Need for a cohesive television policy in India

The Indian television industry has been dramatically transformed since 1991 when foreign television channels such as STAR TV and others began beaming their programs into Indian households from foreign soil. The impact of the exponential growth in television channels, television viewers and the television software industry in India between 1991 and 2006 has been well documented (Rodrigues, 1998, 2005). This paper analyses whether the Indian government's television policy during the past decade and a half adequately met the challenge of the entry of private and foreign channels into Indian homes. The paper also makes a set of recommendations to the Government of India with regards to its television policy so that this popular medium can achieve its potential as a catalyst for social change in India (NAMEDIA, 1986).
The television industry in India is very diverse and produces thousands of programs in many of India's official languages. More than half of all Indian households own a television. As of 2016, the country had over 857 channels of which 184 were pay channels. In January 1950, The Indian Express reported that a television was put up for demonstration at an exhibition in the Teynampet locality of Madras (now Chennai) by B. Sivakumaran, a student of electrical engineering. A letter was scanned and its Currently, India has completed among the lowest tests per million population. The limited testing capability in India for COVID-19, led primarily by the apex laboratory at the National Institute of Virology at Pune, has now been extended to 52 viral research and diagnostic laboratories spread across the country. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) only recently allowed private labs to test, but it is unclear whether even 48 hours after such an order, private labs began testing. COHESIVE-India (Collaboration for Health System Improvement and Impact Evaluation in India) was created in 2010 in response to the urgent need for rigorous behavioral research and impact evaluation studies in India's health sector to provide timely empirical evidence for policy. COHESIVE-India research projects are currently administered and managed through Duke University to enable a flexible collaboration that draws upon expertise from universities across the globe, implementation institutions, and other experts in response to specific opportunities and needs on a case-by-case basis. COHESIVE...“In this regard, we need a more cohesive policy, which comprises an investment policy and trade pacts that let the value addition happen in India. If the domestic industry is encouraged and protected, the Chinese challenge can be overcome,” he said. Dr. Summantran said even if 30-40% of two-wheelers and buses in India have to migrate to electrification by 2025-26, it would require a battery capacity of 30-40 gigawatt-hour, with an investment of about ₹30,000-40,000 crore. He said one of the encouraging signs was that two-wheeler makers Bajaj and TVS Motor recently launched electric two-wheelers. Since the Cold War, Indian foreign policy has witnessed a dramatic transformation. Though academic study of the subject has shown a degree of maturity, theoretical developments have been underwhelming. Scholars have introduced new concepts and examined Indian foreign policy through new prisms, but a cohesive research agenda has not yet been charted. This volume intends to fill that void. It brings together cutting-edge research at both theoretical and empirical levels with the aim of shaping the foreign policy discourse of one of the most important players in global politics.