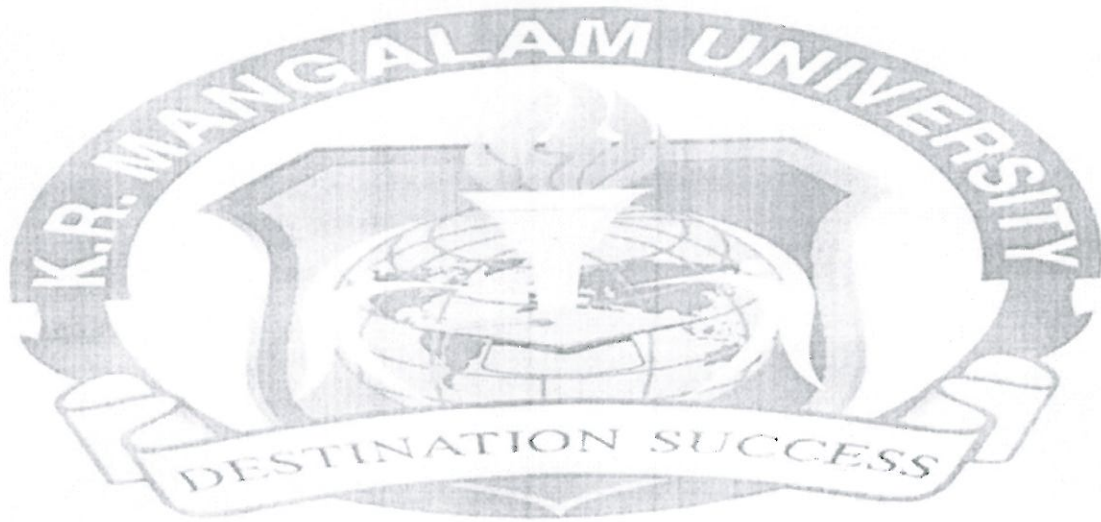


Will Shift to Renewable Energy Increase welfare in India



A Dissertation Submitted for fulfilment of :-

BA(Hons)Economics

By

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(1708190006)

SEM : VI

BATCH 2017-20

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Acknowledgement

I would want to convey my heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Komal Yadav, my mentor, for her invaluable advice and assistance in completing my dissertation. She was there to assist me in every step of the way, and her motivation is what enabled me to accomplish my task effectively. I would also want to thank the KR Mangalam University for accepting my project in my desired field of expertise. I'd also like to thank my friends and parents for their support and encouragement as I worked on this project.



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Abstract:

The main objective is to enhance economic development, higher energy security, higher access to energy, and mitigate international global climate change is to talk about renewable energy in India. Renewable energy used for production of heat, power, transport fuels, and bio merchandise. It's used on a property basis; it's a carbon-neutral carrier and would possibly build an oversize contribution to reducing gas emissions. Currently, it combined heat and power, co-firing, and combustion plants offer reliable, efficient, and clean power and warmth. The agricultural house have to be compelled to be electrified properly, therefore biomass power generation is that the simplest as a result of its renewable provider of energy and conjointly the things the for running the plant plentiful in nature. The work has been done on utilizing the agriculture residue to satisfy the necessities of power demand and employment generation in India. Victimization the renewable energy will solve a pair of major problems with geographical area, initial the dearth of power and second to push and notice a stronger technique for agriculture production. Biomass based mostly Combined Heat, and Power production holds an superb potential to satisfy India's growing energy demand, but there's could be a serious drawback that it's not used in all over the India. It's solely doable by use of renewable energy and by making sure access to cheap, reliable, sustainable, and trendy energy for individuals to realize higher, Sustainable development. Robust government support and conjointly the additional advantageous economic situation have pushed India to be one in all the simplest leaders inside the world's most appealing renewable energy markets. Renewable energy area unit being supported by most of the governments for making sizable quantity of benefits likewise as improved domestic energy security, reduced gas (GHG) emissions once place next with totally different fossil-fuel, and economic development and employment generation, considerably in India. India contains an enormous supplier of renewable energy resources, and it's one in each of the most important programs inside the nations for bring into effective action of renewable energy merchandise and systems. Indeed, India is that the only country inside the world to possess a unique ministry for renewable energy development, the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. There's an outline of Renewable energy supply that but India's renewable energy has various achievements, prospects, projections, production of electricity, still as major challenges and employment opportunities. India is moving from non renewable energy to sustainable development by promoting renewable energy.



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Environmental Aspects of Social Responsibility of Public
Sector Institutions



A Dissertation Submitted for fulfilment of :-

BA(Hons)Economics

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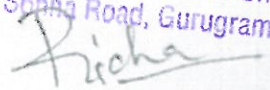
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I would want to convey my heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Richa Agarwal, my mentor, for her invaluable advice and assistance in completing my dissertation. She was there to assist me in every step of the way, and her motivation is what enabled me to accomplish my task effectively. I would also want to thank the KR Mangalam University for accepting my project in my desired field of expertise. I'd also like to thank my friends and parents for their support and encouragement as I worked on this dissertation.



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Environmental Aspects of Social Responsibility of Public Sector Institutions

Abstract

Corporate social responsibility is a concept through which companies accommodate social and environmental concerns in their business affairs and in their interaction with the stakeholders on an honorary basis.

Social responsibility was defined as responsibility to consumers, producers, collaborators and the community. The aim is to create higher standards of living, while perpetuating the profitability of the corporation.

Companies while creating profit should also be aware that they can add to sustainable managing their affairs in such a way as to enhance economic growth and increase competitive edge while ensuring environmental security and improving social responsibility, including consumer concern.

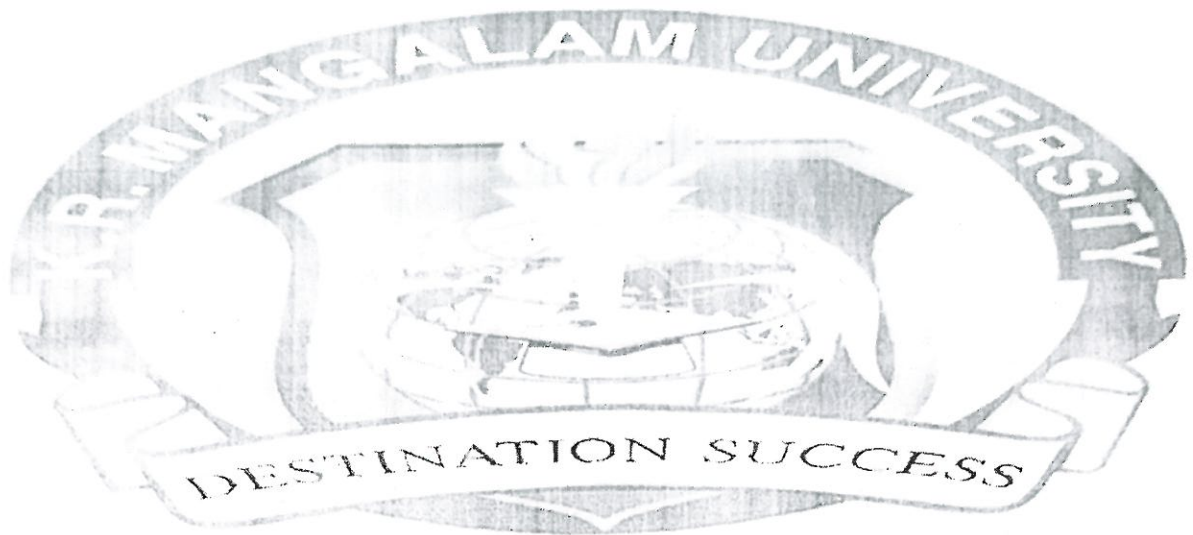
CSR and Environmental Management provides a basis for the increasing number of institutions bothered about social and environmental responsibilities in the context of future development. This article evolved few basic principles for the management of environment in relation to CSR.

Introduction

Corporate social responsibility derives from three aspects: people, planet and profit. Business institutions are responsible for the development processes, which take place on both side of the organization. Nonetheless, public sector institutions are mostly expected to support business organisations in this respect. The issue discussed less often concerns public sector institutions as socially responsible entities, that is those seek to increase the transparency and credibility of actions taken, creating friendly conditions for reforms. However, other than determining CSR policies that affect the market and social actors, several governments set objectives related to their own social activity. In the German's program, one of the government's actions is to implement the CSR concept in public institutions. In the Netherlands, one of the government tasks is to set example for respective practices (government as a role model). In countries such as France, the United Kingdom and Belgium, the governments have set goals for sustainable development is way of perseverance of public sector institutions shows a duality of their role in relation to social responsibility. The dual nature of public sector institutions is reduced to two aspects, external and internal. The external aspect, far more substantial in the literature, regards


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ROLE OF WTO IN CONTEMPORARY TIMES



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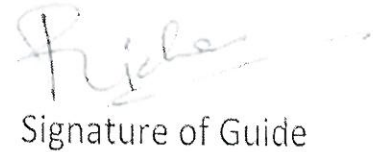
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I would want to convey my heartfelt gratitude to Ms. Richa Agarwal, my mentor, for her invaluable advice and assistance in completing my project. She was there to assist me in every step of the way, and her motivation is what enabled me to accomplish my task effectively. I would also want to thank the KR Mangalam University for accepting my project in my desired field of expertise. I'd also like to thank my friends and parents for their support and encouragement as I worked on this project.



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INTRODUCTION

The ultimate goal of economic development is to raise the level of living of the large majority. The main problem of development in today's world is how to improve the quality of life. Particularly, in the poor countries of the world, a better quality of life generally calls for higher incomes- but it involves much more. It encompasses as ends in themselves, better education, higher standard of health and nutrition, lower level of poverty, a cleaner environment, more equality of opportunity, greater individual freedom and a richer cultural life (World Development Report, 1991).

However, a debate is going on among the economists and the policy makers, regarding the choice of strategy of development for a country. According to one school of thought, all countries are dependent on each other. All the countries must accept the fact that they are part of world economy. The growth in International business has forged a network of global linkages around the world that binds all countries, institutions and individuals-much closer than ever before (Czinkota et al. 1994). Moreover, it is difficult for a country to survive without trade with other countries due to the unequal distribution of natural resources. Large share of basic needs of human beings depend upon the trade in the contemporary world. Therefore, trade must be promoted for steady and sustainable economic growth in the world economy.

The various theories of International Trade like Absolute Advantage Theory, Comparative Advantage Theory, Heckscher and Ohlin Theory and Porter's Competitive Advantage of Nations etc. advocates that trade is good for the global economy. Trade appears to be one of the most distinctive and fundamental activity of human societies. The diversity in the geographical distribution of wealth and natural resources compel humankind to obtain those commodities from remote areas, which cannot be generated within his own locality. The differences of human wants account for an extensive system of exchange between the inhabitants of different places and nations (Arora, 2007). International trade also strengthened foreign exchange reserves and accelerate the supply of imports of capital goods in a country, which results in enhanced productive capacity at



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