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Titolo	The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" and implications for ASEAN / / John Lee [[electronic resource]]
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Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- FOREWORD -- The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" and Implications for ASEAN -- The "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" and Implications for ASEAN -- CONCLUSION
Sommario/riassunto	In recent times, the United States, Japan and Australia have all promoted extremely similar visions of a Free and Open Indo-Pacific as the central organizing concept to guide their efforts in the region. The concept is essentially a reaffirmation of the security and economic rules-based order which was cobbled together after the Second World War - especially as it relates to freedom of the regional and global commons such as sea, air and cyberspace, and the way nations conduct economic relations. Be that as it may, the Free and Open Indo-Pacific is an updated vision of collective action to defend, strengthen and advance that order. It signals a greater acceptance by the two regional allies of the U.S. of their security burden and takes into account the realities of China's rise and the relative decline in dominance of the U.S. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its member states continue to delay any definitive response to the Free and Open Indo-Pacific concept. Although its principles are attractive to many ASEAN member states, long-held conceptions of ASEAN centrality and its meaning gives the organization apparent reason for hesitation. The

	reasons include fears of diminished centrality and relevance, and reluctance to endorse a more confrontational mindset being adopted by the U.S. and its allies - including the revival of the Quadrilateral grouping with India - with respect to China. The reality is that while ASEAN and major member states are focused primarily on the risks of action, there are considerable risks of inaction and hesitation. The current era will either enhance or lessen the relevance of ASEAN in the eyes of these three countries in the years ahead depending on how the organisation and its key member states respond. Indeed, this Trends paper argues that ASEAN is more likely to be left behind by strategic events and developments if it remains passive, and that the ball is in ASEAN's court in terms of the future of its regional 'centrality'.

2.

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Autore	Wani Shabir Hussain
Titolo	Accelerated Plant Breeding, Volume 5 : Forage Crops / / edited by Shabir Hussain Wani, Satbir Singh Gosal
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Collana	Biomedical and Life Sciences Series
Altri autori (Persone)	GosalS. S
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Soggetti	Plants - Development Plant physiology Plant biotechnology Agriculture Plant Development Plant Physiology Plant Biotechnology
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Nota di contenuto	Forage Genetic Resources—An Indian Scenario -- Utilization of genetic resources through molecular and genomic approaches for forage barley improvement -- Genomics-assisted Breeding for fodder quality

improvement in forage sorghum -- Accelerated Breeding in Bajra Using Genomic Approaches -- QTLomics approach for improvement of Finger Millet -- Current Status and Prospects of Genomics in Guar Breeding Program -- Guinea grass (Megathyrsus maximus): Crop Diversity and Genetic Improvement -- Genomic Approaches for Alfalfa breeding: Advances and future prospects -- Utilization of genetic and genomic resources for accelerated breeding for millet improvement -- Accelerated breeding approaches for improved productivity and quality in dual-purpose oats -- Breeding approaches for Maize improvement to enhance its forage potential -- Genome editing tools for improving yield of forage crops.

Sommario/riassunto

Human population growth and potentially irreversible climate changes have raised worldwide concerns regarding food and nutritional security. Plant breeding that once considered “art and science for changing and improving the characteristics of plants” is now heavily dependent on biotechnologies. The endeavor is a continuous process which results in new varieties required by farmers to improve their crop yields and quality of the produce. On the other hand, in the current scenarios of challenging environmental impact, there is emergence of new insect-pests and new pathotypes of disease causing agents. Accordingly what used to be minor insect-pests/pathogens are rapidly becoming major biotic stress factors. Along with heat and drought, they pose serious threats to crop productivity in many parts of the world. Current WTO analysis reveals that farmers want new high yielding varieties suitable not only for local consumption but also for commercial export. Conventional breeding approaches at this juncture seem inadequate to meet the growing demand for superior varieties. Efficiency improvement of existing cultivars is one way to meet these challenges. Historically, plant improvement has been largely confined to improving yield, quality, resistance to diseases and insect-pests and tolerance to abiotic stresses. Now growers demand high yielding varieties that possess early maturity, higher harvest index, dual purpose forages, varieties with nutrient-use efficiency/water-use efficiency, wider adaptability, suitable for mechanized harvesting, better shelf life, better processing quality, with improved minerals, vitamins, amino acids, proteins, antioxidants and bioactive compounds. Conventional plant breeding methods aiming at the improvement of a self-pollinating crop, such as wheat, usually take 10-12 years to develop and release of the new variety. During the past 10 years, significant advances have been made and accelerated methods have been developed for precision breeding and early release of crop varieties. This multi-volume work summarizes concepts dealing with germplasm enhancement and development of improved varieties based on innovative methodologies that include recent omics approaches, marker assisted selection, marker assisted background selection, genome wide association studies, next generation sequencing, genetic mapping, genomic selection, high-throughput genotyping, high-throughput phenotyping, mutation breeding, reverse breeding, transgenic breeding, speed breeding, genome editing, etc. It is an important reference with special focus on accelerated development of improved forage crop varieties.