Sometimes the chains that prevent us from being free are more mental than physical.
Medical Council of India- The NITI Aayog has recommended the replacement of Medical Council of India (MCI) with National Medical Commission (NMC).
➢ The decision has been approved by most states and after its approval by the Prime Minister it will be proposed as final bill in the upcoming parliamentary sessions.
In India solar power sector has enormous potential. At the same time it has many challenges in realizing this potential. What are these challenges? How can they be overcome?
Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for a plan to double the capacity of solar power installed in dedicated solar parks to 40 gigawatts by 2020, with partial government fiscal assistance- goal of creating a base of 100 gigawatts by 2022.

Expansion of solar power capacity is among the more efficient means to meet the commitment to keep carbon emissions in check under the Paris Agreement on climate change.

Provide the multiplier effect of creating additional employment.

As the International Renewable Energy Agency notes in its report titled RE thinking Energy 2017: Accelerating the global energy transformation.

Solar energy have witnessed the fastest growth since 2011 among various renewable energy sectors. Asia has harnessed the potential the most, providing 60% of all renewable energy employment.

Apart from measures to scale up generating capacity, India should take a close look at competitive manufacturing of the full chain of photovoltaics and open training facilities to produce the human resources the industry will need in the years ahead.

Renewables and new energy storage technologies are on course to overshadow traditional fossil fuel based sources of power as the costs decline.
The trend in some emerging economies, including India, has been a reduction in public financing of renewable energy projects over the last five years. Yet, recourse to other funding options, including regulated debt instruments such as green bonds, would be necessary to achieve early, ambitious targets. Realistic purchase prices. The funding mix for renewables, therefore, should give climate financing an important role. At the Paris UN Climate Change Conference, developed countries pledged to raise $100 billion a year by 2020 for mitigation, and more in later years, a promise that needs to be vigorously pursued.

Besides promoting phase two of the solar parks plan, and powering public facilities such as railway stations and stadia using solar power, the Centre should put in place arrangements that make it easier for every citizen and small business to adopt rooftop solar. This is crucial to achieving the overall goal of 100 GW from this plentiful source of energy by 2022, and to raise the share of renewables in the total energy mix to 40 per cent in the next decade.
Moral economy of a university

- Today an institution such as the university is in crisis and yet there is no systematic response, no reflexivity, no sense of loss.
- Indian do not have patience to focus on problems for long period of time - not think of institutions in the long run.
- We panic when there is a crisis but when a crisis dims, we lose our focus - result, we are poor at institution-building.
- The university reflects both a failure of sociological analysis and of storytelling.

Like a play thing

- The T.S.R. Subramanian Committee report- It is more an effort to understand the university as a bureaucracy.
- It has no sense of the university as a knowledge system, or as a community of scholars producing ideas.
- The university has become a plaything, either in the hands of politicians who see in it a reservoir of electoral politics or in the hands of bureaucrats.
What we need today

1) Is a report of the university by university teachers,
2) People who nurture students,
3) People who understand what it means to be a Third World academic in a populist era - where the Indian university is expected to be instantly world class on a zero cost system.
4) One has to rewrite the contract between the university and society.

The recent battles at Jawaharlal Nehru University, the talk fests, the debates showed that the public university has the resilience to fight back, to defend the moral economy of the university.

What was impressive about the JNU struggle was the solidarity between faculty and students, a shared vision of the university as a critical space for the democratic imagination.

State - Convert them to tutorial colleges of the mind
Delhi University, for example, one finds the real heroes are a few legendary undergraduate teachers. It is around them that legends are built and values transmitted. Delhi over the last few decades produced a Frank Thakurdas, a Rajender Kumar Gupta, a Randhir Singh, a Dilip Simeon. Each created a small panchayat of knowledge, each lived an almost ascetic life. They remained legends, exemplars of what a university should and could be. It is these panchayats of ideas that sustained the sanity and creativity of a university. None of these groups would fight into a rankings evaluation because many of them were part of an oral rather than a written imagination. The playful power of these intellectual efforts still recharges many a new imagination. The experts of today do not understand the care, - Learning a craft is not a downloaded act - It requires a sense of heuristics, of alternatives, power of thinking. The Gurukul and the Gharana will be parts of its conscious.
Questions of renewal

Knowledge should be free but education is not and our politicians with their populism think education is zero cost, where hostels are treated as langars.

No one talks about maintenance, the renewal, the sustainability of the university.

I do not deny the dependence of the university on state funds, but I think one must insist that the university as an institution of civil society.

One cannot let state and the party or even industry define the core vision of the future.

This work is the urgent task before the academe today, to define the values that makes a university a defining institution of a pluralistic society.
A Municipal Corporation is a local government in India that administers urban areas with a population of more than one million. Providing necessary community services like health care, educational institution, housing, transport etc. by collecting property tax and fixed grant from the State Government. The 74th Amendment [Q-Year-?] made the provisions relating to urban local governments. These names include Nagar Nigam (in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan, and Haryana), Mahanagar Palika (in Gujarat, Goa, Karnataka, and Maharashtra), Pouro Nigom (in West Bengal), Pur Porishod (in Tripura), and Nagar Palika Nigam (in Madhya Pradesh), Nagara Palaka Samstha in Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana and Nagaraatchi in Tamil Nadu.
Composition

- Each municipal area is divided into territorial constituencies known as wards.
- Each ward has one seat on the Wards Committee.
- Members are elected to the Wards Committee on the basis of adult franchise for a term of five years.
- These members are known as Councillors or Coporators.
- The number of wards in a municipal area is determined by the population of the city.
- The largest corporations are in the six metropolitan cities of India: Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore and Hyderabad.
- The Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) is the richest municipal corporation in India.
Administration-

The Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation, but the role is largely ceremonial as executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner.

The office of the Mayor combines a functional role of chairing the Corporation meeting as well as ceremonial role associated with being the First Citizen of the city.

Per the amended Municipal Corporation Act of 1888, a Deputy Mayor is appointed by the Mayor. The tenure of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor is 5 years.

Executive Officers monitor the implementation of all the programs related to planning and development of the corporation with the coordination of Mayor and Councilors.
Administrative structure of India

Government of India

State Government(s)

Division(s)

District(s)
(Zill-Parishad)

Block(s)
(Tehsils)

Village(s)
(Gram Panchayat)

Municipal Corporation(s)
(Mahanagar-Palika)

Municipality(s)
(Nagar-Palika)

City Council(s)
(Nagar-Panchayat)

Ward(s)
Medical Council of India - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) is an intergovernmental organization to promote adoption and sustainable use of renewable energy.

It was founded in 2009 and its statute entered into force on 8 July 2010. The agency is headquartered in Abu Dhabi. The Director-General of IRENA is Adnan Amin, a national of Kenya.

Third World definition - The nonaligned nations — which are often developing nations — of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. They are in a “third” group of nations because they were allied neither with the United States nor with the former Soviet Union.

A moral economy, in one interpretation, is an economy that is based on goodness, fairness, and justice.

In Hindustani music, a gharānā is a system of social organization linking musicians or dancers by lineage or apprenticeship, and by adherence to a particular musical style.

A gharana also indicates a comprehensive musicological ideology.

Education is acquired through the formal institutions like school, colleges and universities, whereas knowledge is gained from the real life experiences.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) - It also directs and coordinates all policies and activities in the economic field including foreign investment that require policy decisions at the highest level.