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O P JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
SONIPAT HARYANA
FROM THE DESK OF THE VICE CHANCELLOR
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Articles Published in Refereed Journals

Full text of all the papers are available in JGU Research Publications, JGU Digital Archive

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


Abstract: The well-being of generations yet to come must necessarily be an important concern for the present. As an extension of Rawls’ ‘just savings’ principle, one of the arguments for sustainable development is that of intergenerational equity - the idea that future generations must have the same access to natural resources as the present generation. In this article, I attempt to reconcile the divergent positions of the shareholder and stakeholder primacy debate by proposing that directors - acting for the corporation - should preserve intergenerational equity. Three arguments are presented in course of this proposition. Firstly, corporations are perpetual in nature and their continuing existence is predicated upon the ability of individual owners to transfer their ownership. Second, directors have a higher fiduciary duty to the corporation and future shareholders, over that of present shareholders. Finally, in order to safeguard the interests of future shareholders, corporations must necessarily strive to preserve the natural and social environments upon which the future of the corporation and the wealth of future shareholders depends.

Keywords: Intergenerational equity, Fiduciary duties, Business law

Full Text

Armin Rosencranz


Abstract: At the turn of the 20th century, there were as many as ten million African elephants and about 100,000 Asian elephants. Today, there are an estimated 450,000 - 700,000 African elephants and between 35,000 - 40,000 wild Asian elephants. In this paper, we elaborate on the relevance of this keystone species to the forest ecosystem and to the maintenance of global biodiversity. We then concentrate on the events that have led to the fueling of ivory poaching in recent years. We discuss the Asian nations’ market for ivory and how the ivory business has thrived due to gaps and discrepancies in the domestic and international ivory law. We criticize the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES): Their poorly defined articles have led to loopholes in the convention itself and have resulted in countries exploiting these laws and abusing the principles of the convention. Finally, we focus on the way forward proposed by the nations and how CITES needs serious overhauling if we don’t want to lose this species forever.

Keywords: Forest Ecosystem, Herbivores

Full Text


Abstract: The uncontrolled exploitation of Earth’s resources has resulted in irreversible changes in the environment generally and the climate in particular. Therefore, a global and immediate policy response is urgently required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate climate change. There is compelling evidence that climate change is the greatest and widest-ranging market failure ever seen. To combat the resultant market failure and externalities, there is a need to tackle climate change through economics. The
Paper aims at portraying the certainty associated with the economic approaches, rather than the policy approaches for combating climate change. A carbon tax seems to be a potent mitigation policy, other policies being cap and trade, renewable portfolio standards, feeding tariffs, production tax credits. If these policies are implemented exclusive of each other, irrespective weaknesses may cause hurdles, however, if harmonised internationally, they can be effective in promoting clean energy and thereby helping combat climate change. We compare these policies in different countries with a view to comprehensively analysing their respective roles in combating climate change.

Keywords: Clean Energy, Climate Change, Greenhouse Gas Emission, Economic Approach

Rosencranz, Armin and Kaul, Dushyant Kishan. (2017): Are rivers really living entities?

Environmental Policy and Law, Vol.47 No.2 :54-58.

Abstract: The Uttarakhand High Court, India, in an order dated 20 March 2017, declared water bodies like the Ganges and Yamuna rivers and all their tributaries to be “living entities having the status of a legal person with all corresponding rights, duties and liabilities of a living person...to preserve and conserve [these rivers]”. One week later, this same bench declared “glacier, rivers, streams, rivulets, lakes, air, meadows, dales, jungles, forests, wetlands, grasslands, springs and waterfalls as juristic persons”. The judges went on to explain what the term “juristic persons” meant, and said that these entities had rights and obligations according to the law of the land, just like any natural person. Any harm to these bodies would be treated in the same way as if inflicted on human beings.

Keywords: Living Entities, Indian Rivers, Uttarakhand High Court

Rosencranz, Armin and Sehgal, Dhiren. (2017): Elephants, Ivory and CITES.

Environmental Policy and Law, Vol.47 No.12 -5.

Abstract: The last of the mega herbivore species, elephants will be the end of a 60-million-year-old lineage of keystone species. A keystone species is one of its kind that has a large impact on the environment, and is indispensable to maintaining the biodiversity of any given ecosystem. The disappearance of such a species from a particular area would be detrimental to that ecosystem. At one point, homo sapiens shared the planet with 42 other species of megafauna or mega herbivores weighing over a ton; now only two such species remain – the African and the Asian elephants.

Keywords: Keystone Species, Biodiversity, Ecosystem

Ashish Bharadwaj


Abstract: Xian Xidian Jietong Wireless Communication Co., Ltd (IWNComm) v SONY mobile communication products (China) Co. Ltd., Beijing Intellectual Property Court, 22 March 2017. The first injunction in a Chinese case concerning standard essential patents was recently granted by the Beijing Intellectual Property Court to a Chinese company that owns a standard essential patent for WLAN access.

Keywords: Patents Law, Intellectual Property Law, China
Avishek Konar

Abstract: As climate change has contributed to longer fire seasons and populations living in fire-prone ecosystems increase, wildfires have begun to affect a growing number of people. As a result, interest in understanding the wildfire evacuation decision process has increased. Of particular interest is understanding why some people leave early, some choose to stay and defend their homes, and others wait to assess conditions before making a final decision. Individuals who tend to wait and see are of particular concern given the dangers of late evacuation. To understand what factors might influence different decisions, we surveyed homeowners in three areas in the United States that recently experienced a wildfire. The Protective Action Decision Model was used to identify a suite of factors previously identified as potentially relevant to evacuation decisions. Our results indicate that different beliefs about the efficacy of a particular response or action (evacuating or staying to defend), differences in risk attitudes, and emphasis on different cues to act (e.g., official warnings, environmental cues) are key factors underlying different responses. Further, latent class analysis indicates there are two general classes of individuals: those inclined to evacuate and those inclined to stay, and that a substantial portion of each class falls into the wait and see category.

Keywords: Wildfire Evacuation Process, Protective Action Decision Model, Evacuation Decision

Charu Sharma

Abstract: This paper advances the urgent need for making sustainable living as the moral, cultural, and legal basis of natural resources protection, environmental protection, and human development in India. A concerted change is required within the social and cultural attitudes. If society is to combat the injustice and damage wrought due to unplanned development, mismanagement in the use of natural resources, effects of climate change, urban pollution, agricultural woes and human living conditions, people need to reorient their attitude as a whole. There may be lesson to be learnt from the ancient concept of Matsya Nyaya.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Matsya Nyaya, Human Development, India

Chetan Sinha

Abstract: Discusses the indigenization movement of psychology in India, which attempts to develop a context sensitive discipline that can understand the concept of mind and human behavior from the cultural perspective. It emphasizes the culturally bound aspects of human nature and uses methods to explore the ways in which culture emerges from
history. Given the directions of scientific research, it is not absurd to engage with Western theories. Nevertheless, some Indian psychologists have resisted what they consider the intrusion of modern psychology. They have forwarded premises about human nature in the philosophical roots of traditional Indian thought which look tautological and feed back to our oppressive social structures; for example, the patriarchy and caste systems. The scope of social change is limited under the garb of indigenization, unless the movement of indigenization calls for social change. Several points are made, of which Indian psychological approaches should become cognizant to better understand the relevant contexts for social responsibility. In addition, several recommendations are suggested for a new wave of psychological research in India.

Keywords: Indigenization Movement, Psychology, India


Abstract: The present article discusses the measurement of social class in the social psychology of education research. It was evident that social class experiences are conflated with the socioeconomic status (SES) indicators and the subjective measure of the class context was underrepresented. However, this was discussed in Rubin et al (2014) about the intersectional nature of social class taking into account both objective and subjective indicators. The derivation of the social class experience from the objective and subjective measures were critically discussed. An effort was made to understand whether these translations are category mistake or not. Three trajectories will be utilized to address the category mistake, that is, 1) subjectivity and objectivity debate in the measurement of social class in social psychology of education, 2) debates encircling around the position of social psychology and its underutilized concept such as social class as scientifically objective facets in social sciences and 3) operationalism of social class and category mistake.

Keywords: Social Class; SES; Category Mistake; Social Psychology of Education; India

Deblina Dey

Abstract: A legal review of the Bollywood movie Jolly LLB. Despite containing some characteristic Bollywood flaws, the film pushes viewers to question several axioms of our law and order system.

Keywords: Bollywood, Law and Order in India

Dipika Jain

Abstract: This article will examine rights of gender minorities in India, within the context of emerging international recognition and protection of their rights. Recent jurisprudence in India indicates the emergence of legal protection for transgender people. Despite legal
recognition, the implementation and practical scope of the judicial progression remains to be seen. In order to understand the progress that the courts have made, it is important to reflect on the legal history of gender-variant people in India. This article does so and reveals the influence of colonial laws on the rights, or lack thereof, of gender-variant individuals. The article then critiques the recent seminal judgment on transgender rights in India, NALSA v. Union of India, with particular reference to the Supreme Court’s construction of the “transgender” community in India.

Keywords: Gender Minorities, Transgender Community, India

Full Text


Abstract: The Supreme Court of India recently took up the issue of physical and sexual abuse faced by sex workers as a result of a 2010 public interest litigation (“PIL”) filing on behalf of several sex workers. The case arose out of a criminal appeal by the defendant who had been convicted of murdering a sex worker. In its dismissal, the Court took note of the harassment and abuse that sex workers contend with every day and recognized that “prostitutes also have a right to live with dignity.” It then converted the case suo moto into a PIL, which called into question the constitutionality of India’s sex worker policies itself. Observing that “prostitutes also have a right to live with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution of India since they are also human beings,” the Supreme Court directed the appointment of an expert panel to consider any potential reforms regarding the rights of sex workers and to compile recommendations to the Court.

Keywords: Sex Worker, Right to live, Indian Constitution

Full Text

Indranath Gupta


Abstract: World's leading reports on piracy published by organisation such as WIPO and BSA have not explicitly explained the act of digital piracy from a psychosocial, cultural and criminological perspective. A total of 624 studies were identified which discussed the digital piracy phenomenon from varied perspective such as economic, political, legal, cultural, psychological, criminological and sociological factors. Relevant papers were further shortlisted from the identified studies by following an inclusion criterion of psychosocial, criminological and cultural factors that impact the behaviour of the perpetrators of digital piracy. Based on these criteria, 74 studies were included in this review which included following factors: social learning theory, self-control theory, neutralising techniques and justification of perpetrators, ethical, moral and religious predisposition of digital piracy. Theoretical constructs in explaining digital piracy and collectivistic and individualistic economies. It also identified potential area of future research based on critical construct of existing literature.

Keywords: Digital Piracy, Social Learning Theory, Technology Policy

Full Text
John Mathew


Abstract: The Indian Constitution was designed as a document that would facilitate fundamental social reform. However, what was the character of the people in whose name this dramatic transition would be legitimately carried out? This paper argues that the task of imagining a people was fashioned primarily in colonial conditions as a project of education and carried into the contemporary constitution without significant change. However, the call to become a people founds constitutional institutions but sits uneasily with Indian social intuitions which task that this paper takes it upon itself to elaborate.

Keywords: Constitutionalism, Indian Constitution, Nationhood

Full Text

Khagesh Gautam


Abstract: Report No 266 of the Law Commission of India, published on 17 March 2017, touches upon several aspects and issues regarding the state of the legal profession in India. The problem of lawyers’ strikes and consequent wastage of judicial time is discussed vis-à-vis the report. Lawyers’ strikes in India contribute to the problem of judicial inefficiency and the Law Commission recommends taking strong institutional actions to end these.

Keywords: Judicial Inefficiency, Law Commission, India, Judicial Delays

Full Text


Abstract: This article addresses the admissibility of illegally obtained evidence, as a matter of evidence law, in criminal trials in India. The United States Constitution’s Fourth Amendment jurisprudence provides, as a matter of constitutional law, that illegally obtained evidence is inadmissible. This rule is known around the world as the Exclusionary Rule. The U.S. Supreme Court has carved our several exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule; however, illegally obtained evidence remains inadmissible in criminal trials in the U.S. in most instances. Relevant legal propositions to this effect have been codified under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984 in the United Kingdom where inadmissibility of illegally or unfairly obtained evidence remains largely a matter of discretion with the trial.

Keywords: Exclusionary Rule, Evidence Law, India

Full Text
Krithika Ashok


Abstract: The Supreme Court of India, while frequently lauded for being among the most powerful institutions of its kind, has on equally several occasions been noted for an unusually high ratio of unanimous decisions. This paper explores whether the institutional features, to which we attribute the growing influence of the Court, are also reasons for the low dissent rate. It empirically examines the impact of features, such as the manner of constituting benches and allocating matters, the approachability and workload of the Court and prevailing seniority norms, on dissent. While dissents are usually explained by reference to the personality and politics of individual justices, here it is argued that the institutional context is of greater relevance in this choice to (not) dissent in India. The paper critically examines these norms and features that likely impose constraints on judicial behaviour, to in turn comment on the priorities and preferences of the Court.

Keywords: Dissent, Judicial behavior, Supreme Court- India, court structure – judges.

Full Text

Manveen Singh


Abstract: As the world endeavors to move ahead towards a new framework of development, it is imperative for BRICS to emerge as a leadership on real sustainable development and human rights. For the civil societies, the pressing concern is the challenge to human rights and development, which the BRICS economic agendas could pose. Activities and policies of BRICS can have a direct impact on economy, human rights of populations and development processes. Therefore, a significant diplomatic engagement of civil society is relevant and imperative in the current global scenario. Civil society can play a pivotal role in the sphere of human rights and sustainable development. Civil society can provide BRICS with a new perspective to look at and address global as well as domestic concerns. Furthermore, the authors will also analyse the provisions of Fortaleza Declaration (adopted in the 6th BRICS Summit) in the light of human rights, development and interests of the marginalized sections of society.

Keywords: Civil Society, BRICS, Human rights, Sustainable development

Full Text


Abstract: Since the very advent of law enforcement, eyewitness testimony has played a pivotal role in identifying, arresting and convicting suspects. Reliant heavily on the accuracy of human memory, nothing seems to carry more weight with the judiciary than the testimony of an actual witness. The acceptance of eyewitness testimony as a substantive piece of evidence lies embedded in the assumption that the human mind is adept at recording and storing events. Research though, has proven otherwise. Having carried out extensive study in the field of eyewitness testimony for the past 40 years, psychologists have concluded that human memory is fragile and needs to be treated carefully. The question that arises then, is how reliable is eyewitness testimony? The credibility of eyewitness testimony, simply put, depends on several factors leaving it reliable at times while not so much at others. This is further substantiated by the fact that as per scientific research, over 75 percent of all eyewitness testimonies may stand in error; quite a few of
these cases resulting in life sentences. Although the advancement of scientific techniques, especially DNA testing, helped overturn many of these eyewitness testimony-based convictions, yet eyewitness identifications continue to form the backbone of most police investigations and courtroom decisions till date. What then is the solution to this long standing concern regarding the accuracy of eyewitness accounts? The present paper shall analyze the linkage between human memory and eyewitness identification as well as look at the various factors governing the credibility of eyewitness testimonies. Furthermore, it shall elaborate upon some best practices developed over the years to help reduce mistaken identifications. Thus, in the process, trace out the changing landscape of eyewitness testimony amidst the evolution of DNA and trace evidence.

Keywords: Eyewitness, Testimony, DNA, Identification, Evidence

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Oishik Sircar


Abstract: What happens when queers become democracy’s ‘favourite minority’ championed by the capitalists, the liberals, the conservatives, and the leftists, all singing in the language of rights? It marks the inauguration (or culmination?) of a moment that is not bad but dangerous. “If everything is dangerous,” Michel Foucault wrote, “then we always have something to do. So my position leads not to apathy, but to a hyper- and pessimistic activism.”1 The common-sense opposite of bad is good—and the good in this situation, of all of these apparently oppositional political positions becoming strange bedfellows to turn queers into rights-bearing subjects, as I will argue, is what makes this a dangerous common-sense.

Keywords: Queer Politics, India, Critical Legal Theory, Postcolonial Studies

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Pallavi Kishore


Abstract: The issue of nuclear weapons is long-standing and controversial. This article uses the nuclear weapons advisory opinion issued by the International Court of Justice on July 8, 1996 as precedent to determine the imagined outcome of the cases filed by the Republic of the Marshall Islands against three nuclear powers in 2014.

Keywords: Nuclear weapons, International Court of Justice, Marshall Islands
**Prabhakar Singh**


Abstract: The battle around the “Death of Sanskrit” thesis has found cultural anthropologists and technologues in opposite camps. So long as the battle is political, it calls for a plurality of opinion from all disciplines and political affiliations. This comment presents a lawyer’s account and evaluation of the death of Sanskrit.

Keywords: Death of Sanskrit, Cultural Anthropology, Plurality

[Full Text]

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**Rukmini Pande**

Pande, Rukmini and Moitra, Swati. (2017). *Yes, the evil queen is Latina: Racial dynamics of online femslash fandoms*. Transformative Works and Cultures, Volume 24,

Abstract: Online media or participatory fandom has long been theorized as a unique creative and communicative space for women. Further, scholarly work has highlighted the possibility of it functioning as a space that is conducive to the articulation of queerness — both through transformative work and participant identity. However, this theorization has failed to account for the differential operations of these spaces when they are forced to deal with issues of race and racism. This essay argues that this is a significant blind spot as fannish spaces cannot but negotiate with the multiple loci of privilege and intersectional concerns that underpin their functioning. It therefore proposes a significant intervention in the study of the same, drawing our attention to the historically queer and oft-sidelined fannish spaces of femslash fandoms. This analysis seeks to locate the ways in which such queer spaces grapple with critiques of misogyny and homophobia in popular cultural texts and online spaces, as well as the problematics of race and racial identity within such spaces, focusing on the queer fan community built around the relationship of Regina Mills and Emma Swan, eponymously known as Swan Queen, in the television show *Once Upon a Time* (2011).

Keywords: Fan community, Fan fiction, Intersectionality, Queerness, Race, TV

[Full Text]

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**Saloni Khanderia**


Abstract: This article evaluates the compatibility of South African laws on anti-dumping with the WTO disciplines set forth in the Anti-Dumping Agreement. It analyses the provisions of the International Trade Administration Act 2002 and the Anti-Dumping Regulations 2005 to examine whether South Africa has been adhering to its WTO obligations. The South African law on this subject is largely incompatible with its WTO counterpart in matters of, *inter alia*, the calculation of the constructed export price, the determination of material injury and a causal relationship, the imposition of provisional and definitive anti-dumping duties and the procedure for review. This has in turn resulted in strained
relationships between South Africa and the other members of the international community in regard to the procedures adopted during anti-dumping investigations.

Keywords: Anti-dumping Laws, International Trade Administration, WTO

**Sannoy Das**


Abstract: In this paper, the author examines the relationship between developing nations and the WTO dispute settlement framework, focusing on the interpretative methods of, and epistemic protocols employed by WTO adjudicatory bodies. The imperialist history of international law in general, and of international economic law in particular, has meant that the sovereignty of developing nations has always been a negotiable commodity, subject to the interests of western capital. The author argues that this imperialist strain has cast its long shadow on the prevailing interpretative methods of the WTO dispute settlement bodies. By leaning in favour of a strict textualist approach, while failing to factor ‘development’ as a teleological aim of the international trade order, the WTO mechanism has prioritized vague notions of certainty over substantive justice in international trade. Aside from the inherent suitability of such a textualist approach to the furtherance of entrenched neoliberal ideals, the adoption of formalistic reasoning by WTO dispute settlement bodies narrows the ability of States to claim broad regulatory justifications for their policy choices based on their development interests. Thus, despite the rhetoric of ‘development’ being at the forefront of the political discourse of international trade in the 21st century, ‘development’ as such is excluded from the process of WTO dispute settlement.

Keywords: International economic law, WTO, Dispute settlement

**Shivprasad Swaminathan**


Abstract: The definition of consideration in Section 2(d) of the Indian Contract Act 1872 substantially anticipated the far-reaching reforms to the orthodox doctrine of consideration that were proposed by the English Law Revision Committee (1937). These included making enforceable, through the doctrine of promissory estoppel, promises without consideration in the traditional sense that were meant to and did induce reliance; making enforceable a promise to perform a pre-existing duty; and making binding a promise to keep an offer open. The pivots of the definition in Section 2(d) were: a ‘subjective’ conception of consideration on which value was to be measured by the desire of the contractors alone, as opposed to an external standard; a concomitant purging of the traditional requirements of benefit and detriment; and the recognition of induced reliance as a form of consideration. The definition was designed to mark the vanishing point of consideration without having to formally abolish it. This design, however, went awry as courts and scholars in India projected the orthodox English model of consideration, replete with benefit and detriment, and external standards of value, upon this provision. Consequently, an ingenious piece of draftsmanship came to be eclipsed by orthodoxy.
Sushant Chandra

Abstract: In Pramati Educational and Cultural Trust v Union of India (2014), the Supreme Court preferred an outdated interpretation of minority rights under Article 30(1) in keeping all minority schools, aided and unaided, beyond the scrutiny posed by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The Indian Supreme Court has an opportunity in Independent School Federation of India v State of Uttar Pradesh (2016) to correct this and redeem itself.

Keywords: Minority rights; Primary Education, India

S. G. Sreejith

Abstract: It is a celebrated dogma of socio-legal studies that social change and legal change cannot be isolated phenomena in social production. The dogma is too deep-seated that the epistemology of socio-legal studies became awfully singular apropos of the modalities of change, establishing the credo that the only mode of social change is legal change. This article challenges the said dogma by building a case against the singular modality of social change-the case of the organic farming revolution and the social changes caused by that revolution in the Southern Indian state of Kerala. The case study questions the conventionality that legal change is a prerequisite for social change and establishes that social change can happen in ways other than through legal change. It asserts that neither law is the sole causal agent for social change nor does law undergo a major transformation alongside social change. Finally, the article builds a new theory of social revolution and change that not only restructures our understanding of social change but also prompts us to reflect on the role of law in causing social transformations.

Keywords: Socio-legal Studies, Kerala Model, Organic Farming


Abstract: This article problematizes in a framework the efforts to make a national space legislation for India. It identifies that such efforts are in a forgetfulness of the indigenous specialties of the Indian Space Program, particularly of its science which has India advancing in space technology. All efforts in making a national space legislation have become an imitation of efforts elsewhere because of their absorption in the otherness of epistemologies foreign to the Indian self. The article recognizes that for the continued success of India as a space faring nation, legislation or policy, as the case may be, needs to recover the indigeneity of the science of the Indian Space Program. Hence, it builds a framework which can challenge the otherness forged by the misguided ambitions of the advocates of national space legislation. It also includes an Indian narrative on human space exploration which is based on the national experience of
India on matters relating to space. The article also proposes means for India to continue to fare in space through a reimagined triad of science, legislation, and policy.

Keywords: National Space Legislation, National Space Legislation, India


Abstract: What is the temporal and intertemporal value of the perception that International Space Law (ISL) helps humanity explore and exploit the terrestrial abundance of Earth and the infinite spaces beyond it for itself and its progeny? One should keep in mind before ruling on the temporal appropriateness of the said proposition that in modernity, ISL has espoused the dialect of liberal markets. And so, the explorations and exploitations discussed therein have as their goal optimal utilization of the consumer demand in a market under competitive conditions.

Keywords: International Space Law, Cost, Exploration


Abstract: The Arctic, albeit an esoteric region enclosed by eight circumpolar states, is considered as a “global space” located beyond national jurisdictions. The Arctic is called a global space because it engenders intersubjective political interests across the states of the world and causes interstate relations to converge on the region. This global space, among other imaginations and possibilities, is primarily a maritime area of the Arctic Ocean. As far as the legal status of the region is concerned, there is hardly a state in the international community of states which has not acknowledged the legal status of this particular geographical area as it is demarcated and codified under international law.

Keywords: Arctic Governance, Asia States, International Law

Vishavjeet Chaudhary


Abstract: This paper explores the idea of performance in relation to law. My starting point is to analyse the performance of law through text. The basic argument is that rather than simply reading the text of law as black-letter law, appreciating it as performance oriented enhances our understanding of it, expands the paradigm and opens new avenues for interpretation. Next, I examine “performances” of justice in and through law. Finally, the scheme and rituals of the courtroom setting are discoursed to situate the character of the lawyer within this space, as a performer. The underlying “If the legislator was regarded, to advocate the reading, teaching and understanding of law as a humanities based discipline which is best appreciated in terms of performance.

Keywords: Performance of Law, Justice, Law
Abstract: Recent data and policy analysis show that a positive policy and political culture towards non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been developed in China which will lay the foundation for the internationalization of Chinese NGOs. The changes in global governance, both in terms of a power shift from Western countries to emerging powers and in terms of the Chinese government’s more assertive role in global governance, require that Chinese NGOs play a more active role in global affairs. In responding to the changes, the Chinese government has developed a new strategy on public diplomacy that is expected to create some political and policy support for Chinese NGOs, especially for grass-roots NGOs’ (G-R NGOs) internationalization. However, at this initial stage, the Chinese government and G-R NGOs might not share the same understanding of the purpose and method of achieving a global role for Chinese NGOs. Meanwhile, the United Nations (UN) has made many notable efforts to pave the way for engaging with NGOs. The article argues that the UN platform would be a good starting place for Chinese G-R NGOs’ experimentation with global participation. However, their strategy will determine how far they can go.

Keywords: Chinese NGOs, Internationalization, United Nations, Grassroots NGOs

Full Text
Anirban Ganguly

Abstract: In the present day, business environment marked by intense competition and uncertainties, the ability of an organization and its supply chain to respond quickly to an unforeseen change in the business environment forms the key to its sustenance in the market. Since an agile supply chain comprises of a plethora of components, it is imperative that there should be a set of uncertainties associated with its functioning. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate a set of critical risks associated with the agility of an organization's supply chain. Identification and prioritization of the risks to assess their relative criticality form the backbone of the research process. This research is expected to aid the decision-makers develop robust risk management strategies as related to their organizational supply chain agility, thereby ensuring their growth and sustainability in the market.

Keywords: Supply Chain Agility, Decision Making, Sustainability

Chetan Swaminathan

Abstract: This paper examines how the relative shares of public and private health expenditures impact income inequality. We study a two period overlapping generation's growth model in which longevity is determined by both private and public health expenditure and human capital is the engine of growth. Increased investment in health, reduces mortality, raises return to education and affects income inequality. In such a framework we show that the cross-section earnings inequality is non-decreasing in the private share of health expenditure.

Keywords: Public and private health, Longevity, Income inequality, Growth

Krishan Kumar Pandey

Abstract: India’s primary energy basket is heavily weight in favour of coal, oil and gas (92%) and balance 8% renewables, hydro and nuclear. The eco-friendly energy resources like natural gas and renewables (wind & solar) account only for 9% and 2%. The long term energy demand forecast also suggests contribution of coal, oil and gas to slide down to 87%. The Natural gas demand though on increase but the consumption is constrained due to limited domestic production and inadequacy of LNG import facilities. Considering the huge import bill on oil, gas and coal imports ($150 billion, Kelkar 2013) and the ever increasing concern for environment, the eco-friendly non-conventional resources as shale gas are getting preference. This paper examines the potential contribution from Shale Gas to meet the energy demand to fuel the economic growth of India.

Keywords: Non-Conventional, Shale Gas, India, Imports
Abstract: The localization of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to a few economies represents a puzzling aspect of international business. We study the provision of public infrastructure as a determinant of such localization. We employ unique data at the district level in India. We identify using variation: among sectors within a district depending upon the sector’s propensity to attract FDI at the national level; and (ii) FDI into surrounding districts. We find that FDI inflows remain insensitive to changes in infrastructure till a threshold is reached; thereafter, FDI inflows increase steeply with an increase in infrastructure. This non-linear effect potentially explains why FDI remains restricted to a few countries.

Keywords: BRIC, District, Infrastructure, FDI, India, International Corporate Finance, International Business, MNE

Full Text

Saroj Koul


Abstract: This exploratory study proposes a new approach that utilized pre-built issues libraries in healthcare supply chain. Supply chain related issues are collected deduced from the literature to build issues libraries. This is followed by application of group decision-making for their prioritization and defining solution requirements from doctors’ perspectives. A new approach of shared decision-making is proposed by utilizing literature for developing pre-built issues libraries as an input to shared decision-making. Quick identification and resolution mean that an organization is continually learning and moving towards excellence. It can be used as a checklist for comparison within and across organizations. Usage of open source applications such as Google Sheets and WhatsApp was utilized for geographically dispersed experts.

Keywords: Supply Chain Management, Healthcare, Decision Making, India

Full Text


Abstract: In the present scenario of global competition and economic recession, most of the organizations are facing tough challenge to survive in the market because of shortening product life cycle and reducing profit margin. Customers are seeking better design, production and delivery, which have made firms to concentrate on flexibility in supply chains. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify major factors and develop a suitable framework for flexibility in supply chains.

Keywords: Performance, Supply chain management, Flexibility, Product life cycle

Full Text

Abstract: Public expenditure and hence a good public procurement (PP) practices are used by most governments to meet specific responsibilities for their citizens. As per World Bank, public procurement is a strategic tool for achieving development, social and environmental objectives of governments, rather than using it as a tool for mere compliance with rules and regulations. In India, the estimated PP expenditure is between 20 and 30% of GDP. The introduction of Public Procurement Bill in the Parliament of India in 2012, with a commitment to rollout e-procurement system across all departments, makes it imperative to understand the complex challenges of using PP to achieve national economic and social objectives. This study explores the prevalent PP activity in India. It attempts to identify and map benchmarking practices vis-à-vis recent international studies available including those conducted by World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Keywords: benchmarking, best practices in procurement, e-procurement, India, international examples, Public Procurement, Public Procurement Bill 2012 (India), technology adoption

Full Text


Abstract: Today, BRICS - a five nation active group - represents an emerging power that aims to increase its economic integration in response to new global challenges. While many companies in the BRICS group are opening up new geographical industry clusters, changing their IT landscape, and contributing to global climate change concerns, others are not fully prepared, or ready, to do so. This study explores the applicability of mutually beneficial cloud-based green supply chain system among BRICS nations to help achieve development targets while mitigating the environmental impacts associated with rapid development and industrialization. Data on the BRICS countries trade potential and patterns is reviewed to get a sense of the movement of goods and services between the BRICS nations. Although regulatory barriers and inter-country coordination pose significant challenges for meeting the promise of BRICS trade cooperation, the adoption of new cloud-based IT technologies, new innovations and new thinking remains an important enabling driver of green supply chain management and needs to be explored.

Keywords: BRICS, green supply chain system, cloud-based system, IT technologies

Full Text
Jindal School of Government and Public Policy

Annika Styczynski

Abstract: This article is about the why and how of studying the Indian energy transition as part of a global movement toward clean energy. Given India’s economic growth trajectory, decisions on the country’s socio-technical transition process are creating ever more attention. In this article, I am therefore providing guidance for the study of these decisions and their steering effects upon the incumbent energy regime with a special focus on investments and changes in the Indian energy mix.

Keywords: Energy Transition, Economic Growth, India

Full Text

Avanindra Thakur

Abstract: Based on the sample survey data of nearly 466 households collected from five villages of Katihar district located in North Eastern Bihar, the paper tries to identify some of the important factors responsible for change in calorie consumption of the population living at the margin. In a way, it also tries to establish the relationship between direct access to food grains from a variety of sources such as access to ownership of land, wages in kind, access to leased-in land, ownership of livestock, etc., with calorie intake of the rural population in the survey region. In doing so, it also, in a very brief manner, focuses on comparative role of other factors such as money and income in this regard. Further, there is also an attempt to highlight the variations in average calorie intake as well as chronic poverty across different occupational categories in the survey region and identify a set of factors responsible for such variations.

Keywords: Calorie intake, Chronic poverty, Bihar

Full Text

Indranil Mukhopadhyay

Abstract: The publication of “Investing in Health,” the World Bank’s highly influential 1993 World Development Report, has guided structural adjustment policies and health sector reforms in many developing countries. This study looks at how investment in health has since taken place in India with the withdrawal of the state from healthcare, transformation of healthcare into a commodity, and promotion of the private healthcare sector by the state. This has led to an unregulated industry that is aggressively seeking expansion and profits from the provision of healthcare, and attracting investments by global finance capital.

Keywords: Health services, Healthcare industry- India

Full Text

**Abstract:** Every family in India dreads a medical emergency. When a family member falls ill, we pay from our pocket - either we draw from our savings, sell assets or borrow. If one is poor, the options are either to forego care and die, or to get pushed to further destitution due to the costs. Children are taken out of school, women work longer hours to earn a little more, and make do with meagre meal(s). As families cope with health shocks, the vicious cycle of poverty and ill-health continues. Annually 55 million people in the country are pushed to poverty just to meet health bills - this is more than the population of 177 countries.

**Keywords:** Medical emergency, Public health services, Poverty

Full Text

**Kaveri Ishwar Haritas**


**Abstract:** The project of privatisation of water has been floated in Bangalore since 1999, and though it has been kept in abeyance by social activists and non-government organisations working with the urban poor, water is being commoditised. In this article, I examine the impact of this process on the struggles of poor women to access water for themselves and their dependants, in a slum rehabilitation area in Bangalore. Women are resisting the monetisation of water, which they consider to be a human right. While the advantages of the technologies that accompany this process are emphasised by the authorities - piped water is seen as saving time and increasing mobility, as well as delivering a higher-quality resource - women retort that the requirement to pay for water outweighs any benefits, and other material realities of life still bind them to their homes.

**Keywords:** Water, Commodification, Law, Legality, Gender, Poverty

Full Text

**Parkash Chander**


**Abstract:** We model climate change as a dynamic game and prove existence of a unique subgame-perfect Nash equilibrium (SPNE) that is also Markov perfect. We interpret this unique SPNE as the business-as-usual (BAU) equilibrium and show that if the countries are not sufficiently symmetric then the familiar trigger strategy equilibria may not be Pareto improvements over the BAU equilibrium and may even lack efficiency properties. We then motivate and introduce a subgame-perfect cooperative agreement as an improvement over the BAU equilibrium in the sense that every country or coalition of countries is better off in every subgame, irrespective of the extent of heterogeneity of the countries. We characterize subgame-perfect cooperative agreements and identify sufficient conditions for their existence. We show that (direct or indirect) transfers between countries to balance the costs and benefits of controlling climate change are a necessity and not a matter of approach.

**Keywords:** Climate change, Dynamic game, Subgame-perfect transfers, Trigger strategies

Full Text
Ramaswamy Sudarshan

Abstract: India's approach in handling the old-aged problem of corruption has been Janus-faced. On the one hand, being responsive to public clamor for eradication of corruption of all kinds, grand or pretty, India's Parliament has been steadily engaged in Legislation commencing with the extension with the powers granted to the war-time Special Staff in 1942 until the enactment of Lokpal and Lokayukta Act. On the other hand, lawmakers, public servants, and law enforcing agencies, who can count among their lot the vast majority of perpetrators of corruption, has been seeking loopholes in the law and avenues to avoid punishment.

Keywords: Corruption-India, Corrupt public servants, Lokayukta Act, Eradication of corruption

Full Text


Abstract: The right to property is probably the oldest real right, much before concepts such as “right” or “real” (as opposed to “personal”) were outlined. It has often been regarded as a “natural” right, derived from nature. Therefore, controversies on property are certainly as old as humanity itself. However, in the revolutionary period, the right to property was deemed a fundamental right and included as such in the charters approved at that time. This has continued up.

Keywords: Land Law, Right to Property

Full Text
Abstract: Considering the growing need and significance of development cooperation in India’s foreign policy and international engagement, the Government of India needs to evolve strategies to enhance the reach and impact of its development assistance. The success of India’s development cooperation initiatives and partnerships in the 21st century will depend on how effectively it can overcome the deficiencies and limitations of its present institutional structure at both the policy formulation and implementation stages. This policy brief argues that the time has come for India to create institutional space for the serious involvement of non-government stakeholders, especially Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the process of identification of development sectors, implementation of development initiatives and their evaluation. It first lays down the policy rationale for civil society participation, then looks at options to involve CSOs and NGOs and concludes by recommending how the expertise of CSOs and NGOs could be tapped in managing and evaluating development cooperation projects and partnerships.

Keywords: Civil Society, development-cooperation, India
Jessica Field

Abstract: Typhoon Haiyan, known locally as Yolanda, was one of the strongest typhoons to hit the Philippines in recent history, killing over 6000 people when it made landfall in November 2013. The international humanitarian response was fast and expansive, with post-response evaluations noting it as largely successful. This study, however, reveals a disconnect between international humanitarian and affected-community understandings of effectiveness, and roots the division in an under-acknowledged difference of cultures between the international humanitarian system and the people receiving assistance. Challenging official humanitarian framings of appropriateness and relevance, this study posits the need for a more localized, contextualized and culturally-sensitive approach to understanding post-disaster needs and vulnerabilities.

Keywords: Yolanda, Philippines, Humanitarian system

Nicolas De Zamaroczy

Abstract: Building upon current interest in studies of how popular culture relates to global politics, this article examines one hitherto overlooked aspect of popular culture: computer games. Although not prominent in the field of International Relations (IR), historical strategy computer games should be of particular interest to the discipline since they are explicitly designed to allow players to simulate global politics. This article highlights five major IR-related assumptions built into most single-player historical strategy games (the assumption of perfect information, the assumption of perfect control, the assumption of radical otherness, the assumption of perpetual conflict, and the assumption of environmental stasis) and contrasts them with IR scholarship about how these assumptions manifest themselves in the “real world.” This article concludes by making two arguments: first, we can use computer games as a mirror to critically reflect on the nature of contemporary global politics, and second, these games have important constitutive effects on understandings of global politics, effects that deserve to be examined empirically in a deeper manner.

Keywords: Global Politics, Computer games, International Relations

Nehginpao Kipgen

Abstract: Consolidation of democracy is one common problem found in majority of Southeast Asian countries. Lack of stable democratic institutions often leads a country to hybrid regime or some form of authoritarianism, such as military dictatorship or one-party rule. Myanmar and Thailand, the two immediate neighbours, are two such examples of weak democratic institutions where the role of military has been dominant in politics. Since its independence from Great Britain in 1948, there have been two military coups in Myanmar: 1962 and 1988. The military has played an important role in politics by successfully ruling the country for over four decades until the general election in 2010, which formally ended direct military
rule. Despite the democratic transition and political reforms since 2011, the military continues to play a significant role in the country’s politics. Whereas in Thailand, there have been as many as 12 successful coups since the removal of absolute monarchy in 1932, with the latest coup in 2014. The article discusses the militarization of politics by examining the role of military in Myanmar, particularly under the National League for Democracy (NLD)-led civilian government which assumed power in 2016, and the entrenchment of military role in politics in Thailand, especially since the 2014 military coup. The article attempts to understand the conditions under which military intervenes and then holds on to power.

Keywords: Southeast Asian Countries, Military Dictation Ship

Full Text

Samrat Sinha


Abstract: The northeastern region of India has witnessed several armed movements that have sought to achieve a variety of political goals ranging from secession to limited autonomy for specific ethnic groups. In seeking to limit the violence perpetrated in the course of these contemporary subnational insurgencies, a multilayered approach has been developed by the Government of India (GoI) and, more specifically, by the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in coordination with the provincial (or state) governments. The range of de-escalation mechanisms range from ceasefire agreements to the more contemporary Suspension of Operations (SoO) frameworks as well as “Surrender and Rehabilitation” packages for individual members of armed groups. In certain cases, autonomous tribal governance institutions have been created within the federal structure in the backdrop of ceasefire and SoO agreements. The overall consequence of these strategies has been a measureable reduction of direct violence between the security forces and armed opposition groups. Conversely, there have been several occurrences of ethnic clashes (sometimes involving former belligerents) that have led to large-scale loss of life and forced internal displacement in the region. Furthermore, the absence of violence has not necessarily led to development. Rather, we see a situation of peace without peace dividends.

Keywords: Ceasefires, northeast India, peace accords, suspension of operations

Full Text


Abstract: The development of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isaac Muivah (NSCN-IM) must be first viewed through the broader context of the changing nature of insurgency in Northeastern India. The Northeastern region of India comprising the states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura has witnessed a significant number of casualties as a consequence of armed conflict. These casualties are distinct from those that have occurred as a result of inter-ethnic tensions, which manifest themselves in the forms of riots and which also lead to significant internally displaced populations.

Keywords: insurgency, Northeastern states, riots, armed conflicts.

Full Text
Sreeram Chaulia


Abstract: Alongside China are several other Asian countries that show promising increases in economic size and influence over the next several decades. Sreeram Chaulia reviews a multipolar Asia and the implications of rising regional powers. He does so with a thorough examination of the region, comparing and contrasting the nuances of regional political and economic interests. Whenever one talks of power transferring from one nation-state to the other in the twenty-first century, the popular notion is that the United States is in relative decline and will be overtaken by China. The fight is understood to be primarily between these two gigantic and ambitious countries, as if we are entering another lengthy age of bipolarity. Yet, if one were to look at the phenomenon in depth, power is also changing hands within the most dynamic continent of the world—Asia. Asia is becoming home to a number of new potent actors that are contesting China’s apparent hegemonic position and also relating to the United States through a variety of strategies for the sake of equilibrium on the continent. A long-term strategic view of the next two decades requires us to take a multipolar rather than a bipolar view, and to thereby reimagine the world order as comprising numerous other agents—especially from within fast-growing and modernizing Asia—besides China and the United States.

Keywords: Asian countries, Multipolar, Modernizing Asia

Tridivesh Singh Maini


Abstract: Subnational diplomacy has come to life in India. Although still nowhere near in the same league as their counterparts in North America, Europe, parts of Asia, and even other developing countries, subnational governments (SNGs) in India are increasingly engaged abroad through involvement in regional and global affairs, questioning the central government on international matters, seeking foreign direct investment, organizing trade fairs and investment summits, leading economic missions, and hosting visiting dignitaries to showcase their jurisdiction's economic potential. These new and emerging actors on India's foreign affairs landscape are pluralizing and decentralizing India's foreign policy, albeit in a limited way and on small scale, as not all states and territories are yet actively involved in foreign affairs. The paper argues that management of India’s external relations is no longer informed or conducted simply by a select group of diplomats, high-ranking political leaders, and other specialist foreign policy advisers in New Delhi. Today subnational actors are becoming an essential component in India's foreign affairs. They are joining the huge traffic of SNGs from countries around the world that are linking with counterparts and others across national borders to serve the interests of local constituencies. It is a trend that is changing not only diplomatic roles, but also the nature of economic and political relationships among government actors worldwide.

Keywords: Subnational diplomacy, FDI, foreign policy

Abstract: One of the key issues debated today in assessing India’s rise is its role in global and regional governance. This paper attempts to assess India’s changing approach towards regionalism and argues that unlike the Nehruvian approach that overlooked South Asia in region building efforts, the new regional approach gives equal emphasis to South Asia regionalism and the wider Indo-Pacific regionalism. The paper asserts that India’s new leadership role in region building stems from its own self-interest as well as the interests of the wider region. The paper also examines the main factors driving India’s new regional approach and the strategic challenges in evolving an effective role in regional governance.

Keywords: BIMSTEC, India, Regional Governance, Regionalism, SAARC

Full Text
Maya Mirchandani

Abstract: The West, in its fight against Islamic terror since 9/11 and the more recent threat of so-called ‘lone-wolf’ attackers radicalized by the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) over the internet, has been forced to re-examine its approach to counterterrorism. Intelligence gathering and law enforcement have undoubtedly played their role, but in the fight against “homegrown terrorism,” the United States adopted a revised strategy in 2011, under then President Barack Obama’s administration, to create a multi-dimensional, multi-stakeholder approach via community networks and governmental–nongovernmental collaboration, that could play a role in countering violent extremism, or CVE. In a policy paper entitled “Empowering Local Partners to Prevent Violent Extremism in the United States,” the administration used the term CVE to describe initiatives aimed at reducing the spread of violent ideologies. The rationale for the CVE programme in the United States was, and continues to be, to find ways to prevent radical (Islamic) extremism from taking root in communities and prevent the recruitment of young Muslims into terrorist groups, especially Al-Qaeda and ISIS.

Keywords: Violent Ideologies, Islamic Terror

Full Text
Abstract: In India, as in many other Asian countries, private tutoring to supplement school education and prepare students for competitive examinations is a burgeoning industry. These “tuitions” provide opportunities for self-employment, including for many women working in or near their homes. Through an ethnographic study of tutors in a Delhi neighborhood, this article presents tuitions work as a form of moral infrastructure. This infrastructure is foundational to the fulfillment of evolving social roles that comprise the realization of relational personhood in contemporary urban India. Consequently, it remains robust – indeed, continues to expand – despite encompassing conflicting projects and discourses. Through the case of tuitions, this article proposes a theoretical framework for conceptualizing infrastructures as channels for movement that articulate normative visions of and for society. These prescribed channels may simultaneously invite shortcuts, bypasses, and other unintended uses that incrementally transform those visions.

Keywords: Tuitions, Moral infrastructure, Delhi

Full Text

Mimi Roy


Abstract: Under the loom of extreme climatic perturbations, human expansion and rising demand, world’s freshwater reserves are expected to suffer severe setbacks in the coming years. A major task for the international authorities in this regard is to develop a reliable inventory of existing potable water sources and identify the challenges therein. The main objective of this study was to present a spatial summary of ‘safe’ water sources in India using the most ‘authentic’, cross-sectional, open-sourced census database for 2011 ranging from household to state level. Under the present circumstances, we urge the authorities to revisit potable water source classification scheme in India, acknowledging water quality issues and devise strategies for catchment-scale protection with special emphasis on real-time continuous monitoring and assessment of the peri-urban water resources.

Keywords: Arsenic, groundwater, fluoride, millennium development goal, safe drinking water

Full Text


Abstract: A major obstacle for the developing nations to meeting the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDG:2015e2030) for WaSH (Water-Sanitation-Hygiene) is the appalling rural-urban inequality in infrastructural facilities that lead to regional/spatial differences in livelihood. In India, where
about 70% of the population dwells in villages, rural-urban inequality can pose steep challenges to the authorities in their motto of ensuring improved water and sanitation for all. Cognizant of the need, the present study aimed to map nationwide rural-urban spatial inequalities for various WaSH infrastructural facilities along a four-tier administrative hierarchy: household-district-state national. Cross-sectional data for district wise percentages of rural and urban households having access to (i) latrine facility within premises, (ii) treated tap water, (iii) improved water source, and (iv) at-home water source were obtained from the Census of India database for 2011. A variety of metrics (Bray-Curtis Dissimilarity Index (BCDI), Gini coefficient, Moran’I, LISA) were used to characterize underlying spatial patterns. Rural-urban spatial inequality in ‘treated tap water’ appeared as the most spatially variable WaSH parameter across the nation. Results indicated that governmental claims of having met the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for ‘improved’ water source require a thorough reappraisal, especially for rural India, as majority of these so-called improved sources thrive on groundwater (hand pump+tube well), which is heavily contaminated by co-occurrences of multiple pollutants (fluoride, arsenic, nitrate, salinity), which have grave human health effects, and thus questioning the fundamental premise of ‘safe water’. About 54% of the rural households in India rely on groundwater sources as compared to <20% urban households. In addition, about 67% of rural, against about 12% urban, households still ‘indulge’ in open defecation practices, which calls for stringent management actions coupled with strategic awareness campaigns. Rural-urban inequality in WaSH facilities appeared most alarming across the central Indian states of Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Overall, spatial heterogeneity in the rural-urban inequality appeared a daunting challenge for the authorities, urging for spatially optimized policy reforms instead of enacting nationwide uniform policy measures.

Keywords: Water-Sanitation-Hygiene, spatial inequalities, India

Sriroop Chaudhuri

Abstract: Under the loom of extreme climatic perturbations, human expansion and rising demand, world’s freshwater reserves are expected to suffer severe setbacks in the coming years. A major task for the international authorities in this regard is to develop a reliable inventory of existing potable water sources and identify the challenges therein. The main objective of this study was to present a spatial summary of ‘safe’ water sources in India using the most ‘authentic’, cross-sectional, open-sourced census database for 2011 ranging from household to state level. Under the present circumstances, we urge the authorities to revisit potable water source classification scheme in India, acknowledging water quality issues and devise strategies for catchment-scale protection with special emphasis on real-time continuous monitoring and assessment of the peri-urban water resources.

Keywords: Arsenic, groundwater, fluoride, millennium development goal, safe drinking water


Abstract: A major obstacle for the developing nations to meeting the United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDG:2015-2030) for WaSH (Water-Sanitation-Hygiene) is the appalling rural-urban inequality in infrastructural facilities that lead to regional/spatial differences in livelihood. In India, where about 70% of the population dwells in villages, rural-urban inequality can pose steep challenges to the authorities in their motto of ensuring improved water and sanitation for all. Cognizant of the need, the present study aimed to map nationwide rural-urban spatial inequalities for various WaSH infrastructural facilities along a four-tier administrative hierarchy: household-district-state national. Cross-sectional data for district wise percentages of rural and urban households having access to (i) latrine facility within premises, (ii) treated tap water, (iii) improved water source, and (iv) at-home water source were obtained
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Keywords: Water-Sanitation-Hygiene, spatial inequalities, India.

Full Text
Jindal Institute of Behavioural Studies

Garima Jain


Abstract: World’s leading reports on piracy published by organisation such as WIPO and BSA have not explicitly explained the act of digital piracy from a psychosocial, cultural and criminological perspective. A total of 624 studies were identified which discussed the digital piracy phenomenon from varied perspective such as economic, political, legal, cultural, psychological, criminological and sociological factors. Relevant papers were further shortlisted from the identified studies by following an inclusion criterion of psychosocial, criminological and cultural factors that impact the behaviour of the perpetrators of digital piracy. Based on these criteria, 74 studies were included in this review which included following factors: social learning theory, self-control theory, neutralising techniques and justification of perpetrators, ethical, moral and religious predisposition of digital piracy. Theoretical constructs in explaining digital piracy and collectivistic and individualistic economies. It also identified potential area of future research based on critical construct of existing literature.

Keyword: Social Learning Theory, Self-Control, Neutralizing Techniques, Ethical Predisposition

Full Text

Mohita Junnarkar


Abstract: The primary focus of the study is to present the psychometric properties of the Hindi translated version of the Grit-Scale, Connor Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) and PERMA scale. The study was conducted in North India, where more than one-third of the population speaks Hindi. A total of 474 Hindi speaking participants (females = 202) in the age range of 17 to 60 years (M = 25.69; SD = 8.10) volunteered for the study. A booklet containing demographic sheet and selected scales in Hindi language was used for data collection. The Confirmatory Factor Analysis results indicated that all three scales possessed acceptable model fit indices. The correlational analysis indicated good convergent validity between all the three constructs. It was found that females possessed higher scores on well-being, grit (interest) and resilience. The results of the current study align with the earlier research studies.

Keywords: Grid, Well-being, Resilience

Full Text

Sanjeev Sahni


Abstract: World's leading reports on piracy published by organisation such as WIPO and BSA have not explicitly explained the act of digital piracy from a psychosocial, cultural and criminological perspective. A total of 624 studies were identified which discussed the digital piracy phenomenon from varied perspective such as economic, political, legal, cultural, psychological, criminological and sociological factors. Relevant papers were further shortlisted from the identified studies by following an inclusion criterion of psychosocial, criminological and cultural factors that impact the behaviour of the perpetrators of digital piracy. Based on these criteria, 74 studies were included in this review which included following factors: social learning theory, self-control theory, neutralising
techniques and justification of perpetrators, ethical, moral and religious predisposition of digital piracy. Theoretical constructs in explaining digital piracy and collectivistic and individualistic economies. It also identified potential area of future research based on critical construct of existing literature. Keyword: Social Learning Theory, Self-Control, Neutralizing Techniques, Ethical Predisposition

Full Text
Abstract: The Kashmir issue has been an apple of discord between India and Pakistan since the partition of the country in 1947. People have suffered due to politics which should otherwise have been instrumental in solving the conflict, mainly because of the intervention of terrorism. The Booker Prize awardee Arundhati Roy's latest novel The Ministry of Utmost Happiness has appeared after a gap of 20 years and touches upon this problem of the Indian subcontinent. On Booker's longlist again, this novel straddles the twin domains of politics and literature in that it airs the writer's political philosophy in her powerful narrative couched in rich language and a mocking style. My paper deconstructs the strategy adopted in the novel and also administers it a reality check which shows the writer's courage of conviction even as the narrative throws up more questions than it answers.

Keywords: Terrorism, Partition, Narrative, Deconstruction.

Full Text
Mousumi Mukherjee


Abstract: There is growing global consensus that inequality is making sustainable development goals unattainable. Social inclusion of the historically marginalized and equality of opportunity is crucial for sustainable development. Inclusive quality education for all is therefore considered as one of the three main targets for sustainable development according to UNESCO’s Incheon declaration in 2015. This paper draws on an institutional ethnography of a globally interconnected old colonial school’s inclusive pedagogic work in postcolonial India. The school’s work has been much celebrated in existing research by academics, global donor agencies and also by the Indian government’s Sarva Shikshya Abhiyan (Education for All) office. This paper analyses how the school conceptualized a distinct inclusive pedagogy to educate the hearts and the minds of children driven by local community needs for social inclusion within a context of extreme inequality. This paper argues that the school’s conception of inclusive education addressing the diverse learning needs of children developed as a syncretic cultural formation drawing on its institutional mission for social justice, as well as indigenous history of educational reform and philosophy of community engagement. In doing so, this paper engages with the ‘philosophy of context’ and draws on the ‘southern theory’ of inclusive education as envisioned by Rabindranath Tagore, indigenous education reformer and Nobel Laureate poet activist during early twentieth-century colonial British India, who challenged both local and global inequality through his creative and educational work.

Keywords: inclusive education, sustainable development, philosophy of context, southern theory, Rabindranath Tagore, South Asia

Full Text


Abstract: This article provides an account of the recent literature on inclusive education, addressing its meaning and significance for school education in postcolonial India. I engage with the major theoretical debates in the academic literature on inclusive education and examine their historical trajectories globally through policy documents. I then examine the conceptual, political, and practical dilemmas associated with the concept within the local Indian context. Scholars, such as Chakrabarty (2007) and Connell (2007), have argued about the contextual limitations of theoretical accounts arising out of specific historical, social, economic, and political circumstances of Euro-American societies. Drawing on Chakrabarty and Connell’s critiques, my discussion attempts to illuminate some of the problematic aspects of the Western “provincial” understandings and theorizing of the concept of inclusive education and its transfer to the global South through narrowly-defined policy texts. In doing so, the paper discusses the work of scholars who argue for the need to examine indigenous historic and cultural traditions to identify a commitment towards inclusivity as a way of broadening meaning-making and theoretical understanding of the concept of inclusive education. This paper makes a case for particularly engaging with Rabindranath Tagore’s ‘Southern Theory’ of Inclusive Education for contextual meaning-making of inclusive education within the Indian context.

Keywords: Southern Theory, Tagore, Philosophy of Education

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