figures from the public and private sectors from both India and the United States, identified accomplishments and existing challenges in the Indian innovation system and reviewed synergies and opportunities for enhanced cooperation between the Indian and U.S. innovation systems. This report on the conference contains three elements: a summary of the key symposium presentations, an introductory chapter analyzing the policy issues raised at the symposium, and a research paper providing a detailed examination of India's knowledge economy, placing it in terms of overall global trends and analyzing its challenges and opportunities. Human Capital Management Challenges in India focuses on the Indian talent pool and identifies why companies are finding it difficult to identify, recruit, reward and retain talent. It provides an insight as to why companies find it difficult to retain talent by questioning certain fundamental assumptions held by organisations, such as the role of Human Resources. Human capital management has

become a critical issue across the globe. Even in a land of billion people, identifying the right talent, training them and retaining them has become an uphill task. The book also looks at the talent pool available and demonstrates why companies have to alter their strategies to retain this talent pool. Finally, the book will provide a practical and simple approach to the human capital agenda. Illustrates why employees are not an organizations' asset Provides a step-by-step approach on the practical and strategic workings of HR How to recruit and retain key talent and management A nation of 1.25 billion, India is the world's most diverse democracy. Drawing on his extensive fieldwork and experience of Indian politics, Sumantra Bose tells the story of democracy's evolution in India since the 1950s and describes the challenges it faces today: from poverty and inequality to Maoist revolutionaries and Kashmir secessionists. "This publication focuses on the situation, opportunities and challenges in providing children an optimal environment for growth and development in India. Issues like early childhood care and education, nutrition opportunities through infancy, and physical and mental health of children are explored. An attempt has also been made to shed light on emerging challenges such as child development amidst pandemics like COVID-19, the increasing influence of media in the child's development, and tackling the triple burden of malnutrition. Implementation of related policies and programs, both by governmental and non-governmental agencies, has been detailed for lessons learnt. The contributors to this edition are experienced researchers, practitioners, and academicians with extensive work in their respective areas of expertise. There is a good representation from different parts of the country which gives the reader a flavor of the regional diversity while dealing with children and their issues. The book provides a comprehensive updated reference for the scientific community. In addition, students and researchers in public health, social work, epidemiology, community medicine, public nutrition, human development, anthropology and sociology are the target audience. Stakeholders involved in policy planning, program implementation and advocacy will also benefit from this publication"-- [Democratic Governance in India] is a useful aid to understanding society and politics in contemporary India' - Democratization `This book... should generate great interest among a large constituency of the students of democratic theory, public policy and institutional arrangements' - Subrata K Mitra, Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics Concentrating on the increase in Indian assertions of identity and their political mobilization, and the economic reforms of 1991, this book looks at the actors in the governance process, and at policies and programmes of poverty reduction. It covers the politics of identity, the impact of the nation state by globalization and political identity, the role of 'identities' versus 'interests' in the course of development, the upsurge of caste-based identity; and the limitations of the Dalit movement.

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