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URL: www.dspace.jgu.edu.in:8080/jspui/handle/10739/571

Abstract: As a legal issue, capital punishment at once polarizes public debate. Arguments are advanced, both ways, on grounds as varying as retribution, deterrence and rehabilitation. Grounded in Criminology, this populist frame of reference views capital punishment as just another penal variant in law. Death, however, by its very nature, raises certain philosophical dilemmas. As a fundamental problem of philosophy, it transcends the debate of penal purpose or ‘utility’. When so pursued, the endeavour is akin to asking ‘the first question’ on death penalty- does man deserve an improvised death? The nature of enquiry is so complex that even an affirmative to this query does not resolve the issue. It, consequently, confronts us with the next poser- is such an improvised death a moral entitlement of the society or State? Confronting this philosophical chaos, the paper studies Immanuel Kant on capital punishment. It examines his perspective on the issue and further evaluates its basis in the Kantian ethics.

Keywords: Capital punishment, justice, Kant, Categorical Imperative, Neo-Kantian, Utilitarianism

C. Raj Kumar


Abstract: Corruption violates human rights, undermines the rule of law, distorts the development process and dis-empowers the Indian state. While there are laws against corruption in India, the gap between the law in the books and the law in practice is wide. Corruption violates human rights of the people of India as it hinders the process of fulfilling civil, political, economics social and cultural rights.

Keywords: Good Governance, Lokpal, Human Rights, Corruption


Abstract: The right to health is a fundamental right and to ensure its implementation, public health policy needs to be critically examined from a human rights standpoint. This article examines the right to health as an essential right in the economic and social rights discourse. A strict distinction between civil and political rights on the one hand, and social and economic rights on the other hand, is no longer valid in modern human rights discourse, and the state has an obligation to ensure the enforcement of both these categories of rights. Indian constitutional law, international human rights law and the jurisprudence developed by courts in India have underscored the importance of recognizing economic and social rights. This article explores how the right to health can be developed and promoted as a fundamental right falling within the umbrella of economic and social rights. It also examines the role of national human rights institutions in implementing economic and social rights, including the right to health. The article examines the healthcare situation in India and highlights the inadequacies of law
and public policy to deal with issues relating to public health. The article argues for the constitutionalization of economic and social rights in India, focusing on the right to health. While the jurisprudence around the right to education has been very robust, the same has not been the case for the right to health. The article proposes a constitutional amendment to entrench the right to health as a fundamental right in the Indian Constitution and addresses how the right should be so entrenched. The article also explores the public health challenge in Hong Kong and Mainland China during the SARS crisis and uses this as a case study to develop an argument around the implementation of right to health as a social and economic right in India.

**Keywords:** Right to health, Public Health-Human Rights, Public Policy-Public Health

**Full Text**


Abstract: Disasters are common occurrences today in different parts of the world. There is something about natural disasters, which are generally viewed with little analysis or reflection on issues relating to responsibility and culpability. The human rights framework provides for analysing disasters within the context of what steps the state and other actors ought to have taken or have not taken with a view to mitigating the consequences of disasters. Issues relating to disaster preparedness, response mechanisms, including relief operations, aid availability and rehabilitation of the victims are central to this analysis. The article will also discuss issues relating to the development of international disaster response law (IDRL) and in particular the role of International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in formulating legal principles and policy analysis. The article would critically analyse the human rights consequences of disasters and to what extent human rights approaches to disaster management can help in improving the governance mechanisms and better prepare countries to deal with disasters and to understand the issue of state responsibility and liability.

**Keywords:** Human Rights-Disasters, International Disaster Response Law

**Full Text**

Dipika Jain


Abstract: This JGLR special issue draws light about sexuality. The greater the difficulties we seem to encounter in trying to understand it. It aims to work against, by using the lens of queer theory to “giv[e] up notions of universality, truth and rigid identities. It is by foregrounding the ‘powerful feelings ‘that build the continuum between the old and the new – not on a linear temporality, but a meandering, crooked, going back and forth, up and down, inside and out way -- that we plan to make some contingent sense of queer sexuality ‘s ‘histories of the present’.

**Keywords:** Queer law and politics, Gender issues

**Full Text**
Indranath Gupta


Abstract: The recent Canadian Supreme Court decision in Century 21 said that a browse wrap agreement is enforceable once the presence of the link providing the terms and conditions (hereinafter t&c) is adequately communicated to the user of the website. In a browse wrap unlike the act of clicking in a click wrap, an agreement becomes enforceable once the user moves beyond the homepage of a website. The act of moving beyond is deemed as the acceptance of the existing t&c. Browse wrap’s enforceability thus depends on the way a website chooses to communicate the t&c link to the user. In comparison to the European courts, the American courts have mostly dealt with matters related to enforceability of browse-wrap agreement and have issued number of guidelines on adequate communication of the t&c link. Based on the guidelines issued by the American and Canadian courts, this article looks at the trend in communication practices of websites registered in Europe.

Keywords: Browse-wrap, Adequate communication, Empirical survey

Full Text

James J. Nedumpara


Abstract: The dispute concerns provisional and definitive safeguard measures imposed by the Dominican Republic on imports of polypropylene bags and tubular fabric and the investigation that led to the imposition of those measures. The measures at issue were imposed pursuant to an investigation conducted by the Regulatory Commission on Unfair Trade Practices and Safeguard Measures of the Dominican Republic (hereinafter "the Commission").

Keywords: WTO dispute, Dominican Republic – safeguard measures, Polypropylene Trade

Full Text


Abstract: After a fairly long lull in World Trade Organization (WTO) dispute settlement activity India has become active again. There are at least three disputes involving India before the WTO dispute settlement body. There are several other trade differences that are perceived as potential disputes as India engages with other Members of the WTO community for an early resolution of these differences. While some of these trade differences have already been reported by the media as ‘WTO challenges’, it is important to put in perspective the nature and type of these trade differences and whether they can culminate in trade disputes. This Comment also seeks to understand the diverse economic and systemic issues these disputes and trade differences have raised.

Keywords: WTO disputes

Full Text

Abstract: The Corporate Tax Policy of the United States has long been considered to be disadvantageous to U.S manufacturers and exporters, who allege that adoption of the world-wide taxation policy has affected their competitiveness. The tax legislative measures introduced by the United States to address this criticism such as the Domestic International Sales Corporations (DISC), Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC) and the Extraterritorial Income Act (ETI), however, have failed the GATT/WTO scrutiny. Although the American Job Creation Act, 2004 has almost resolved the matter between the U.S and EU, the dispute is far from settled. The FSC/ETI disputes were considered as an opportunity to introduce fundamental tax reforms in the U.S. Among the various proposals made so far, the proposal to introduce a progressive consumption type taxation replacing the current corporate income tax has gained significant popularity. Most academic writings suggest that a progressive two-tiered consumption tax such as a destination basis X tax could be treated as a direct tax under the GATT/WTO in view of the wage tax element. But prejudging the WTO legality of destination basis X-tax would not be appropriate on the basis of a pure textual interpretation of a footnote in an Annex in the SCM Agreement, which predated the current treaty provisions. Before classifying a measure as a prohibited illegal subsidy, it needs to be examined whether such tax legislation is based on - neutral or - objective criteria and whether it otherwise meets the definition of subsidy. A broad based and functional interpretation of destination basis X-tax could establish that it is not a trade distorting export subsidy within the meaning of the GATT/WTO.

Keywords: Corporate Tax Policy, GATT/WTO
Full Text


Abstract: In an unprecedented move, the Controller of Patents in India has invoked the compulsory licensing provision of the Indian Patents Act to allow a domestic generic pharmaceutical company, viz., Natco Pharma to manufacture and sell the generic version of Bayer’s patent-protected anti-cancer medicine, Nexavar (Sorafenib Tosylate) at a fraction of Bayer’s selling price in India. The Controller of Patents reached the decision on the grounds that: (i) the reasonable requirements of the public with respect to patented invention are not met; (ii) that the patented invention was not available to the public at a reasonably affordable price; and (iii) that the patented invention has not been ‘worked’ in the territory of India. This decision has stirred a debate as to whether the grant of compulsory license could lead to weakening of intellectual property protection in India whereas several consumer and civil society organizations argue that this decision may usher in a new reality which requires the drug prices to be linked to the affordability of the consumers.

Keywords: Indian Patent Authority, Pharmaceutical Products
Full Text


Abstract: Zeroing’, the practice of setting to zero negative dumping margins in antidumping investigations, has been a contentious issue in the WTO for well over a decade. Members including the United States argued that GATT 1994 and the WTO Agreement on Antidumping did not outlaw such a practice. The WTO panels in certain cases have accepted this point of view, but the WTO Appellate Body was unambiguous in holding that the zeroing practice was untenable in most of its current manifestations. The differences of opinion of the panels and Appellate Body on zeroing have tempted
many to believe that this issue could potentially escalate to affect the WTO system. That zeroing has moved beyond the realm of a complicated mathematical calculation or interpretation of a few provisions of the GATT and the WTO Antidumping Agreement has been accepted by many. However, will it snowball into a major crisis? It seems unlikely, argues this article, as the principal user of ‘zeroing’, that is, the United States has almost exhausted its defence in support of continuing with this practice and the Appellate Body has clearly indicated that there is no real gain in rehearsing the fine points of treaty provisions. This article argues that it will be virtually impossible for members such as the United States to re-agitate the issues in future disputes although they can argue that it strikes at the root of the retrospective system of duty collection in the way in which such countries administer such systems. The United States can, at best, use the panel and the Appellate Body process to buy some more time to make necessary reforms in their domestic law to conform to the zeroing prohibition. However, the future zeroing disputes will be 'lame duck' disputes and are unlikely to involve much discussion of any substantive arguments. It seems that the long drawn out controversy on zeroing is coming to a close.

Keywords: Antidumping Proceedings, WTO

Keerty Nakray


Abstract: Increasing evidence in the last two decades has highlighted that gender-based violence (GBV henceforth) is not only a serious social problem, but also a multifaceted public health problem. GBV results in high levels of morbidity and mortality amongst women and also has long-lasting impacts on their physical, reproductive and mental health, such as physical bruises and disfigurement, gastrointestinal disorders, traumatic brain injury, Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and other sexually transmitted infections, maternal and infant mortality, fear, anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance abuse and addiction, suicide and re-victimization.

Keywords: Gender Based Violence: policy

Nicholas Robinson


Abstract: Part I of this Article describes how anticorruption and “good governance” campaigns helped justify and perpetuate recent military rule in Bangladesh. Part II turns to the response of the Bangladeshi courts to this far-reaching anticorruption drive. Part III describes Bangladesh’s return to democracy and the ultimate failure of the military’s anticorruption drive. Part IV briefly examines similar recent “good governance” coups in Pakistan and Thailand. Finally, Part V uses the lessons learned from these experiences to call for a more pragmatic strategy to fight corruption in which those promoting anticorruption efforts are more openly skeptical of the military’s claims of being an anticorruption savior.

Keywords: Bangladesh: Politics & history, Constitution of Bangladesh, Military Coup: Bangladesh.
Nupur Chowdhury


Abstract: Borderline medical products have continued to pose as a challenge to regulators of cosmetics, medical devices and pharmaceutical products in Europe. Borderline products refer to products that exhibit multiple product characteristics and therefore could potentially straddle a minimum of two product regulatory categories. Legislation solutions in the form of the ‘rule of doubt’ provisions function on the principle of adoption of a higher burden in case of confusion exist. Although they do provide immediate solutions, they fail in ensuring legal certainty to all the principal stakeholders.

Keywords: Pharmaceutical Law, Medical devices, Borderline products, Cosmetics

Full Text

Oishik Sircar

Sircar, Oishik, (2012). Open space and liminality: notes on sexualizing the university. In Sen, Jai (ed.) Imagining Alternatives: 156-177

Abstract: This essay the author intend to use the concept of ‘open space’, both literally and metaphorically for purposes of understanding how it gets created, constricted and destructed, only to get re-created within the confines of a space called the university/college. A simple understanding with which the author started this essay is that, all spaces are diverse, and while that is so, within all such spaces there are tensions to make the experience of being a part of those spaces homogeneous, and resistances to maintain their heterogeneity.

Keywords: Open space, Sexuality

Full Text


Abstract: This JGLR special issue draws light about sexuality. The greater the difficulties we seem to encounter in trying to understand it. It aims to work against, by using the lens of queer theory to “giv[e] up notions of universality, truth and rigid identities. It is by foregrounding the ‘powerful feelings ‘that build the continuum between the old and the new – not on a linear temporality, but a meandering, crooked, going back and forth, up and down, inside and out way -- that we plan to make some contingent sense of queer sexuality ‘s ‘histories of the present Keywords: Queer law and politics, Gender issues

Full Text


Abstract: This article argues that while these developments have indeed proliferated a public culture of rights, they have simultaneously been accompanied by the militarization of the state and the privatization of state accountability. The result is a cruel paradox in which rights operate as spectacles that make the poor and the disadvantaged continue to repose faith in their emancipatory potential
while the managerial and militarized state uses these spectacles to normalize its monopoly over violence. By looking at selected literary, legal, popular, and subaltern texts, the article proposes a radical reimagining of emancipation that is not trapped in the liberal narrative of rights, but rather is embedded in and embodied by the everyday and ordinary struggles of the poor.

**Keywords:** Civil rights- India

**Full Text**

**Pallavi Kishore**


Abstract: Interface between trade and the environment is increasing and is taking different forms. From the protection of turtles to the protection of the climate, the international community faces many different environmental challenges. Protection of markets, however, also remains a perennial and underlying concern. This increasing interface between trade and the environment has certain consequences for development. The World Trade Organization (“WTO”) is the jurisdictional body before which these issues are debated.

**Keywords:** Climate protection, International trade

**Full Text**


Abstract: The ancient land of Kashmir remains a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. The dispute started after the Partition of India in 1947, when Kashmir was a princely state. Following a war between India and Pakistan, it was divided between the two belligerent nations. Since then, each nation has claimed Kashmir in its entirety. There are also some who want to see Kashmir gain its independence. This is not a simple conflict, since both the nations involved have a nuclear arsenal. Moreover, the Kashmiris have to suffer the violent acts of terrorists supported by Pakistan and the atrocities committed by Indian security forces. The two neighbours continue to make efforts to resolve this issue, despite the failure of many previous attempts. This article examines the position of the various actors in the conflict, including not only India, Pakistan and the Kashmiris, but also the United Nations Organisation. The author demonstrates that the principle of a people’s right to self-determination conflicts with the principle of national sovereignty.

**Keywords:** Kashmir Dispute, India Pakistan Relations, Sovereignty and right to self determination

**Full Text**


Abstract: The World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements contain certain distinct provisions for developing countries called Special and Differential Treatment (S&DT) that allow for increased market access for developing country exports and some protection for their markets. Therefore, the WTO aims to achieve development by these two methods. Indeed, India has been following the same economic policy evident from an analysis of its five year plans. One of the principal organs of the WTO is the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). This article mainly looks at the cases involving India as complainant with a focus on the reports issued by the DSB. It analyses the interpretations of the agreements by the
DSB in these reports to find out whether and how they correspond with the objectives of the WTO (and of India) including S&DT.

Keywords: World Trade Organization, Special and Differential Treatment-WTO, Developing Countries-WTO, International Trade

Prabhakar Singh

Abstract: The article begins with the normative politics of human versus citizen in the age of globalization and the proliferation of technology. Today there are varied accounts of common good that render international political community open to the accounts of international law. Ideally speaking, laws are made with an aim to protect and promote common good. However, this is not to say that international law promotes global common good automatically. Unfortunately, the very idea of a common good is fettered to a sovereign and so long as a sovereign works to promote its own citizens’ common good, it does not have to worry about the common good of the humans beyond its boundaries. This is the essence of the sovereignty within international law.

Keywords: Common Good and International Law, Common good and human versus citizen

Rehan Abeyratne

Abstract: This Article examines two recent decisions of the Pre-Trial Chamber of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) in the broader context of whether it is fair to impose criminal liability on Khmer Rouge leaders for acts committed between 1975 and 1979. Since international criminal law was not as fully developed in the 1970s, some of the accused Khmer Rouge leaders argue that the principle of legality (“nullem crimen sine lege”) bars many of the charges brought against them. In particular, they have argued that superior responsibility—a mode of liability that holds superiors responsible for the criminal acts of their subordinates—had not crystallized into a norm of customary international law by the 1970s. The Pre-Trial Chamber in two rulings in early 2011 dismissed the defendants’ arguments and held that from 1975 to 1979 international law had recognized superior responsibility as a mode of criminal liability in a form sufficiently developed and accessible to the accused so as to satisfy the principle of legality. These decisions, though correctly decided, are based on a flimsy legal foundation. The Pre-Trial Chamber relied on the jurisprudence of post–World War II tribunals, which are notorious for their lack of clarity. These tribunals have also been plagued with allegations of “victor’s justice,” for finding German and Japanese commanders guilty of capacious, poorly-defined crimes that were arguably only recognized as crimes after the end of the war.

Keywords: International criminal law, Superior responsibility, Principle of legality
Ratna Kapur


Abstract: The SlutWalk campaigns around the world have triggered a furious debate on whether they advance or limit feminist legal politics. This article examines the location of campaigns such as the SlutWalk marches in the context of feminist legal advocacy in postcolonial India, and discusses whether their emergence signifies the demise of feminism or its incarnation in a different guise. The author argues that the SlutWalks, much like the Pink Chaddi (panty) campaign in India, provide an important normative and discursive challenge to a specific strand of feminism based on male domination and female subordination in the area of sexuality and also speaks to the emergence of consumer agency in the very heart of pleasure in the neo-liberal moment. It serves as a space clearing gesture, a form of feminism ‘lite’, rather than offering a transformative or revolutionary politics, and thus enables the possibility of feminist theoretical positions in a postcolonial context that have hitherto been marginalised or ignored in feminist legal advocacy in India to emerge.

Keywords: SlutWalk Pink Chaddi, Consumer agency, Dominance feminism

Jane E. Schukoske


Abstract: This article examines “socially relevant legal education” in the context of rural India, where the majority of Indians live and where many lack basic necessities such as food, water, sanitation, adequate housing, education and health services. It asserts that Indian educators should teach that access to justice entails good governance in administration of government benefit programs that provide these basic benefits, and that law students should actively engage with communities and non-governmental organizations in accelerating efforts to secure them. Some Indian law teachers and students engage with rural communities to spread good governance through clinical legal education. They raise awareness of the availability and operation of government programs and of the government’s duty to function with transparency and accountability. However, few of the 900 Indian law schools support such rural outreach. Law schools can partner with India’s state legal services authorities, which are required to establish legal aid clinics in each district of each state. Law students may assist in such legal aid clinics under certain conditions.

Keywords: Clinical legal education, legal education, Legal empowerment, Accountability

Shiv Visvanathan

Visvanathan, Shiv. (2012). Once there was a CSDS. Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 47 No. 52: 14-16

Abstract: The Centre for the Study of Developing Societies completed 50 years recently. A former member of the faculty recounts what made the CSDS special and why it changed later.

Abstract: In this issue of Cultural Critique, “In The Conjuncture” brings together G. Arunima, Partha Chatterjee, and Shiv Visvanathan to critically assess the Anna Hazare movement in India. Anna Hazare’s fast against corruption and his demand for the institution of a Jan Lokpal, or ombudsman, galvanized many sections of the Indian population in 2011.

Keywords: Anna Hazare, Battle Against Corruption

Shilpi Bhattacharya


Abstract: This Essay provides a new theoretical perspective on colorism by considering it from an economic point of view. It relies on three theories of law and economics that explain racism. While critiquing these theories, it also extends them to evaluate colorism. Because these theories correlate race with skin color, applying these theories to colorism requires distinguishing colorism from racism using the “desire for whiteness” as a tool for analysis. Further, this Article provides a comparative perspective of colorism in the traditional American labor market and the Indian arranged marriage “market.” It finds that: (a) these theories are able to provide some insight into why decisions in these markets are colorist; (b) the insights are incomplete and do not fully explain the complexities of colorist interactions, though they do explain some of colorism’s history; (c) the Indian arranged marriage market strengthens these theories; and (d) only McAdams’s status production theory is able to deliver an account of the desire for whiteness. It concludes that a legal framework relating to colorism should aim to eliminate this desire from society.

Keywords: colorism theories, racism
Young Chul Cho


Abstract: Although any typology of constructivism might be arbitrary, there are, broadly speaking, two distinctive constructivist approaches in security studies as well as International Relations (IR) according to their different meta-theoretical stances: conventional constructivism, on the one hand, and critical constructivism on the other. Indeed, regarding how to understand state identity which is integral to national security, there has meta-theoretically been fierce contention between conventional and critical constructivist security studies. In not ignoring but slightly toning down this contention operating at the abstract level, this article aims to present a pragmatic application of the two different (or conflicting) constructivisms to capturing a more complete picture of state identity formation in substantive empirical research of constructivist security studies.

*Keywords: Constructivism, Security studies- China*

Full Text

Samrat Sinha


Abstract: The noble intention of helping fellow human beings can have consequences that are both risky and life-threatening. Increasingly, humanitarian health workers and the healthcare system in conflict zones are themselves becoming targets of assault. On January 5, 2012, Dr Khalil Rashid Dale, an International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegate working as health programme manager, was abducted by unknown armed men while returning to his residence in Quetta, the capital of Baluchistan province in Pakistan. While the perpetrators of the abduction maintained intermittent contact with various authorities, the beheaded body of the kidnapped official was found in an apple orchard on April 29, 2012. It is now being revealed that the motivation for the abduction and killing could be the ICRC’s refusal to pay a ransom. Declining to pay a ransom for abducted staff is consistent with the ICRC’s security policy. Of special significance is the fact that the perpetrators of the crime were aware of the credentials of the doctor, as he was travelling in a clearly marked ICRC vehicle.

*Keywords: Healthcare workers, fright, Violent events*

Full Text
Arpita Gupta


Abstract: The conceptualization of a new form of trade, microtrade, is visualized to hold great promise in economic development of the producers belonging to LDCs and developing countries. In order to meet the goal of poverty reduction at a sustainable pace, the institutional, financial and logistical mechanisms for facilitating microtrade both at the international and national level needs to be built in a manner which ensures maximum efficiency. The paper deals with two fundamental aspects of development of microtrade. First, it delineates different aspects which would provide a strong substratum to the proposed microtrade regime. It explores the legal and institutional framework required for conduct of microtrade, which can be structured under the existing WTO regime and proposes necessary amendments to the WTO regime.

**Keywords**: Micro trade, Poverty Alleviation, Microfinance.

Full Text

Brajesh Kumar


Abstract: This article empirically tests the two competing theories of capital structure: Trade-off theory against Pecking Order theory using the time series hypothesis. This study is performed for an emerging market context taking the case of Indian firms with a sample from 10 industries for the period 1990 to 2007. Our results support the evidence of trade-off theory in the Indian firms (contrary to the results found by Farhat, Cotei and Abugri 2006). The result is consistent for the overall sample as well as for different industries separately.

**Keywords**: Trade-off theory, Capital structure, Pecking order theory, Emerging market

Full Text

Saroj Koul


Abstract: The demand of increasing capacity at a minimum cost has led organizations to revamp old equipment instead of building new. The revamp process involves maintenance activities and operational understanding of the machine. This paper presents the case of a Slab-Caster revamp at a steel plant in India.

**Keywords**: Steel Industry- India.

Full Text

Abstract: In the ever-changing business world, appropriate vendor selection can be crucial in supply chain management. Dynamic models supporting vendors over time are not always crisp; rather they involve a high degree of fuzziness and uncertainty in real life situations. This paper proposes a dynamic model with uncertainty based on Fuzzy AHP for long-term strategic vendor selection problems. The selection of partnership suppliers is illustrated by this methodology.

Keywords: Analytic Hierarchy Process, Dynamic model, Fuzzy Sets

Full Text


Abstract: This case study is intended for use in graduate, executive-level management, and doctoral programs. The case study illustrates a combined IT and HR driven participative management control system in a flexible organization structure. It is intended for a class discussion rather than to illustrate either effective or ineffective handling of an administrative situation. The case describes the situation of managing unskilled workforces (≥14,000 workers) during the construction phase of the 4 × 250MW power plants both for purposes of turnout as well as due compensation, in the event of an accident. The approved labour forces appointed for 45 × 8h. Man-days after a rigorous fitness test and approvals of the safety officer are allocated housing and other necessary amenities and a commensurate compensation system.

Keywords: Contingent labours-India, Automotive attendance recording method, Construction Site-India

Full Text


Abstract: Feedback is a process in which the consequence or the output of an action is fed-back to optimize the previous or the succeeding step. It is essential for the working and survival of all regulatory mechanisms found throughout living and non-living nature, and in man-made systems such as education system, industrial practices and economy. This term has been linked to several positive outcomes like improved performance, better interpersonal communication, smoother work relationship, etc. To sum up, this paper discusses the importance of feedback in a typical EPC organization in steel industry and suggests mechanisms to capture and share the feedback from and among various stakeholders / processes / functions to improve processes within the organization, to develop a better relationship among the organizational functions and to provide better services to the customers thereby contributing to the overall growth and development of the organization.

Keywords: Feedback Mechanisms, Interpersonal Communication, EPC Organization, Steel industry

Full Text
Sunanda Sangwan


Abstract: e-Choupal is an initiative of Indian Tobacco Company (ITC) Limited which came into existence in the year 2000 with an objective to link rural farmers via the Internet to procure agricultural products. Traditionally, agricultural commodities were procured in mandis, major agricultural marketing centers in rural areas, where the middleman make most of the profit. These middlemen used unscientific and unfair means to judge the quality and set the price of the product and therefore there has been less incentive for the farmers to invest and produce good quality output. With the formation of e-Choupal, the farmers were given a choice to sell their products freely diminishing the influence of the middlemen. This initiative also addressed issues like fragmented farms, weak institutions, and information asymmetry amongst farmers. This paper examines and evaluates the business model of ITC e-Choupal and studies the acceptance of this business by the farmers.

Keywords: Agribusiness- India, eProcurement, Value added services

Full Text


Abstract: The steel manufacturing industry in India is facing the challenges with the MNC's due to increasing in globalization and intense competition and customer satisfaction. These challenges require the organization to make continuous improvement by adopting the process improvement to face this competition. As Indian steel industries works on the old method of the operation where all department like marketing operation and planning department are not working together and hence the problem arrived in not achieving the production targets and customer satisfaction. (Caruana G.,Einav L.,20018) in this paper we show the current system or process used in Indian steel organization and problems in current process. On the basis of the literature revies and by doing the expert interviews in different size of the steel organization we proposed a model of manufacturing integration of steel organization. By doing gap analysis between the current method and proposed method we conclude the variable like marketing, material planning, supportive departments and man power training highly affects the production target.

Keywords: Steel Manufacturing Process, Material Planning, Production Planning

Full Text


Abstract: Any failure in the functioning of the critical equipment in a captive power plant (CPP) can reduce the plant load factor or stop the plant altogether incurring heavy production loses in the parent heavy industry. To provide uninterrupted power supply the rotating machines as well as other stationary equipment of the power generating units should be operated with maximum efficiency and reliability. This can be ensured by the periodic maintenance system commonly known as preventive maintenance (PM). In this paper we address the issue of how preventive maintenance program can be implemented more effectively. We conceptualize our explanatory framework and the data for
suggesting solution are derived from expert and executive managers through personal interview method in a large steel plant in India. Our analysis suggests that by addressing the issues related to the ineffective planning, failure to execute the preventive maintenance job on schedule time and a lack of cost plus approach could improve the effectiveness of a preventive maintenance system.

Keywords: Captive Power Generation, Plant maintenance

Full Text
Sanjeev P Sahni


Abstract: This article is in account of growth and development of HRD function in India. What started in mid-1970's as a conceptualization of an integrated HRD system to change the performance appraisal system in large engineering company, resulted in establishment of HRD departments in many firms.

Keywords: Human resource department, Change in performance appraisal system

Full Text


Abstract: The environment of workplace has received much attention in research in human resource literature. However, its impact on employee’s behavior such as stress has not been established widely. This research explores the relationship between stress and organizational climate among employees of a large manufacturing organization. A sample of 625 employees was selected using convenience sampling method to measure the level of occupational stress and organizational climate. Pearson’s correlation coefficient was computed to study the relationship between the two variables. To identify the predictors of occupational stress with organizational climate as a criterion, stepwise regression analysis was calculated. The findings indicate that there exists a negative significant correlation between the two variables under study. Regression analysis reveals that support system, decision-making, motivational level, and warmth as climate factors, significantly predict occupational stress.

Keywords: Work Stress, Organizational Culture, Organizational Climate and work stress

Full Text
Rajeev Malhotra

Abstract: This paper discusses some policy imperatives before the developing countries as they see to recover from the impact of the global economic slowdown, following the 2008, financial crisis and its continuing after-effects. It briefly reviews the present state of development thinking, and the public policy goals and lessons that need to be kept in mind as policy-makers look ahead. The paper outlines a policy menu that the emerging economies may need to pursue in the coming months in order to recover their growth momentum and improve their medium term prospects. It also highlights some public policy issues that India needs to address for getting back to pre-crisis growth trajectory in the medium term.

Keywords: Macro-economic policies, Public policies, Government of India


Abstract: In recent years, there has been a growing demand from various stakeholders, including national and international human rights activists and policymakers, for indicators for use in human rights assessments and in furthering the implementation and realization of human rights. This publication attempts to meet some of this demand by developing a reference resource with operational tools, including an approach to identifying quantitative and qualitative indicators, and the corresponding methodology, to promote objective and comprehensive human rights assessments.

Keywords: Human rights, human rights assessments.

Swagato Sarkar

Abstract: Partha Chatterjee is one of the very few scholars in India who have systematically tried to theorize the specific city of Indian democratic politics. His conceptualization of political society can be seen as an approach to explicate the latter’s logics. This conceptualization has been modified and refined over the years by mediating on the concrete historical experience of a post-colonial country and through a critical engagement with the received Western normative political theory. In this paper, the author will first provide a sketch of Chatterjee’s criticism of the concept of civil society, and then present a critical review of his concept of political society.

Keywords: Democratic politics, Civil society, Capitalism-India

Abstract: This article presents the problem of governing differences as a problem of constituting a social whole out of the play of antagonistic elements like class, caste, gender, religion, etc, which is essentially a modernist political project in its normative grounding. The problem is explored here vis-à-vis the trajectories of global capitalism and the options for development (that is, the transition from an agrarian economy to an industrial one) for the smaller federal states. The experience of the Left Front Government in West Bengal, India is analysed to understand the issues at stake. The narrative presented in the article shows that questions of land ownership and freedom from oppression and bodily toil remain the fundamental political problem which determines the course and dynamics of governance of differences, particularly its egalitarian mode. This problem at also points towards the limits of agrarian modernity, which many post-colonial countries have tried to constitute.

*Keywords*: Local government, Land ownership-India, Capitalism, Egalitarianism

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Keywords: Queer law and politics, Gender issues

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