

# Index

*Note:* Page numbers followed by “*n*” indicate notes.

- Advance statistical methods, 41
- African Development Bank (AFDB), 157
- African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development (AMESD), 39
- Aggregate energy intensity, 113
- Air pollutants, 8
- Air pollution, 268–269, 272
- Allocative efficiency (AE), 210
- Arellano–Bond Test, 44–45
- Asian Development Bank (ADB), 256
- Assert, 38, 185–188
  - construction of, 194
- Augmented Dickey–Fuller test (ADF test), 126–127, 160, 201
- Augmented Solow model, 208
- Autoregressive distribution lag method (ARDL method), 40, 91
- Bangladesh, women empowerment and gender equality in, 198–199
- Banker, Charnes, and Cooper approach (BCC approach), 210
- Benazir Income Support Program, 198
- Benchmark model, 16
- Benchmark production function, 210
- Bilateral fixed effect model, 16
- Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa countries (BRICS countries), 2, 24, 121, 130
  - emission in, 30–31
  - energy situation in, 25–28
  - renewable energy development in, 29–30
  - renewable energy impact on emission in, 31–33
- Breusch–Pagan Lagrange multiplier test (BPLM test), 170, 173, 201, 202, 214, 273
- Breusch–Pagan–Godfrey test, 214
- Bronchial asthma, 268
- Butane, 244
- Capacity utilization (CU), 106
  - measure, 111–112
  - studies on, 107
  - TFPG adjusted with, 112
- Capacity utilization (CU), 4
- Capital accumulation, 120
- Capital Stock, 118
- Capital–output ratio, 127–128
- Carbon burning, 64
- Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), 23, 64, 244, 245
  - behavior of governance in, 24
  - data, 93
  - from different energy sources, 27–28, 30
  - emissions, 3–4, 6, 13, 220–221
  - emissions analysis, 90
  - estimation results, 93–101
  - literature, 91
  - methodology, 91–93
  - in Pakistan, 14
- Carbon emissions, 221
- Carbon-based fossil fuels, 65
- Caste, 188
- Ceria (CeO<sub>2</sub>), 245

- Ceria-based oxides, 246
- Cerium (III) nitrate hexahydrate, 248
- Cerium (III) oxide nanoparticles, 7, 249
- Cerium (IV), 248
- Cerium oxide nanoparticles, 247
- Ceteris paribus*, 19
- Charnes, Cooper, and Rhodes model (CCR model), 209
- Chemical exposure, 245
- Child marriage, 196
- Chitosan-based non-isocyanate polyurethane, 247
- Chronic bronchitis, 268
- Citizenship, 56
- “Climate Action”, 220
- Climate change, 219–220
  - GE-based humanity’s fight against, 237–238
  - mitigation, 25
  - women’s role in, 235
- Climate disruption, 1
- Co-precipitation method, 7, 246
- Co-precipitation technique (CPT), 248
- Cobb–Douglas production function, 123
- Cointegration tests, 91, 160–163
- Collective learning, 58
- Community Resources Management Areas (CREMAs), 39
- Community sustainable governance, 54
- Composition effect, 15
- Concrete sustainability, 52
- Constant returns to scale (CRS), 209
- Construction industry (CI), 7–8, 256
  - CI 4.0, 261
  - drivers for empowerment of women and increasing women employment in, 256–259
  - main causes of low employment rate of women in, 259
  - recommendations for empowering women and increasing employment rate in, 260–262
- Construction Sector Council (CSC), 259
- Consumption model, 268
- Contemporary sustainable socio-intercultural governance structures, 58
- Contribution Decomposition Method, 91
- Control of corruption, 41, 46, 145
- Control variables, 184–185
- 1979 Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 235
- Corruption, 4, 138
  - impact of democracy and corruption on growth, 144
  - growth, democracy and, 139–140
  - transparency international measures, 141
- Cost function approach, 109, 111
- Council of Europe (COE), 235
- Cross-country variation, 82
- Cultural intelligence, 58
- Cultural society of South Asian countries, 197
- Dasholi Gram Samaj Mandal
  - environmental movement, 237
- Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA), 209
- Decadal analysis, 4
- Decision-making units (DMU), 209
  - performance of DMU with benchmark, 210
- DEMATEL methodology, 3, 65
  - evaluation with, 68–70
- Democracy, 138
  - impact of democracy and corruption on growth, 144
  - growth and, 138–139
  - relationship between democracy and growth, 139
- Democracy Index, 141, 143

- Department for International Development of United Kingdom (DFID), 256
- Descriptive statistics of variables, 224
- Development, 138
- Dimension Index (DI), 169–170
- Discrimination against women, 246
- District Level Household Survey 4 (DLHS-4), 182, 188
  - of Government of India, 183
- Domestic saving, 122
- Domestic violence, 196
- Domestic Violence and Prevention Act, 198
- Droughts, 235
- Dynamic ARDL equation, 92
- Dynamic panel model, 43–44
  
- Econometric model, 170, 200–201
- Economic activity, 16
- Economic empowerment of women, 257
- Economic factors, 270–271
  - of school dropout, 182
- Economic freedom, 141–142
- Economic Freedom Index, 141–143
- Economic growth, 120, 154, 220, 236, 240, 244, 270
  - data and empirical methodology, 126–127
  - growth factors, 120–121
  - literature review, 121–122
  - research gaps and objectives, 122–123
  - results and analysis, 127–134
  - theoretical background, 123–126
- Economic participation (EP), 200
- Economic sustainability, 247, 258
- Economic welfare, 154
  - gender gap effect in labor force participation on intensive growth and, 163–164
- Economist Intelligence Unit, 141
- Education, 197, 208, 269, 271
- Education system development, 208
- Educational attainment (EA), 200
- Effective hazardous gas sensors development, 244
- Emerging market economies (EMEs), 138
  - climate change, 219–220
  - CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, 220–221, 228–229
  - data, 141–142
  - data and methodology, 222–224
  - descriptive statistics of variables, 225
  - findings, 143–146
  - growth, democracy and corruption, 139–140
  - growth and democracy, 138–139
  - literature review, 138
  - literature review, 221–222
  - methodology, 142–143
  - relationship between gender and CO<sub>2</sub> emission, 221–222
  - research gap and objective of current study, 140–141
  - result of panel data stochastic frontier regression, 226–227
  - results, 143–146, 224
- Emission in BRICS, 30–31
- Empowered women, 235, 239
- Empowerment of women, 5
- Energy Cost, 118
- Energy intensity, 4
  - of manufacturing industries in India, 108–109
  - measure, 112–113
- Energy situation in BRICS, 25
  - Brazil, 25
  - China, 26
  - India, 26
  - Russia, 26
  - South Africa, 26–28
- Enrollment of girls, 208, 215
- Entropy index (*see* Information Theory Index)
- Environment degradation in Pakistan, 14

- Environment sustainability
  - development, 244
  - aims and objective, 248
  - data sources, 248
  - experimental procedure, 248–249
  - issue of environmental sustainability, 244
  - literature review, 246–247
  - methodology, 248
  - redox mechanism, 245
  - results, 249–252
- Environmental degradation, 13, 76
- Environmental degradation in Africa, 39
- Environmental factor, 272
- Environmental hazardous gases, 244
- Environmental indicators, 38
- Environmental issues, 1
- Environmental Kuznets Curve
  - hypothesis (EKC hypothesis), 3, 24, 76–77, 220
  - data, 78
  - estimated regression coefficients, 83–86
  - literature review, 77–78, 79
  - methodology and result, 78–82
- Environmental pollution, trade impact on, 2
- Environmental Protection and Management Law (EPML), 39
- Environmental quality, 78
- Environmental sustainability, 2, 12, 38, 247, 258
  - data and methodology, 41–44
  - for emerging economies, 65–66
  - empirical results, 44
  - institutional quality effect on, 39
  - pre-estimation tests, 44–46
  - recommendations for policies
    - empowering women's role in sustainability, 237–239
  - review of previous studies, 40–41
  - women's role in environmental sustainability, 236–237
- Environmental theories, 220
- Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment (ETOA), 39
- Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), 259
- Equality of sexes, 196
- Equilibrium time path, 125
- European Commission (EC), 259
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), 234, 257
- Exponentially Damped Sinusoidal Approximation, 91
- Factor analysis, 194
- Female infanticide, 196
- Female labor force participation rate (FLFPR), 8, 268–269
  - determinants of, 269
  - economic factors, 270–271
  - political factors, 270
  - result of estimation of FLFPR equation, 273–275
  - social factors, 269–270
- Female life expectancy (FLE), 8, 269, 272
  - determinants of, 271–272
  - economic factors, 271
  - environmental factor, 272
  - political factors, 271
  - social factors, 271
- Female population (FP), 170
- Feminist theory, 220
- Financial development, 14
- Financing, 64
- First-born child, sex of, 184
- Five Ps of Agenda 2030, 247
- Fixed effect model (FEM), 31, 170, 201, 214
- Fixed effect panel regression model, 31, 142
- Fixed effects estimation, 18

- Fixed-effects IV estimators, 160
- Flooding, 235
- Fluorinated gases, 90
- Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), 236
- Food security, 65
- Foreign direct investment (FDI), 122
- Forest investment program (FIP), 39
- Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), 58
- Fossil fuel, 23–24, 64
- Freer trade, 13
- French revolutions, 235
  
- Gas sensors, 7, 250
- Gen IV nuclear reactor technology, 67–68
- Gender, 168, 220, 221
  - gender in waste management systems, 221
  - gender-based inequalities, 244
  - preferences, 182
- Gender composition of family 184
- Gender Development Index (GDI), 169, 250
- Gender disparity, 234
- Gender equality (GE), 155, 197, 220, 235, 256–257
  - in Bangladesh, 198–199
  - GE-based humanity's fight against climate change, 237–238
  - in India, 198
  - in Nepal, 199
  - in Pakistan, 198
  - in Sri Lanka, 199
- Gender equity, 244
- Gender gap, 1, 154–157, 244
  - effect in labor force participation on intensive growth and economic welfare, 163–164
  - reducing gender gap in labor force participation, 157
- Gender inequality, 155, 257
  - cost, 236
- Gender Inequality Index (GII), 5–6, 200, 250, 272
  - in South Asian Countries, 201
- Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), 198
- General Category States (GCS), 6, 209
- Generalized method of moment technique (GMM technique), 139, 155, 160
- GEXPE (policy indicator), 216
- Girl's enrollment, 209
- Global environment monitoring system (GEMS), 77
- Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI), 6, 198, 222–223, 227
- Global Gender Gap Report (GGGR), 200, 222
- Global Mean Surface Temperature (GMST), 90
- Global warming, 24, 235, 238
- Globalization, 12
- Globalization index (GL), 170
- Glocalization, 56
- Governance, 53
- Government effectiveness, 42
- Granger Causality, 91
- Green New Deal policy, 237
- Green nuclear energy, 66–68
  - environmental sustainability for emerging economies, 65–66
  - evaluation with DEMATEL methodology, 68–70
- Green political economy theory, 52
- Greenhouse gas (GHG), 23, 66
  - emissions, 6, 14, 90
- Gross domestic product (GDP), 15, 120, 220
  - GDP per capita, 224
- Gross enrollment ratio (GER), 208
- Gross Fixed-Capital Formation (GFCF), 270
- Gross national expenditure, 164
- Gross national income of females (GNI), 170

- Gross value added (GVA), 112
- Growth
  - and democracy, 138–139
  - democracy, corruption and, 139–140
  - impact of democracy and corruption on, 144
  - factors, 120–121
- Growth economics, 4
- Harrod–Domar model (H–D model), 120, 126
- Hausman specification test, 170, 201–202
- Hausman test, 173, 273
- Hazardous gaseous substances, 245
- Hazardous toxic pollutant gases, 7
- Health and survival (HS), 200
- Heckscher–Ohlin factor endowment theory, 12, 15
- Household size, 270
- Human capital augmented Solow model, 208
- Human Development Index, 169
- Hurricane, 235
- Hydroelectricity
  - in Brazil, 29
  - in China, 30
  - in India, 29–30
  - in Russia, 29
  - in South Africa, 30
- Hydrogen peroxide, 7
- Hydrothermal synthesis, 246
- Income, 97
  - disparities, 12–13
  - inequality, 38, 154
- India
  - data envelopment analysis, 209
  - data set and sources, 212–213
  - determinants of OUTTE, 212
  - empirical findings, 213
  - factors determining OUTTE, 214–216
  - gross enrollment ratio, 208
  - methodology for finding OUTTE score, 210–212
  - non-parametric data envelopment analysis with, 6
  - result of OUTTE estimation, 213–214
  - TE estimation methodology, 210
  - women empowerment and gender equality in, 198
- Indian manufacturing industries
  - CU measure, 111–112
  - database, 110
  - energy intensity measure, 112–113
  - literature review, 107
  - methodology, 110–111
  - objectives and hypotheses, 109–110
  - research gap, 109
  - results, 113–115
  - studies on CU, 107–108
  - studies on energy intensity of, 108–109
  - studies on TFPG, 107
  - TFPG, 106
  - TFPG Adjusted with CU, 112
- Indian Secondary Education (ISE), 208
- Indian secondary education (ISE), 6
- Indigenous community sustainability governance systems, 57
- Industrialization, 65
- Information Theory Index, 249, 251
- Infrastructural capital, 208
- Infrastructure endowment, 185–188
  - index construction, 194
- Input-oriented technical efficiency approach (INPTE approach), 210
- Institutional governance transformation, 58
- Institutional quality, 14, 39–40, 46
  - variables, 41
- Institutional weakness, 58
- Instrumental Variable EC2SLS method, 8, 269

- Intensive economic growth, 155–156
- Intensive growth, gender gap effect  
in labor force participation  
on, 163–164
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate  
Change (IPCC), 90
- International Labour Organisation  
(ILO), 245, 257
- International Strategy for Disaster  
Reduction (ISDR), 237
- International trade, 12  
adverse impact of, 14–15  
affects environment in Asia, 14  
data and sources, 17  
empirical results, 18  
on environment for Asian  
countries, 13  
estimation methodology and data,  
15–16
- Inverted *U*-shaped curve, 76
- Investment model, 268
- J*-statistics, 164
- Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya  
(KGBV), 190
- Labor force participation  
gender gap effect on intensive  
growth and economic  
welfare, 163–164  
reducing gender gap in, 157  
of South Asian countries, 197
- Labor market, 268  
opportunities, 182
- Labor productivity (LP), 110
- Land ownership, 185
- Latin America gender disparity, 234
- Levinsohn and Petrin method (LP  
method), 107
- Liberalization, 106
- Life expectancy (LE), 268
- Linear regression, 41
- Local community  
governments, 56  
sustainability governance systems, 57
- Local governance systems, 53–54
- Local sustainability governance, 55
- Log transformations, 15
- Logarithmic Mean Divisia Index, 91
- Long-run average costs (LRAC), 108
- LPG gases, 244–245
- Macroindicator, 212
- Mahila Samakhya programs, 190
- Manufacturing sector, 106
- Marriage of couples types, 184
- Metafrontier Malmquist Luenberger  
Index, 91
- Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), 90, 244
- Microemulsion method, 246
- Microwave-assisted synthesis, 246
- Millennium Development Goal, 181,  
257
- Mimic alkoxide method, 246
- Ministry of Environment and Forest  
Resources (MERF), 39
- Monitoring for the Environmental  
Security in Africa (MESA),  
39
- Multilevel probit technique, 5, 182
- Multiple correspondence analysis, 194
- Multiple linear regression analysis, 41
- Nanocrystalline ceria, 246
- Nanotechnology, 7
- National Commission for Human  
Rights Act, 198
- National Environmental Standards  
Regulations and  
Enforcement Agency  
(NESREA), 39
- National Program for Education of  
Girls at Elementary Level  
(NPEGEL), 190
- National Program of Nutritional  
Support to Primary  
Education, 190

- Natural disasters, 235
- Natural resources, 120  
stock, 120
- Neoclassical growth model, 120, 126  
(*see also* Simultaneous panel model)  
data and empirical methodology, 126–127  
growth factors, 120–121  
literature review, 121–122  
research gaps and objectives, 122–123  
results and analysis, 127–134  
theoretical background, 123–126
- Neoclassical political economy, 139
- Nepal, women empowerment and gender equality in, 199
- Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), 90
- Non-indigenous community  
sustainability governance systems, 57
- Non-local community sustainability governance systems, 57
- Non-parametric data envelopment analysis  
data envelopment analysis, 209  
data set and sources, 212–213  
determinants of OUTTE, 212  
empirical findings, 213  
factors determining OUTTE, 214–216  
gross enrollment ratio, 208  
methodology for finding OUTTE score, 210–212  
result of OUTTE estimation, 213–214  
TE estimation methodology, 210
- Non-profit public entities, 209
- Non-renewable energy, 76
- Normal-exponential true random effect model, 224
- North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), 77
- Nuclear energy, 3, 64, 66
- Nuclear waste, 64
- One-way fixed model, 224
- Open-door policy, 122
- Orchestration, 57
- Ordinary least square regressions (OLS regressions), 127
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 236
- Output, 118
- Output-oriented technical efficiency approach (OUTTE approach), 6, 210  
determinants of, 212  
factors determining, 214–216  
methodology for finding OUTTE score, 210–212  
result of OUTTE estimation, 213–214
- Pakistan, women empowerment and gender equality in, 198
- Panel data econometrics method, 25
- Panel data regression models, 41, 170, 200, 203, 224
- Para-teachers, 215–216
- Parental marriage pattern, 182–183, 184–185
- Paris Agreement (2015), 235
- Paris Climate Conference, 90
- Participative sustainability, 52
- Participatory  
engagement, 55  
governance, 55  
sustainability governance, 56
- Partnership sustainability governance, 57
- PCA method, 194
- Per capita net state domestic product (PCNSDP), 212
- Percentage of school with no electricity (PSWE), 216
- Percentage of schools with no drinking water facility (PSWDW), 216

- Percentage of secondary schools without building (PSWB), 215
- Phillips–Perron test (PP test), 160
- Pluralism, 54
- Policy indicator, 212
- Policy-makers, 238
- Political corruption, 138
- Political empowerment (PE), 200
- Political factors, 270, 271
- Politics, women and, 235
- Pollution, 65
- Polynomial equation, 3
- Polynomial regression equation, 77–78
- Pooled regression model, 170, 201
- Poor infrastructural indicators, 212
- Population growth, 38
- Population growth rate, 120
- Poverty Indicator (POV), 270
- Pre-estimation tests, 44–46
- Price of Capital, 118
- Price of energy, 118
- Price of Labor, 118
- Primary sampling units (PSUs), 188
- Prime Minister Youth Loan Scheme, 198
- Private sustainability governance (PSG), 55–56
- Private sustainable governance frameworks, 56
- Probability Proportional to Size (PPS), 188
- Productivity, 106
  - of capital, 120
  - growth, 107, 109
  - measure, 110
- Proportion of classrooms in bad condition (PCBS), 216
- Proportion of girl's enrollment to boys at secondary level (PGTBES), 215
- Proportion of para-teachers in secondary school (PPTS), 215
- Proportion of single teacher school (PSTS), 216
- Public acceptance, 67
- $Q$  statistic test, 214
- Quadratic regression equation, 81
- Quality
  - energy, 64
  - of schooling, 211
- Radiative forcing, 90
- Random effect (RE), 214
  - panel regression model, 31
- Random effect model (REM), 31, 33, 77, 170, 201, 224
- Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, 208
- Rate of urbanization (UR), 170, 270–271
- Redox mechanism, 245
- Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD), 39
- Regression analysis, 189
- Regression equation, 112, 131
- Religion, 188
- Renewable energy (RE), 2, 24, 64
  - development in BRICS, 25
  - development in BRICS, 29–30
  - impact on emission in BRICS, 31–33
- Residence type, 185–188
- Restricted  $F$ -test, 170, 201, 202
- Rio+20 Conference, 235
- Robust standard errors, 44
- Rule of law, 41
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Framework of Implementation (SSA), 190
- Savings rate, 120
- Scale bias, 107
- Scheduled caste (SC), 212
- Scheduled tribe (ST), 212
- School dropout, 181

- School dropout of girls, 181–182  
 construction of asset and infrastructure endowment index, 194  
 data, 183  
 likelihood of, 182  
 methods and empirical analysis, 188  
 results, 189–190  
 variables, 183–188
- School related factors for school dropout of girls, 182
- Secondary education, 208
- Seemingly unrelated regression framework (SUR framework), 214
- Self-control policy, 53
- Self-governance, 53
- Semiconducting oxide sensors, 244
- Sex ratio (SR), 270
- Sexual violence, 196
- Short-run average cost curve (SRAC curve), 107
- Short-run total costs (STC), 112
- Simultaneous panel model, 269 (*see also* Neoclassical growth model)  
 data sources, 272  
 determinants, 269  
 determinants of FLFPR, 269–271  
 estimation methodology, 272  
 FLE determinants, 271–272  
 FLFPR, 268–269  
 health equation results, 273  
 result of estimation of FLFPR equation, 273–275  
 results, 273
- Single-variable framework, 106
- Sinsibere Project, 237
- 3SLS model, 25
- Social change process, 52
- Social equity, 220
- Social factors, 269–270, 271
- Social indicators, 212
- Social justice, 168
- Social learning, 58
- Social sustainability, 247, 258
- Socio-ecosystem, 53
- Socio-intercultural community, 54
- Socio-intercultural dialogue structures, 53
- Socio-intercultural education leadership, 54
- Socio-intercultural leadership, 57
- Socio-intercultural models, 54
- Socio-intercultural sustainability, 55
- Socio-intercultural sustainable governance, 57–58
- Socio-intercultural sustainable multilevel governance, 53
- Socio-interculturalism, 51–54
- Socio-interculturality, 52
- Sol-gel technique, 246
- Solow–Swan model, 120, 123–125
- “Son preference” issue, 182
- South Asia, 196  
 Bangladesh, women empowerment and gender equality in, 198–199  
 data, 200  
 gender equality and women empowerment, 196–197  
 India, women empowerment and gender equality in, 198  
 literature review, 197–198  
 method, 200–201  
 Nepal, women empowerment and gender equality in, 199  
 objective, 199–200  
 Pakistan, women empowerment and gender equality in, 198  
 research methodology, 200  
 result, 201–202  
 results of panel data regression, 203  
 Sri Lanka, women empowerment and gender equality in, 199  
 unit root test of ADF, 202
- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries (SAARC countries), 5, 168

- WEI in, 172
- women empowerment in, 168–170
- Special Category States (SCS), 6, 209
- Sri Lanka, women empowerment and gender equality in, 199
- Standard errors, 188
- Status of women, 197, 220
- STIRPAT model, 40–41, 91
- Stochastic frontier analysis (SFA), 221, 224
- Stochastic frontier function, 223
- Stolper–Samuelson theory, 12
- “Stopping rule”, 184
- STRIPAT model, 25
- Structural inequality, 220
- Structural Time Series Model (STSM), 91–92
- Sub-Saharan African countries (SSA countries), 5, 154
  - data and methodology, 159–160
  - economic welfare, 156
  - empirical evidence, 158–159
  - gender gap, 154–157
  - gender gap effect in labor force participation on intensive growth and economic welfare, 163–164
  - intensive economic growth, 155–156
  - reducing gender gap in labor force participation, 157
  - results, 160
  - unit root and cointegration tests, 160–163
- Sulfur dioxide, 244–245
- Sustainability, 55, 65, 247
- Sustainable development (SD), 256
- Sustainable development goal (SDG), 1, 38, 220, 247, 256
  - SDG 13, 1, 220
  - SDG 5, 220
- Sustainable economic development, 14
- Sustainable energy, 2
- Sustainable energy development
  - emission in BRICS, 30–31
  - energy situation in BRICS, 25–28
  - fossil fuel, 23–24
  - literature review, 24–25
  - renewable energy development in BRICS, 29–30
  - renewable energy impact on emission in BRICS, 31–33
- Sustainable governance, 54–57
  - institutions, 58
- Sustainable organizational management of natural resources, 52
- Sustainable socio-intercultural governance, 53
  - socio-intercultural sustainable governance, 57–58
  - socio-interculturalism, 53–54
  - sustainability, 51–53
  - sustainable governance, 54–57
- System Generalized Method of Moments technique (SGMM technique), 41, 44, 143
- Technical change (TC), 107
- Technical efficiency (TE), 208–209
  - estimation methodology, 210
  - score, 223
- Technological advancement, 120
- Technological progress, 120
- Thorium, 68
- Thorium-based nuclear reactors, 68
- Total cost, 118
- Total factor productivity (TFP), 106, 110
  - growth rate of, 111
  - in single-variable framework, 106
- Total factor productivity growth (TFPG), 4, 106
  - adjusted with CU, 112
  - studies on, 107
- Total Persons Engaged in work, 118
- Trade
  - impact on environmental pollution, 2
  - liberalization, 13
  - trade-induced composition effect, 19

- Trade openness (TROP), 12, 159–160, 164
- Two-stage least squares (2SLS), 160
- UN Economic and Social Council, 235
- UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), 257
- Underlying Emission Trend (UET), 90, 92, 97
- Underlying Energy Demand Trend (UEDT), 92
- Union territories (UT), 6, 208
- Unit root tests, 91, 160–163
- United Nations (UN), 168, 196, 256
- United Nations Conference on Environment Protection (UNCEP), 39
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 220
- United States Energy Information Administration, 2
- Uranium, 64, 68
- Urbanization, 65
- UV-Visible spectroscopy analysis, 249
- Variable returns to scale (VRS), 209
- Variable(s), 183
  - control variables, 184–185
  - cost, 118
  - land ownership, 185
  - type of residence, 185–188
- Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), 91
- Victorian Government of Australia, 260
- Waste management systems, gender in, 221
- Wet chemical synthetic procedures, 246
- Women
  - empowerment, 5
  - encouragement in economics and political life, 6–7
  - equal treatment of, 196
  - movement, 235
  - and politics, 235
  - recommendations for policies
    - empowering women's role in sustainability, 237–239
  - role in climate change, 235
  - role in climate change, 7
  - role in environmental sustainability, 236–237
  - spending efforts for social equality, 234
  - traditional role of, 220
  - trafficking, 196
  - vulnerability against climate change, 234
- Women as Head of Household (WHH), 270
- Women Distress and Detention Funds Act, 198
- Women empowerment, 168, 196
  - among SAARC, 173
  - in Bangladesh, 198–199
  - data, 169
  - drivers for women empowerment and increasing women employment in CI, 256–259
  - in India, 198
  - main causes of low employment rate of women in CI, 259
  - methodology, 169–170
  - in Nepal, 199
  - in Pakistan, 169, 198
  - recommendations for empowering women and increasing employment rate in CI, 260–262
  - results, 170
  - results of panel data regression, 174
  - for South Asian countries, 168
  - in Sri Lanka, 199
  - status of women across indicators of women empowerment, 171
  - WEI in SAARC countries, 172

- Women Empowerment Index (WEI),  
169–170  
in SAARC countries, 172
- Women's Political Power (WP), 270, 271
- Workplace exposures, 245
- World Bank Development Indicators  
(WDI), 158
- World Development Index, 41
- World Development Report, 77
- World Economic Forum (WEF), 200,  
256
- World Governance Index, 41
- World Health Organization (WHO),  
234, 268
- Xtabond2 command, 143*n*5
- YUVA School Life Skills Programme,  
190–191
- Zambia Green Jobs Programme, 257