

## 1: Institution - Wikipedia

*The IRENA Council is composed of 21 Member States elected for a two-year term and is accountable to the Assembly. Council members serve on a rotating basis to ensure the effective participation of both developing and developed countries and a fair and equitable geographical distribution.*

August - Mensch Mensch Mensch sagte mir, dass Bewerbungen bis zum 9. The 15 national members of the network implement domestic and international health care projects, currently almost projects in 75 countries around the world. MdM provides emergency medical aid in disaster and crisis situations, supports access to health care and, if possible, assists with reconstruction measures. The network is also active in risk reduction and preparedness as well as long-term development co-operations in neglected regions around the world that receive little public attention. MdM ensures that its health services are provided equally to the most vulnerable citizens, refugees, internally displaced people and host communities, regardless of their ethnic, social, religious or political background. MdM documents and publishes eye-witness reports, human rights violations and leads campaigns to raise awareness of important topics such as poverty, migration or the costs of specific drugs. It tries to hold decision makers accountable and to convince them to support positive changes through a variety of advocacy activities. MdM considers access to general health care to be a universal human right for everyone. In Eastern Ukraine MdM, targets the most vulnerable communities and people affected by the ongoing conflict by improving access and quality of health care services for the population in Luhansk Oblast, namely internally displaced persons IDPs and host communities in government controlled areas GCAs and civilians remaining resident in non-government controlled areas NGCAs. Currently a team, consisting of 3 international and 37 national employees is implementing the intervention in Luhansk Oblast. Eastern Ukraine has been facing a humanitarian crisis since then with at least 10, people killed, including nearly 3, civilians. Peace agreements have been negotiated, but never fully implemented. The line of contact LoC between government controlled areas GCA and non-government controlled areas NGCA has stabilized, but regular armed clashes are still common within 5 km on both sides. The populations in Donbass Region, especially those living close to the LoC, continue to experience significant disruption to their daily lives due to the many challenges created by the ongoing fighting. The social and humanitarian effects of the conflict have been felt by both the host communities and the estimated 1. In total an estimated 4. Four years into the crisis and with no forthcoming political solution in sight, the vulnerabilities, particularly for the 1. The conflict affected population along the contact line is still facing a lack of availability and access to quality health services, while experiencing worsening of their health status due to the conflict. Freedom of movement needed by both patients and health care providers continue to be obstructed by insecurity, while transportation means are either limited or too expensive. In addition the provision of primary health care PHC services has drastically declined especially in remote areas due to interrupted supply of medicines and lack of health care professionals that fled the area of conflict. Since MdM is present in Luhansk Oblast by implementing a comprehensive health care programme. The mission was established following an emergency assessment and focused on changes in access to, and quality of healthcare due to the conflict, particularly for the most vulnerable populations including women, the elderly and those with chronic diseases. Through a mobile unit approach, targeting remote locations close to the LoC GCA where the health system is still severely disrupted, access to primary health care services and referral to specialized care is ensured. To complement the mobile unit approach MdM works on one hand towards strengthening and supporting the local health system through targeted donations and capacity building measures incl. As the humanitarian access to NGCA is extremely restricted, so far activities are limited to donations of medical equipment to conflict affected health facilities. To expand the geographical area of the intervention MdM Germany in cooperation with MdM Spain is planning a needs assessment in the government controlled area of Donetsk Oblast. The community outreach approach mobile unit serving areas along the line of contact LoC implemented by MdM in Luhansk Oblast shall be considered as possible modality of operation. The assessment is expected to provide among others the following information: An assessment of the relevance and appropriateness of the proposed extension to

Donetsk Oblast. Analysis of the area with a special focus on communities located within 20km from LoC. Mapping of the available health facilities and health care providers in the target area and an analysis of the potential synergies with other stakeholders. An assessment of the PHC services provided in the identified health facilities state of the health care infrastructure, WASH conditions, number of health professionals. Identification of secondary health care facilities in the targeted area with analysis of healthcare available for future referrals. What kind of support is needed to strengthen the existing health system at Raion level? Description of the security, institutional, or logistic constraints that may cause difficulties in setting up a project. Recommendation on location for field office in Donetsk Oblast and future pharmacy This list is not exhaustive. The consultant is required to use its professional judgement and experience to review all relevant factors and to bring these to the attention of Mdm. The draft methodology will be submitted before the departure of the Consultant and discussed between Mdm and the Consultant. The consultants will receive all relevant documents from Mdm for its preparatory work and a briefing with Mdm HQ and the coordination team based in Kiev is foreseen in order to discuss the objective and workplan of this consultancy. A detailed itinerary for the in-country work will be developed by the consultant in cooperation with Mdm at least two weeks prior to departure. Mdm will organise transport and accommodation to and within Ukraine and will provide administrative support. Interviews and group discussions will be organized by Mdm in cooperation with the relevant authorities and target group. DELIVERABLES A concept note describing the finally agreed methodological approach as well as a workplan and timetable to be provided before the field work in Ukraine starts Debriefing Note 2 pages with summarized findings and draft recommendations will be distributed to Mdm during a debriefing session An assessment report not more than 25 pages, 1 electronic and 2 bound hardcopies , incl. The following preliminary timeframe is foreseen while a final timetable is expected from the consultant Preparation and desk study, incl.

### 2: India Year Book Part 2 by Education Chitradurga - Issuu

*The European Union's institutional structure and the institutions The institutions of the European Union form a complex and unique polity and, in determining whether or not this structure and the law making powers granted to each respective institution are inherently undemocratic, it is vital to define what is meant by the term 'democratic'.*

Art and culture See also: However, these institutions may be considered private or autonomous, whilst organised religion and family life certainly pre-date the advent of the nation state. The Neo-Marxist thought of Antonio Gramsci, for instance, distinguishes between institutions of political society police, the army, legal system, etc. For example, in *Schenck v. United States*, the circumstance of which made that speech case special. Informal institutions[ edit ] Informal institutions have been largely overlooked in comparative politics, but in many countries it is the informal institutions and rules that govern the political landscape. To understand the political behaviour in a country it is important to look at how that behaviour is enabled or constrained by informal institutions, and how this affects how formal institutions are run. For example, if there are high levels of extrajudicial killings in a country, it might be that while it is prohibited by the state the police are actually enabled to carry out such killings and informally encouraged to prop up an inefficient formal state police institution. An informal institution tends to have socially shared rules, which are unwritten and yet are often known by all inhabitants of a certain country, as such they are often referred to as being an inherent part of the culture of a given country. Informal practices are often referred to as "cultural", for example clientelism or corruption is sometimes stated as a part of the political culture in a certain place, but an informal institution itself is not cultural, it may be shaped by culture or behaviour of a given political landscape, but they should be looked at in the same way as formal institutions to understand their role in a given country. Informal institutions might be particularly used to pursue a political agenda, or a course of action that might not be publicly popular, or even legal, and can be seen as an effective way of making up for lack of efficiency in a formal institution. For example, in countries where formal institutions are particularly inefficient, an informal institution may be the most cost effective way or actually carrying out a given task, and this ensures that there is little pressure on the formal institutions to become more efficient. The relationship between formal and informal institutions is often closely aligned and informal institutions step in to prop up inefficient institutions. However, because they do not have a centre, which directs and coordinates their actions, changing informal institutions is a slow and lengthy process. Social science perspectives[ edit ] While institutions tend to appear to people in society as part of the natural, unchanging landscape of their lives, study of institutions by the social sciences tends to reveal the nature of institutions as social constructions, artifacts of a particular time, culture and society, produced by collective human choice, though not directly by individual intention. Sociology traditionally analyzed social institutions in terms of interlocking social roles and expectations. Social institutions created and were composed of groups of roles, or expected behaviors. The social function of the institution was executed by the fulfillment of roles. Institutions can be seen as "naturally" arising from, and conforming to, human nature—a fundamentally conservative view—or institutions can be seen as artificial, almost accidental, and in need of architectural redesign, informed by expert social analysis, to better serve human needs—a fundamentally progressive view. Adam Smith anchored his economics in the supposed human "propensity to truck, barter and exchange". Modern feminists have criticized traditional marriage and other institutions as element of an oppressive and obsolete patriarchy. Economics, in recent years, has used game theory to study institutions from two perspectives. Firstly, how do institutions survive and evolve? In this perspective, institutions arise from Nash equilibria of games. For example, whenever people pass each other in a corridor or thoroughfare, there is a need for customs, which avoid collisions. Such a custom might call for each party to keep to their own right or left—such a choice is arbitrary, it is only necessary that the choice be uniform and consistent. Such customs may be supposed to be the origin of rules, such as the rule, adopted in many countries, which requires driving automobiles on the right side of the road. Secondly, how do institutions affect behaviour? In this perspective, the focus is on behaviour arising from a given set of institutional rules. In these models, institutions determine the rules. i. Douglass North argues, the

very emergence of an institution reflects behavioral adaptations through his application of increasing returns. For example, the Cournot duopoly model is based on an institution involving an auctioneer who sells all goods at the market-clearing price. While it is always possible to analyze behaviour with the institutions-as-equilibria approach instead, it is much more complicated. A " memetic institutionalism " has been proposed, suggesting that institutions provide selection environments for political action, whereby differentiated retention arises and thereby a Darwinian evolution of institutions over time. Public choice theory , another branch of economics with a close relationship to political science, considers how government policy choices are made, and seeks to determine what the policy outputs are likely to be, given a particular political decision-making process and context. Credibility thesis purports that institutions emerge from intentional institution-building but never in the originally intended form. In history, a distinction between eras or periods, implies a major and fundamental change in the system of institutions governing a society. Political and military events are judged to be of historical significance to the extent that they are associated with changes in institutions. In European history, particular significance is attached to the long transition from the feudal institutions of the Middle Ages to the modern institutions, which govern contemporary life. Theories of institutional change[ edit ] In order to understand why some institutions persist and other institutions only appear in certain contexts, it is important to understand what drives institutional change. Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson assert that institutional change is endogenous. They posit a framework for institutional change that is rooted in the distribution of resources across society and preexisting political institutions. These entrepreneurs weigh the expected costs of altering the institutional framework against the benefits they can derive from the change. Lipsky argues that patterns of institutional change vary according to underlying characteristics of issue areas, such as network effects. This produces a phenomenon called path dependence, which states that institutional patterns are persistent and endure over time. Once a choice is made during a critical juncture, it becomes progressively difficult to return to the initial point where the choice was made. James Mahoney studies path dependence in the context of national regime change in Central America and finds that liberal policy choices of Central American leaders in the 19th century was the critical juncture that led to the divergent levels of development that we see in these countries today. Though institutions are persistent, North states that paths can change course when external forces weaken the power of an existing organization. This allows other entrepreneurs to affect change in the institutional framework. This change can also occur as a result of gridlock between political actors produced by a lack of mediating institutions and an inability to reach a bargain. North, Wallis, and Weingast divide societies into different social orders: Open access orders and limited access orders differ fundamentally in the way power and influence is distributed. As a result, open access institutions placed in limited access orders face limited success and are often coopted by the powerful elite for self-enrichment. Transition to more democratic institutions is not created simply by transplanting these institutions into new contexts, but happens when it is in the interest of the dominant coalition to widen access. This can eventually lead to institutions becoming stuck on local maxima , such that for the institution to improve any further, it would first need to decrease its overall fitness score e. The tendency to get stuck on local maxima can explain why certain types of institutions may continue to have policies that are harmful to its members or to the institution itself, even when members and leadership are all aware of the faults of these policies. Under this analysis, says Ian Lustick, Japan was stuck on a "local maxima", which it arrived at through gradual increases in its fitness level, set by the economic landscape of the s and 80s. Without an accompanying change in institutional flexibility, Japan was unable to adapt to changing conditions, and even though experts may have known which changes the country needed, they would have been virtually powerless to enact those changes without instituting unpopular policies that would have been harmful in the short-term. For example, Lustick observes that any politician who hopes to run for elected office stands very little to no chance if they enact policies that show no short-term results. Unfortunately, there is a mismatch between policies that bring about short-term benefits with minimal sacrifice, and those that bring about long-lasting change by encouraging institution-level adaptations. Lustick himself notes that identifying the inability of institutions to adapt as a symptom of being stuck on a local maxima within a fitness landscape does nothing to solve the problem. At the very least, however, it might add credibility to the idea that truly beneficial change might require

short-term harm to institutions and their members. David Sloan Wilson notes that Lustick needs to more carefully distinguish between two concepts: This may be relatively simple in evaluating the economic prosperity of a society, for example, but it is difficult to see how objectively a measure can be applied to the amount of freedom of a society, or the quality of life of the individuals within. Institutionalisation The term "institutionalization" is widely used in social theory to refer to the process of embedding something for example a concept, a social role, a particular value or mode of behavior within an organization, social system, or society as a whole. The term may also be used to refer to committing a particular individual to an institution, such as a mental institution. To this extent, "institutionalization" may carry negative connotations regarding the treatment of, and damage caused to, vulnerable human beings by the oppressive or corrupt application of inflexible systems of social, medical, or legal controls by publicly owned, private or not-for-profit organizations. The term "institutionalization" may also be used in a political sense to apply to the creation or organization of governmental institutions or particular bodies responsible for overseeing or implementing policy, for example in welfare or development.

## 3: School-Community Relations | Fukko Fulaasa - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The concept papers were discussed among seven working groups on Institutional Finance, Infrastructure Development, Technology and Innovation, Marketing and Procurement including International Cooperation, Skill Development Training, Planning, Publicity, National Awards, Institutional Structure and Action Plan.*

Accounts of Social Institutions Any account of social institutions must begin by informally marking off social institutions from other social forms. Moreover, there are a variety of theoretical accounts of institutions, including sociological as well as philosophical ones. Indeed, many of these accounts of what are referred to as institutions are not accounts of the same phenomena; they are at best accounts of overlapping fields of social phenomena. Social institutions need to be distinguished from less complex social forms such as conventions, rules, social norms, roles and rituals. The latter are among the constitutive elements of institutions. Social institutions also need to be distinguished from more complex and more complete social entities, such as societies or cultures, of which any given institution is typically a constitutive element. A society, for example, is more complete than an institution since a society "at least as traditionally understood" is more or less self-sufficient in terms of human resources, whereas an institution is not. Thus, arguably, for an entity to be a society it must sexually reproduce its membership, have its own language and educational system, provide for itself economically and "at least in principle" be politically independent. Moreover, many institutions are systems of organisations. For example, capitalism is a particular kind of economic institution, and in modern times capitalism consists in large part in specific organisational forms "including multi-national corporations" organised into a system. Further, some institutions are meta-institutions; they are institutions organisations that organise other institutions including systems of organisations. For example, governments are meta-institutions. The institutional end or function of a government consists in large part in organising other institutions both individually and collectively ; thus governments regulate and coordinate economic systems, educational institutions, police and military organisations and so on largely by way of enforceable legislation. Nevertheless, some institutions are not organisations, or systems of organisations, and do not require organisations. For example, the English language is an institution, but not an organisation. Moreover, it would be possible for a language to exist independently of any organisations specifically concerned with language. Again, consider an economic system that does not involve organisations, e. An institution that is not an organisation or system of organisations comprises a relatively specific type of agent-to-agent interactive activity, e. In this entry the concern is principally with social institutions including meta-institutions that are also organisations or systems of organisations. However, it should be noted that institutions of language, such as the English language, are often regarded not simply as institutions but as more fundamental than many other kinds of institution by virtue of being presupposed by, or in part constitutive of, other institutions. Searle, for example, holds to the latter view Searle A case might also be made that the family is a more fundamental institution than others for related reasons, e. Sometimes what is meant is a particular token, e. Being central and important to a society, such roles are usually long lasting ones; hence institutions are typically trans-generational. Having informally marked off social institutions from other social forms, let us turn to a consideration of some general properties of social institutions. Here there are four salient properties, namely, structure, function, culture and sanctions. Roughly speaking, an institution that is an organisation or system of organisations consists of an embodied occupied by human persons structure of differentiated roles. These roles are defined in terms of tasks, and rules regulating the performance of those tasks. Moreover, there is a degree of interdependence among these roles, such that the performance of the constitutive tasks of one role cannot be undertaken, or cannot be undertaken except with great difficulty, unless the tasks constitutive of some other role or roles in the structure have been undertaken or are being undertaken. Further, these roles are often related to one another hierarchically, and hence involve different levels of status and degrees of authority. Finally, on teleological and functional accounts, these roles are related to one another in part in virtue of their contribution to respectively the ends or functions of the institution; and the realisation of these ends or functions normally involves interaction among the institutional actors in question and external

non-institutional actors. The assumption here is that the concept of an end and of a function are distinct concepts. Note that on this conception of institutions as embodied structures of roles and associated rules, the nature of any institution at a given time will to some extent reflect the personal character of different role occupants, especially influential role occupants, e. Moreover, institutions in this sense are dynamic, evolving entities; as such, they have a history, the diachronic structure of a narrative and usually a partially open-ended future. Aside from the formal and usually explicitly stated, or defined, tasks and rules, there is an important implicit and informal dimension of an institution roughly describable as institutional culture. Culture in this sense determines much of the activity of the members of that institution, or at least the manner in which that activity is undertaken. It is sometimes claimed that in addition to structure, function and culture, social institutions necessarily involve sanctions. It is uncontroversial that social institutions involve informal sanctions, such as moral disapproval following on non-conformity to institutional norms. However, some theorists, e. XV , argue that formal sanctions, such as punishment, are a necessary feature of institutions. Formal sanctions are certainly a feature of many institutions, notably legal systems; however, they do not seem to be a feature of all institutions. Consider, for example, an elaborate and longstanding system of informal economic exchange among members of different societies that have no common system of laws or enforced rules. Again, a spoken language such as pidgin English, is presumably an institutions; yet breaches of its constitutive norms and conventions might not attract any formal sanctions. Thus far we have informally marked off social institutions from other social forms, and we have identified a number of general properties of social institutions. It is now time to outline some of the main theoretical accounts of social institutions. Notwithstanding our understanding of social institutions as complex social forms, some theoretical accounts of institutions identify institutions with relatively simple social forms—especially conventions, social norms or rules. Let us refer to such accounts as atomistic theories of institutions Taylor Schotter is a case in point Schotter as is North North The best known contemporary form of atomism is rational choice theory and it has been widely accepted in, indeed it is in part constitutive of, modern economics. According to Lewis, conventions are regularities in action that solve coordination problems confronted by individual agents. Agents conform to the regularity because they prefer to do so, given others conform, and they believe that others will conform. For criticisms see Miller The individual agents are not themselves defined in terms of institutional forms, such as institutional roles. Hence atomistic theories of institutions tend to go hand in glove with atomistic theories of all collective entities, e. Moreover, atomistic theories tend to identify the individual agent as the locus of moral value. On this kind of view, social forms, including social institutions, have moral value only derivatively, i. Moreover, some account of the interdependence of action in question is called for, e. Assume that the conventions, norms or rules in question are social in the sense that they involve the required interdependence of action, e. Nevertheless, such interdependence of action is not sufficient for a convention, norm or rule, or even a set of conventions, norms or rules, to be an institution. Governments, universities, corporations etc. Accordingly, a mere set of conventions or norms or rules does not constitute an institution. Accordingly, a problem for atomistic accounts of social institutions is the need to provide an account of the structure and unity of social institutions, and an account that is faithful to atomism, e. By contrast with atomistic accounts of social institutions, holistic—“including structuralist-functionalist”—accounts stress the inter-relationships of institutions structure and their contribution to larger and more complete social complexes, especially societies function. Thus according to Barry Barnes Barnes In so far as they treat individuals, the treatment comes after and emerges from analysis of the system as a whole. They describe the function of the economy as the production of goods and services essential to the operation of the other institutions and hence the system as a whole. Of particular concern to these theorists was the moral decay consequent in their view upon the demise of strong, mutually supportive social institutions. Durkheim, for example, advocated powerful professional associations. He said Durkheim p. A system of moral morals is always the affair of a group and can operate only if the group protects them by its authority. It is made up of rules which govern individuals, which compel them to act in such and such a way, and which impose limits to their inclinations and forbid them to go beyond. Now there is only one moral power—“moral, and hence common to all—“which stands above the individual and which can legitimately make laws for him, and that is

collective power. To the extent the individual is left to his own devices and freed from all social constraint, he is unfettered by all moral constraint. It is not possible for professional ethics to escape this fundamental condition of any system of morals. Since, then, the society as a whole feels no concern in professional ethics, it is imperative that there be special groups in the society, within which these morals may be evolved, and whose business it is to see that they are observed. Moreover, here the meta-institution of government obviously has a pivotal directive and integrative role in relation to other institutions and their inter-relationships, even though government is itself simply one institution within the larger society. Further, holistic accounts of institutions lay great stress on institutional roles defined in large part by social norms; institutional roles are supposedly largely, or even wholly, constitutive of the identity of the individual human agents who occupy these roles. Individuals participate in a number of institutions and hence occupy a number of institutional roles; hence the alleged possibility of their identity being constituted by a number of different institutional roles. Many such holistic accounts deploy and depend on the model, or at least analogy, of an organism. On this holistic, organicist model, social institutions are analogous to the organs or limbs of a human body. Each organ or limb has a function the realisation of which contributes to the well-being of the body as a whole, and none can exist independently of the others. Thus the human body relies on the stomach to digest food in order to continue living, but the stomach cannot exist independently of the body or of other organs, such as the heart. Likewise, it is suggested, any given institution, e. This political conservatism transmutes into political authoritarianism when society is identified with the system of institutions that constitute the nation-state and the meta-institution of the nation-state—the government—is assigned absolute authority in relation to all other institutions. Hence the contrasting emphasis in political liberalism on the separation of powers among, for example, the executive, the legislature and the judiciary. Holistic accounts of social institutions often invoke the terminology of internal and external relations. An internal relation is one that is definitive of, or in some way essential to, the entity it is a relation of; by contrast, external relations are not in this way essential. Thus being married to someone is an internal relation of spouses; if a man is a husband then necessarily he stands in the relation of being married to someone else. Likewise, if someone is a judge in a court of law then necessarily he stands in an adjudicative relationship to defendants. Evidently, many institutional roles are possessed of, and therefore in part defined by, their internal relations to other institutional roles. However, the existence of institutional roles with internal relations to other institutional roles does not entail a holistic account of social institutions. For the internal relations in question might not be relations among institutional roles in different institutions; rather they might simply be internal relations among different institutional roles in the same institution. On the other hand, the existence of institutional roles with internal relations does undermine the attempts of certain forms of atomistic individualism to reduce institutions to the individual human agents who happen to constitute them; ex hypothesi, the latter are not qua individual human persons in part defined in terms of their relations to institutional roles. Here it is important to distinguish the plausible view that institutions are not reducible to the individual human persons who constitute them from the controversial view that institutions are themselves agents possessed of minds and a capacity to reason. Peter French is an advocate of the latter view French If we ascribe intentions to organisations, e. Moreover, a being with such a network of propositional attitudes would be capable of high level thought, and therefore be possessed of a language in which to do this thinking. Such a corporate agent is self-reflective; it not only distinguishes its present from both its past and its future, and itself from other corporations, it reflects on itself for the purpose of transforming itself. Such a being has higher order propositional attitudes, including beliefs about its own beliefs and intentions, and conceives of itself as a unitary whole existing over time.

## 4: Institutions of the European Union - Wikipedia

*The term "institutionalization" is widely used in social theory to refer to the process of embedding something (for example a concept, a social role, a particular value or mode of behavior) within an organization, social system, or society as a whole.*

The Resolution not only defined the broad contours of the policy; it delineated the role of the State in industrial development both as an entrepreneur and as authority. Successive policy resolutions also reiterated this basic tilt in favour of the public sector. The Industrial Policy Resolution of gave the public sector a strategic role in the economy. It categorised industries which would be the exclusive responsibility of the State or would progressively come under State control and others. Earmarking the pre-eminent position of the public sector, it envisaged private sector coexisting with the State and thus attempted to give the policy frame work flexibility. The Industrial Policy initiatives undertaken by the Government since July have been designed to build on the past industrial achievements and to accelerate the process of making Indian industry internationally competitive. It recognises the strength and maturity of the industry and attempts to provide the competitive stimulous for higher growth. The thrust of these initiatives has been to increase the domestic and external competition through extensive application of market mechanisms and facilitating forging of dynamic relationship with foreign investors and suppliers of technology. The process of reform has been continuous. Industrial licensing has been abolished for most items. As a result, now the Industrial licensing is required in the following cases only: Presently Industrial licensing is required only for the following 5 industries related to security, strategic and environmental concerns: A significant number of industries had earlier been reserved for public sector. The policy has been liberalised progressively and presently the areas reserved for the public sector are: The Government continues to provide protection to the small scale sector, interalia, through the policy of reserving of items for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. Industrial undertakings other than the small scale industrial undertakings engaged in the manufacture of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector are required to obtain an industrial license and undertaken export obligation of 50 per cent of their annual production. The role of FDI in the upgradation of technology, skills and managerial capabilities is now well accepted. Additional investments over and above the investments possible with the available domestic resources help in providing much needed employment opportunities. The policy on FDI is reviewed on an on going basis. Initiatives in policy liberalization during the past two years include enhancement of FDI cap in domestic airlines, telecom services, permitting FDI in FM Radio broadcating and other procedural simplification measures. Review of the FDI policy is a continuous ongoing process. During the year , the policy was reviewed and the following measures notified: FII investment will be subject to the conditions. FII purchases shall be restricted to secondary market only. Subject to conditions in Press Note 2 applicable for construction development projects would not apply provided the Industrial Parks meet with the under mentioned conditions: Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines. Also subject to sectoral regulations. Also subject to sectoral guidelines. The details of present FDI policy are as under: Sectors prohibited for FDI i. Retail Trading except single brand product retailing ii. Gambling and Betting v. Business of chit fund vi. FDI will not be allowed in mining i. Government of India notification No. Disposal of tailing duiring the mineral S. The funds would have to be brought Note: Minimum area to be developed under each project: The minimum capitalization norms would apply would be applicable where the foreign holding in a NBFC both direct and indirect exceeds the limits indicated at a above g. The capital for the purpose of minimum capitalization norms shall consist of ordinary shares only. Also subject to licensing and security requirements, where required. Prior Government approval for FDI required in the following circumstances: For the existing provision: Industry For the revised provision as: The minimum capitalization norms wold apply would be applicable where the foreign holiding in a NBFC both direct and indirect exceeds the limits indicated at a above g. FIIA conducts regular interactions with investors of specific regions or countries. Apex industrial associations, viz. The objectives of setting up of the e-Biz Portal are to provide a number of services to business users covering the entire life cycle on their

operation. The project involves setting up a comprehensive and integrated portal with services across central, state and local governments, that address all the needs of the businesses and Industries. At present, the Department is in the process of finalization of the tender documents RFP in consultation with stakeholders of the project. The project will be for duration of 10 years. The pilot phase of the project will be completed within one year from the date it takes off and will provide 29 services at all three levels as indicated above. Subsequently the project will be expanded in the next 2 years throughout the country and cover all the services required by business houses. Finally, during the last 7 years of the project, it will be operated in a public-private partnership PPP mode with suitable arrangements for revenue sharing. The DMIC seeks to create strong economic base with globally competitive environment and state-of-the-art infrastructure to activate local commerce. Enhance foreign investments and attain sustainable development. The project aims at doubling the employment potential, tripling the industrial output and quadrupling exports from the region, all within five years. It is proposed to develop the project in two phases. In the Phase-I of the project, six investment regions and six industrial areas are proposed to be developed. Another 12 nodes have been identified tentatively for development in the Phase II of the project. With the objective to create interest in private players in the DMIC Project, it is proposed to initiate work on three to four readily available and strategically important early bird infrastructure projects in each node. DMICDC will be coordinating execution of various tasks under the guidance of Apex Monitoring Authority, arrange financing, and provide advisory services for successful project implementation. In the first meeting of Board of Directors held on The Department also participates in the Joint Business Councils and other interactive sessions organized by the industry organizations. Indian delegations also hold discussions with foreign countries for investment promotion and industrial development in India. Plenary sessions were held in five sectors of mutual interest to India and GCC states viz. The Mumbai Declaration adopted at the conclusion of the forum included setting up of a holding company from the collective funds of India and the GCC States, with private and public participation, that would work towards promoting Small and Medium Enterprises in both India and the GCC States. The objective of the meeting was to increase the level of cooperation in various fields such as telecommunication, power, shipping, civil aviation, railways, hydrocarbon, trade and investment, banking and finance, etc. The Summit was held at Gurgaon in January Haryana was the partner state. A Protocol for Cooperation was signed for enhancing bilateral investment, deepening trade engagement and to widen strategic partnership between India and Russia. Both sides also agreed to set up a CEO Council with a view to strengthen economic relations between the two countries. Following table provides the Sectoral growth profile of industry. Central Statistical Organisation From a use-based perspective, capital goods, sector emerged as the most buoyant sector and registered a double-digit growth of Capital goods had earlier also posted a double-digit growth during and Within the consumer goods sector, non-durables segment posted increase of 8. The good performance of the capital goods sector is an indicator of future industrial growth. Disaggregated industrial profile depicts that out of 17 groups in the manufacturing sector, 16 groups registered positive growth rates. Performance of Six Core Infrastructure Industries: Performance of six core industries i. Their output registered a growth of 5. Industry wise growth rates are given in the Table below. The engineering industry derives its demand from capacity creation in core sectors viz. Electrical wires and cable Industry is one of the earliest industries established in the country in the field of electrical products. A wide range of wires and cables are manufactured which includes communication cables such as jelly filled telephone cables, optic fibre cables, local area network cables, switchboard cables, co-axial cables, VSAT cables, electrical cables such as electrical wires, winding wires, automotive battery cables, UPS cables, flexible wires, low voltage power cables and EHT power cables. The major user industries of wires and cables are power, electrical equipment, electronic appliances, telecommunication, entertainment and construction industry. With infrastructure receiving priority attention from the Govt. This will give a boost to wire and cable industries in near future. In , the non-SSI sector have reported production of 8. During the year the production was India exported wires and cables of value around Rs. These lines typically feed into sub-station so that the electrical voltage can be reduced to a level that can subsequently be used by the customers. Keeping pace with growth of industries in the country and also spurt in domestic demand for power, the electrical energy sector is

growing at a rapid pace. There is an increasing shift in India to have larger power stations, particularly super thermal power stations. Consequently while there would be fewer but larger powers generating stations, the demand for transmission of energy would grow substantially. The transmission network of an electrical power utility constitutes a critical part of the whole power system. The country has sufficient capacity to cater to the demands arising in the country and also for exports. The industry has set up facilities for testing transmission towers up to KV with the objective of catering to future growth of transmission systems in the country as well as to export demand India exported Transmission towers of around Rs The industry is de-licensed and eligible for automatic approval for foreign Direct Investment without any restriction.

## 5: European Security and Defense Policy : NATO's Companion or Competitor? - PDF Free Download

*Programmes (ESDPs), Management Development Programmes (MDPs), Preparation of Project Profiles, Cluster Development Programmes, Workshop Services and Export Assistance.*

Buttress the process of EU enlargement into Central Europe. Since the s, the United States has promoted European integration. It welcomes incentives to increase European defense spending, especially to demonstrate adequate burden sharing within the alliance and to help European militaries be interoperable with U. The United States should also welcome a European capability for crisis management, especially civilian aspects, and even the use of military force in situations that fall below the threshold where NATOâ€™meaning, in practice, the United Statesâ€™would need to become engaged. ESDP also raises some issues of serious concern for the United States that need to be resolved to ensure that NATO and EU actions through ESDP will be compatible with one another, that they will work toward the same basic objectives, and that transatlantic security and political relations will be strengthened, not weakened, by the development of ESDP. Notable are the following: First, potentially having more than one place where operational planning takes place could produce different outcomes that would complicate any situation in which the EU, acting through ESDP, had to hand over responsibility to NATO, or where NATO had to decide what forces it could usefully transfer to an ESDP operation without prejudicing its own ability to act. Second, if defense planning i. At the same time, what the United States is prepared to do in allied Balkan operations would have a significant impact on perceptions of the overall U. In , expressed U. This is especially true in parts of Africa. In parallel, methods of defense planning must be mutually compatible, preferably with a single set of processes. There should be only one methodology for command, control, communications, and intelligence C3I. Defense Spending and Capabilities European governments need to commit themselves to keep defense spending up or, where it is falling, to stop the slide Germany is currently the highest priority. Emphasis needs to be put on outputs, on capabilities relevant to well-analyzed future requirements, and on interoperability. Even within existing budgets, efforts to promote the Defense Capabilities Initiative must not slacken. At the very least, priorities within the DCI should emphasize core NATO requirements, extending to doctrine, training, and style of operations as well as to force structure and equipment. The European allies should avoid duplicating those NATO assets that would be available to the EU through the ESDP where these divert defense moneys away from other critical areas; European development of the AM transport aircraft is the most egregious current example. It is critical that two levels of interoperability do not developâ€™one for the United States and a handful of key European allies notably the United xx The European Security and Defense Policy Kingdom , and one for the rest: This would be a sure recipe for bifurcation, an implicit if not explicit division of labor among alliance tasks, and a corrosion of the spirit of cohesion that has been an alliance hallmark. In addition to shared responsibility to meet DCI goals, the United States needs to share high technology with alliesâ€™ this is a major priority. There must also be prior agreement that discussion and dialogue between NATO and the EU will be deep, wide, continuous, and effective at all stages of any emerging crisis that could affect both bodies. This is especially true regarding the U. Summary xxi Managing Rhetoric and Ambition The European Union needs to exercise restraintâ€™and provide clarityâ€™in its rhetoric about what ESDP is and what it is not, especially in dealing with the United States and, more particularly, the U. There is a risk that inflated declarations of ESDP aspirations will be taken for reality, where that is not justified; alternatively, shortfalls in ESDP, relative to declared aspirations, can intensify U. A parallel risk is that some members of the U. Certainly key officials should present U. The administration must also help ensure that debate on Capitol Hill centers on the facts of ESDP, not misperceptions about it. This code should focus on five principles: Uses of Military Power There needs to be a continuing, broad strategic dialogue within NATO about the purposes of military capabilities and defense spending. For democracies to continue spending significant funds on defenseâ€™and potentially to risk the lives of young men and women in military combatâ€™strategic analysis, political vision, and dialogue among nations and institutions are indispensable. That should be gained with sufficient leadership, understanding, and commitment on both sides of the Atlantic. On this effort, three points

stand out: During that period, I had the incomparable advantage of being supported by a superb team of U.S. officials. I would like to express my deep appreciation to my wife, Shireen Hunter, for her wise counsel, encouragement, and support throughout this project. While so many people contributed to the ideas contained in this monograph, the responsibility for judgments, conclusions, and errors is mine. Historically, this debate has always had several strands: Most prominent have been the characteristics and pace of the development of European integration, chiefly enshrined in the European Union; the management of security within the West—until focusing on the Soviet Union and now oriented more broadly; the sharing of common transatlantic defense burdens among the various countries of Western Europe and North America; and the distribution of political influence, both within the two key institutions—NATO and the EU—and in general between the United States and its partners. In about 1990, the latest round of debate began in earnest, with two notable developments: In 1992, the three institutions were integrated and renamed the European Union. To fulfill its various purposes, during the 1990s, NATO embarked on a series of interlocking efforts, each designed to provide some aspect of an overall concept of security, devoted, at heart, to pursuit of the historically unprecedented chance of creating a new international organization of capacities to conduct foreign policy and, at some point, include within it a defense dimension unique to the EU. The Union shall set itself the following objectives: The terms will be used here in the sense that seems most appropriate to the text. A senior official of NATO, who asked to remain anonymous, provides further discussion of the two terms: Notably, widespread skepticism on Capitol Hill has two directly competing strands: Part of the problem may lie in the sheer complexity of the issues and institutional developments. Following a presentation by a senior EU official of the St. The response from several Europeans present was instantaneous and intense: Once again, the United States was interfering in a European effort to organize itself in the foreign policy and defense area! This exchange was a foretaste of what was to come in discussion and debate on the content and implications of St. The discussion that follows is not designed to be the final word on the continuing debate between NATO and the European Union—and particularly the United States and its European partners—on development of ESDP and relations between the two institutions. It is told from the point of view of one American who has been engaged in studying the issues for nearly 40 years and who negotiated NATO-EU relations for the United States during most of the critical period in the 1990s. The discussion is thus designed to present the critical factors and issues as they evolved, in order to help elucidate them and determine which are most important and which can be viewed as extraneous. It will do so from the perspective of interests and concerns that have emerged in the United States as ESDP has developed in recent years, helping to clarify those interests and concerns for Europeans and to assess their relevance and importance for Americans. In the process, this discussion will also point toward means for helping both NATO and the EU—as well as the United States and its European partners—to find means of creating long-term relationships regarding ESDP that can reduce inevitable frictions, as deep questions like relative political influence are pondered; and that can benefit all parties as they pursue, together, the critical common cause of promoting European security for the 21st century. Thus, following the first step toward West European integration—the Schuman Plan, which became the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952—it seemed natural to try creating a European Defense Community (EDC);<sup>1</sup> also, as the cold war deepened, there was a requirement to find a way to rearm Western Germany and bring it into the Western alliance. The treaty that resulted, signed by six West European countries (France, Germany, Italy, and the three Benelux states) was defeated by the French parliament in 1954, mostly because it provided for too much devolution of sovereignty too soon. Indiana University Press, Second Edition, 1997. Usually, these twin themes have been more-or-less compatible; but at times—like the present—they have also been a source of tension among allies. Furthermore, from early on the United States saw value in arrangements that would increase incentives for Europeans to assume a greater share of the common defense burdens that developed from the late 1940s onward. The product of these and other motives led to the ESDP. It was loath to see the European pillar develop in ways that could be fundamentally at odds with U.S. Within that general qualification, a minor theme was that European states might develop some limited foreign policy initiatives at variance with U.S. Also see President John F. Kennedy's speech to Congress in 1961. The end of the cold war brought a new round of discussion and decisions among the European Union countries regarding foreign policy and defense

institutional arrangements, as well as a significant change in the U. Regarding the latter, the United States was obviously no longer concerned that security arrangements among European states could interfere with management of strategic relations with the newly defunct Soviet Union; indeed, the United States has come to see that the European pillar of the alliance has some particular benefits. These have included the long-term value of European integration for the recurring theme of more-equitable burden sharing. In addition, European efforts to organize for defense can be an added incentive for West European states to continue taking defense seriously, thus undertaking military efforts and sustaining military budgets for EU institutional reasons and, in the process, also benefiting NATO and its capabilities. These initiatives were set forth as goals and as practical steps in the EU treaties of Maastricht and Amsterdam Provisions on a Common Foreign and Security Policy. Thus the term ESDI was launched. The very limited nature of these Petersberg tasks is sometimes overlooked, by both some European proponents and some U. These negotiations led to a grand bargain, prompted mainly by economic necessity, but also by a widely shared sense that NATO and WEU should not find themselves at loggerheads over roles and missions for post-cold war security in Europe. On the one hand, the WEU states wanted a capacity to take military actions if and when NATO were not inclined to act by implication, that meant abstention by the United States. On the other hand, the United States and some other allies were concerned that few if any European states would provide the resources needed for a full-fledged WEU, in addition to NATO there were simply not enough resources to create two sets of military forces. Thus emerged the grand bargain: Bush and Bill Clinton: Nevertheless, not long before U. When the fighting started, the Bush administration publicly supported E. HQs [Headquarters], HQ elements and command structures. Part of the bargain, worked out over time, was also that NATO would have first call on forces designated for other European multinational forces. On November 30, , France and Germany announced that the Eurocorps could be placed under NATO command, in the case of an attack on the alliance or of a decision by NATO governments to dispatch a peacekeeper force outside alliance territory. The seven words, critical to success of the negotiations, were suggested by the Chairman of the NATO Military Committee, German General Klaus Naumann, in conversation with the author, who, along with his German colleague on the North Atlantic Council, introduced them into the negotiations. As a result, as part of the grand bargain of , the United States agreed that some of its own forces although not combat personnel, as such could be made available to the WEU and serve under its command. This could even include circumstances where the United States chose not to become fully engaged, as opposed to circumstances in which the United States did take part and in which NATO would therefore be fully in charge and would act according to its practices and procedures. Congress have understood the full import of this agreement regarding the potential role of U. Furthermore, from the U. Compare this with the North Atlantic Treaty: For Washington, this raised the possibility that it could, in practice, become committed to taking military action without having had a say in how a crisis got to that point: In practice, however, it has had far less strength, since there has not appeared to be much risk that any WEU member would be the victim of external aggression. States which are members of the European Union are invited to accede to WEU on conditions to be agreed in accordance with Article XI of the modified Brussels Treaty, or to become observers if they so wish. And for the United States, there is the desire not to see backdoor membership to NATO, but rather members through the front door. This implies a continued American willingness to support the open door to NATO membership so that there can be a correspondence of countries that eventually join WEU and the Atlantic Alliance itself. Devil in the Details I 23 happen, it would probably be under circumstances where NATO including the United States would be prepared to defend the nation so attacked, whether or not there were formal treaty commitments. The Member States of WEU assume that treaties and agreements corresponding with above proposals will be concluded before 31 December However, see footnote 6, below. Maintaining it should not be difficult, as nobody foresees this cause being implemented outside the collective defence provided by NATO. Today the question does not seem urgent, but could become topical when EU enlargement gathers momentum.

## 6: Social Institutions (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)

*Institutional Structure or Social Structure of Accumulation?*, by David M. Kotz 1 1. Introduction The SSA theory was first developed at the end of the s and beginning of the s, by.

To provide impetus for development of Manpower in Mental Health, other training centres Govt. District Mental Health Programme with added components of Life Skills training and counseling in Schools, counseling service in colleges, work place stress management and suicide prevention services. Researchâ€”There is huge gap in research in mental health which needs to be addressed. IECâ€”A lot of stigma is attached to mental illnesses. It needs to be stressed that the mental illness is treatable. An intensive media campaign is planned for 11th Plan duration. This would increase the outreach of community mental health initiatives under DMHP. National Institute of Communicable Diseases has been identified as the nodal agency for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. The Programme is implemented by the endemic State Health Directorates through the existing health care system. Active case search, passive surveillance, rumor reporting q Treatment of cases and contacts. No Yaws case reported from till date. Health and Family Welfare 1 1 1 Yaws elimination was declared on 19th September Under the programme twice a year house-to-house search is being organized for detection and treatment of yaws cases and contracts. Steps to take the sero-survey year old children following the Yaws elimination have been initiated to confirm that transmission of Yaws has stopped in endemic areas of the country. The last case from Maharashtra occurred in and in in Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat reported their last cases in The last guinea worm case was reported in July Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. However, team recommended routine surveillance and IEC to be continued till global eradication of the disease, which are being undertaken in all formerly guinea worm disease endemic states. At any point of time, it is estimated that there are nearly 25 lakh cases in the country. Four lakh deaths are estimated to occur every year due to cancer. Forty per cent of the cancers in the country are due to tobacco. Hence Tobacco-related cancers are very common among males, namely, cancer of the lungs and oral cavity. Among women, cancer of uterine cervix and breast are common. The National Cancer Control Programme was launched in with the objectives of primary prevention, early detection, treatment and rehabilitation. In order to cater to the changing needs of the disease, the programme has undergone three revisions with the third revision completed in December Under the revised India programme, the primary focus is on correcting the geographic imbalance in the availability of cancer care facilities across the country. The scope of the programme and the quantum of assistance under the various schemes have been increased. There are 5 schemes under the Revised Programme: Strengthening of existing RCCs by providing a one-time grant of Rs. Development of Oncology Wings by providing enhanced grant of Rs. District Cancer Control Programme by providing the grant-in-aid of Rs. Decentralized NGO scheme by providing a grant of Rs. Guidelines for the durable scheme are available on the officers report of the Ministry of Health: There are institutions possessing radiotherapy installations. In order to increase the capacity of the health staff at all levels of health care, training manuals have been developed in cancer control, tobacco cessation, cytology and palliative care. Under the project all 25 RCCs will be linked with each other and also each RCC would in turn be linked to 5 peripheral centres. India has become a member of the International Agency for Research in Cancer that shall provide a fillip to cancer research in the country. Number of banners are displayed for creating awareness among the general masses about cancer on the day. Initially, 27 Regional Cancer Centres have been proposed, for whom revolving funds of Rs. As a result, large areas of Supaul, Madhepura, Katihar, Saharsa and Araria were inundated and affected severely. Emergency Medical Relief measures included assessment of the situation by a high level team which recommended strengthening the public health system to prevent water borne, vector borne and respiratory diseases, stationing of six central public health teams in worst affected districts to monitor public health measures. The activities included measles vaccination for the age group of 6 months to 14 years and maternal healthcare and vector control measures. All logistic support were provided by supplying essential medicines. Hospitals and deployed in the affected areas for more than a month. The State of Orissa was also affected by floods and State was supported

with Emergency medical supplies. The public health situation was monitored in the flood affected States and there was no outbreak of diseases. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was represented in the central damage assessment teams of the Ministry of Home Affairs which visited flood affected states of Punjab and Bihar. The program enables the hospital and pre-hospital medical professionals to be able to rapidly recognize the symptoms of toxic exposure and immediately provide appropriate treatment. This training course was organized in New Delhi from 5th to 9th March, Two providers course led to training of 77 doctors in AHLS. Twenty one of them have been identified for instructor course and trained. Instructors have been identified in apex training institutes for future training. This training has enhanced specialized capability in health sector for the Commonwealth Games The concerned state governments were advised on prevention and containment measures. Avian Influenza preparedness plan has been reviewed. Necessary logistics in terms of Oseltamivir [drug for prophylaxis and treatment of human cases of Avian Influenza] Personal Protective Equipments and Ventilators have been stockpiled. The IEC campaign was launched over prime channels. IEC material has been translated in regional languages. Logistic support has been provided to all Avian Influenza affected States. Financial assistance has been provided to Govt. Training activities for all the States have been completed. Table Top exercises for the States health administrators to review their plan, refresher training for Rapid Response Teams and training of clinicians have been carried out on regional basis. Keeping this in view, a legislation called "Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, " was enacted. The objective envisaged in this legislation was to ensure pure and wholesome food to the consumers and also to prevent fraud or deception. The Act has been amended thrice in , and in with the objective of plugging the loopholes and making the punishments more stringent and empowering Consumers and Voluntary Organisations to play a more effective role in its implementation. The subject of the Prevention of Food Adulteration is in the concurrent list of the constitution. The laws regulating the quality of food have been in force in the country since Until , several States formulated their own food laws. But there was a considerable variance in the rules and specifications of the food, which interfered with inter-provincial trade. The Central Advisory Board appointed by the Government of India in and the Food Adulteration Committee appointed in , reviewed the subject of Food Adulteration and recommended for Central legislation. The Constitution of India provided the powers to Central Government for making such legislation as the subjects of Food and Drugs Adulteration are included in the concurrent list. The Act repealed all laws, existing at that time in States concerning food adulteration. In India, a three-tier system is in vogue for ensuring food quality and food safety. Rules and Standards framed under the Act are uniformly applicable throughout the country. Besides, framing of rules and standards, the following activities are undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. India has been regularly attending the various sessions of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and various Codex Commodity Committees to put forward her views and defend these views. Harmonisation of PFA with Codex: After signing the Sanitary and Phytosanitary SPS and Technical Barrier to Trade TBT agreements by India and removal of quantitative restrictions on import of food products into India, the exercise of harmonization of standards for food products, use of food additives, microbiological requirements, harmonization of regulations, in line with international standards prescribed by Codex Alimentarius Commission and International Standards Organisation ISO had been initiated. There are 28 States and 7 Union Territories in the country. The implementation of the Act in most of the States is under the administrative control of the Directorate of Health Services, whereas, in a few States, the implementation is being combined with Drugs Administration under the Joint Food and Drug Administration. The implementation has been left to the administrative setup of the States, but it has been stressed on the States that whatever the structure be, there should be a whole-time Senior Officer duly qualified and experienced in Food Science, Food Technology, Food Analysis with other supporting officers and inspectors. State Governments are also empowered to make rules laying down details of licensing conditions of food, the establishments of food industries and prescribing licence fees. The provisions under PFA Rules have been amended nearly times and standards of around articles of food which are of mass consumption have been prescribed. Almost every State has got one or more laboratory depending upon its need. About 12 of these laboratories are under the administrative control of the local bodies whereas the remaining ones are under the administrative control of the State Government.

Following constraints have been noticed in the programme: Efforts of Central Government for Solving the Constraints: Training for Analysts and Chemists are being organized in their own laboratories by trainer deputed by the Central Government. These trainers stay in one lab for six working days and first of all they setup the laboratory as per Good Laboratory Practices and thereafter, the specific training is organized. The expenditure for this is proposed to be provided from the World Bank Assisted Capacity Building Project for food and drugs being implemented by the Central Government. This will facilitate smooth sharing of information and networking. Notwithstanding the repeal of the enactment and Orders specified in the Second Schedule, the standards, safety requirements and other provisions of the Act and the rules and regulations made there under and Orders listed in that Schedule shall continue to be in force and operate till new standards are specified under this Act or rules and regulations made thereunder. Provided that anything done or any action taken under the enactment and Orders under repeal shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act and shall continue in force accordingly unless and until superseded by anything done or by any action taken under this Act. World Bank Assisted-Capacity Building Project on Food Safety As trade in food commodities expands globally, food safety can no longer be considered a mere domestic issue. The agreements under the WTO require the development of modern food control and safety programs by national Governments. The issue does not relate only to end product parameters but also to process control. A major amendment the I. Act was further amended in to enable the Medical Council of India to conduct Screening Tests for Indian nationals holding foreign medical qualifications to test their skill before granting them India registration to practice medicine in India. At present there are medical colleges in the country out of which medical colleges have been recognized by MCI and 90 new medical colleges have been permitted by the Central Government to conduct MBBS courses.

## 7: Institutional Structure

13) *The underdevelopment of countries by contrast is rooted in an inefficient institutional structure which restricts competition as a means of generating rents for the elite.*

Co-operative movement has been recognized as an effective instrument for development of the rural masses and for improvement in the socio-economic conditions of the underprivileged. The co-operative movement in the State has not only improved standard of living of the people but has made significant contribution to the State economy. Co-operative have entered into all spheres of socio-economic activities viz. However, in the era of globalisation, the cooperative sector is facing serious challenges such as competition from multinationals, resource constraints, lack of professionalism, etc. As on 31st March there were 2. Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Yavatmal, Kolhapur, Satara, Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg and Thane districts in the State have deposits of minerals like coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite graded, chromite, etc. The total potential mineral area is about 58 thousand sq. Upto 31st March total mines were in operation with 46, employment in the State. The State accounts for 6. The total value of minerals extracted during 08 was Rs. The value of coal extracted during 08 was Rs. Traditionally, the important infrastructure sectors like power, roads, railways, ports, airports and communications were exclusively in the domain of the public sector. The lack of adequate infrastructure put constrains on the growth of the economy. Due to rising gaps between demand and supply of infrastructure facilities and constraints in public finances, the Government has opened these sectors for private participation. The public sector continues to investment in infrastructure development in areas where private participation is minimal or not forthcoming. Among the physical infrastructure, the Government has recognized electricity as a basic human need and also it is one of the key drivers of the economy on which the socio-economic development of the state and country depends. However, in the recent past, the gap between demand and supply of electricity in the state is widening, which is a cause of concern. The total consumption of electricity in the State during was Million KWH, which was higher by 8. The details of consumption of electricity in the State is given below at Table The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP excluding internal road length maintained by local bodies at the end of March was 2. The total number of Motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January. Of the total vehicles, about Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March was 5, km including km of Konkan Railway, which is 9. The data of total railway route length in the State shows that the increase in length is hardly about This increase is mainly due to Konkan Railway. Most of the works carried out by railway were converting meter gauge 1 metre and narrow gauge 0. The railway route length per 1, sq. The total cargo traffic handled by both of these ports during 10 was The Mumbai Port Trust has handled The minor ports together hadled Total cargo traffic handled by minor ports during was Passenger traffic hadled by minor ports during was The passengers handled by Domestic Airports was Similarly, the cargo handled by domestic airports was 1,97, tonnes and by International Airports was 4,08, tonnes during the year The MIHAN project comprises of developing the existing airport of Nagpur as an international passenger and cargo hub airport. For economic feasibility of the project a Multi product Special Economic Zone SEZ abutting the boundry of the airport is also being developed. To reduce congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai, the first phase of which will be functional by The total project cost is Rs. Besides these, the Government has also taken a decision of setting up new airports at Yavtamal, Latur, Osmanabad. Baramati, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg. The proposal of setting up airport a Ratnagiri has been handed over to the Coast Guard. Along with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd. MTNL, eight private companies are providing telecommunication services in the State. The total number of landline connections at the end of March in the State was The number of cell phone users per lakh population at the end of December, in the State was 77, During the year, the number of Post Offices in the rural areas of the State was 11, and in the urban areas was The number of letter boxes in the rural areas was 42, and in the urban areas was During this period, there were delivery postmen in the rural areas and were in the urban areas Banking: As on 30th

September, , the total number of banking offices of scheduled commercial banks in the State were The aggregate deposits of the scheduled commercial banks in the State, at the end of 30th Sept. During the same period, gross credits of these banks increased impressively by Investment friendly industrial policies, excellent infrastructure and a strong and productive human resource base have made it a favoured destination for manufacturing, export and financial service sectors. However, the year 09 witnessed a heavy turmoil in the global economy, which had an impact on the Indian as well as State economy. Industry sector is expected to grow by 9. The State continued to attract highest industrial proposals resulting into maximum generation of employment compared to other States due to availability of better infrastructure, skilled human resources and stable social conditions. Total 20, industrial projects, including FDI projects with an investment of Rs. By the end of August, with an investment of Rs. Total industrial project including FDI projects with an investment of Rs. During the same period, 36 projects with an investment of Rs. Since August, to August, total 16, industrial projects with a investment of Rs. Maharashtra has remained one of the favoured destinations for industrial investment in the country maintaining status of the most industrialized State and has successfully attracted a large share of industrial investments in the post liberalization era, from both domestic as well as foreign entities. The SEZs notified as duty free enclaves, have a relaxed and business friendly policy regime, aimed at promoting rapid industrial development and employment generation. It is expected that this will trigger inflow of large foreign and domestic investments in infrastructure for SEZs and productive capacities which will lead to generation of additional economic activities and employment opportunities. The Steps include formulation of a progressive sector-specific policy, development of IT parks and the knowledge corridors. Besides, non-fiscal incentives like additional FSI, permitting software industry in residential areas, suitable permissions to develop communication systems, self-certifications under labour laws are also offered. For getting private participation in creating world-class infrastructure for IT industry, Private IT parks have been approved, out of which 88 IT parks have started functioning. These are located in Mumbai 41 , Thane 9 and Pune 38 district. These functioning IT parks with investments of Rs. The remaining IT parks with investments of Rs. Policy was declared by the State Government in As on 30th December , the total No. Act, , the new definition of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in manufacturing and service sector are as follows: Service 64 74 7 17 3 5 27 99 2 74 10 12 64 9 35 99 15 11 48 4 77 2 27 41 0 37 91 0 98 55 5 72 15 27 4 19 92 1 20 25 17 30 83 15 60 76 13 66 77 0 0 1 4 63 68 3 Total No. Service 2 18 14 30 56 13 27 2 1 0 0 0 84 15 22 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 24 2 52 11 12 0 1 0 1 0 13 0 79 11 16 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 16 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 23 Industrial State Profile of Maharashtra 31 32 33 34 35 Nagpur Bhandara Gondia Chandrapur Gadchiroli Nagpur Region Maharashtra 65 44 49 3 44 51 31 27 80 1 1 4 0 89 8 0 1 2 0 12 6 0 0 0 0 8 84 Exports from Maharashtra: During the year 10, Sixteen International Exhibitions were organised in various countries. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in the table mentioned below: Crores Year Maharashtra 1,13, 1,42, 1,72, 2,26, 2,28, India 4,54, 5,71, 6,40, 8,39, 8,45, Index of Industrial Production: The present index of industrial production covers the mining, manufacturing and electriciy sectors. As per this index, the average growth during April-December, stands at 8. Annual Survey of Industries: The results of ASI data show that the State had a share of The contribution of the State in total value of output was Selected information on industries in the State vis-a-vis All-India are given in Table Central Statistical Organisation, Govt. Particulars Major industries in terms of net value added during are i coke, refined petroleum products etc. These industry groups accounted for The profit of these industry groups is Rs. Collectively it accounted for Some advance technology industries are rising up in the State. Some such type of industries are mentioned below: The region-wise details about large enterprises existing in Maharashtra as on There are Central Public Sector undertakings in India. The Statewise breakup is as follows: Air India Charters Ltd. The following type of incentives are given to sick industries: Of these, cases are sanctioned for rehabilitation, cases are recommended for winding up, cases were rejected, 96 cases are out of the State, cases are pending while 5 cases are in court of law. Ghee, Paneer, Ice-cream, butter, kulfi etc. Tractor, Pump, Rig Boring machines, etc.

### 8: osmanian - study-material, free-online-tests

*The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel was awarded to Ronald H. Coase "for his discovery and clarification of the significance of transaction costs and property rights for the institutional structure and functioning of the economy".*

The principal organs of the Agency are: It convenes annually to discuss and decide upon issues such as the work programme, budget, adoption of reports, applications for membership and potential amendments to agency activities. Related documents search First Session It marked the official launch of IRENA as an international organisation and attracted significant attention. More than participants attended the Assembly, including one head of state, more than 50 ministers, 30 ministerial-level officials, country delegates, observers and officials, and 70 accredited media. The second IRENA Assembly attracted more than delegates and speakers representing countries and 57 organisations, and including 64 ministers and other high-level officials. At the third IRENA Assembly, member states called for the agency to continue scaling-up its work to promote renewable energy worldwide, with a strengthened mission and streamlined structure. Members decided that the agency would serve as a centre of excellence, advisory resource and hub to promote and accelerate renewable energy deployment. The fourth session of the Assembly took place on 18 and 19 January in Abu Dhabi. The sixth session of the Assembly focused on key elements to accelerate the transition to renewable energy, including finance and investment, innovation and power sector transformation. The discussions promoted an exchange of information and best practices among members and experts. In addition, two Ministerial Roundtables and a Strategic Plenary Ministerial further enabled high-level exchange on topics relevant to the global energy transformation. Council members serve on a rotating basis to ensure the effective participation of both developing and developed countries and a fair and equitable geographical distribution. Two committees currently assist the Council in its work: Administration and Finance Committee Members: Unites States of America Vice-chair: The Knowledge, Policy and Finance Centre KPFC , which collects data, develops knowledge platforms and conducts analysis to help create enabling conditions for investment and growth in renewables. This entails policy and finance analysis, building a knowledge gateway, input to IRENA advisory services and targeted engagement with the private sector and civil society to advance the sustainable energy transition. The Country Support and Partnerships CSP , which helps countries and regions accelerate the introduction of renewable energy. The division works with a wide variety of public and private stakeholders on developing and implementing strategies to increase renewable energy use in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America as well as in small island developing states. The IRENA Innovation and Technology Centre IITC , which provides cutting-edge information on renewable energy technologies and innovations, while seeking new pathways for the global transition to a sustainable energy future. Researchers produce cost data for renewable energy technologies; provide tools for planning, project development and grid management; and offer strategies to strengthen technological innovation for renewables.

### 9: State Profile of Maharashtra by MSMEDI Mumbai - Issuu

*Institutional analysis carried out to examine and understand the existing institutional structure and arrangements put in place to implement GEQIP II, and associated gaps in the system and procedures for the management of environmental and social issues.*

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