

The Social Science Perspective

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EDITORS' DESK

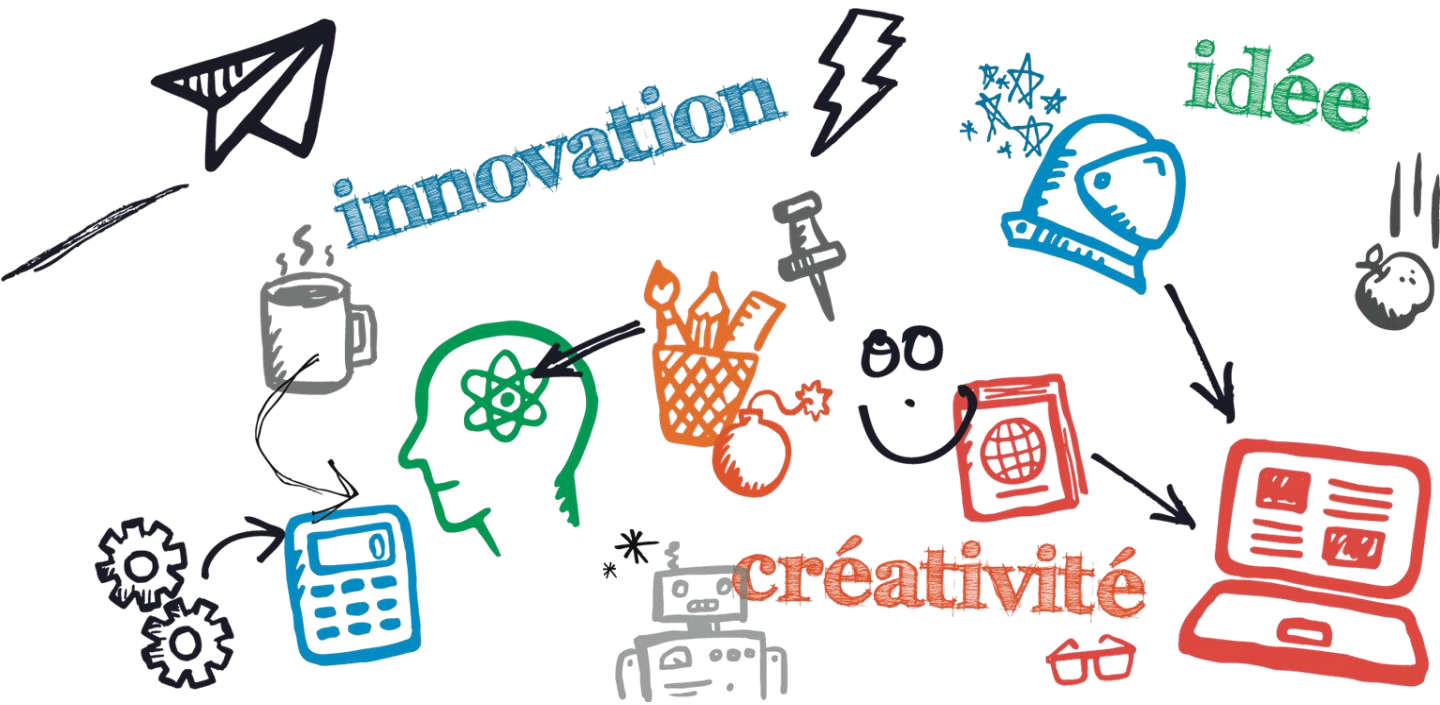
***"You may shoot me with your words,
You may cut me with your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise...
... Out of the huts of history's shame, I rise
Up from a past, that's rooted in pain, I rise
----- Maya Angelou***

Maya Angelou's *Still I Rise*, though written in 1978, echoes as strongly as ever before as we gather our thoughts in compiling this editorial for the Centre's quarterly Newsletter, called The Social Science Perspective. After all, women's quiet rise is not enough unless women claim it - either employing protests or procedures. In Iran, women are on the streets agitating against the regime's diktat of imposed veiling. In the USA, women are vocalising against the Supreme Court's overruling of the Roe vs. Wade judgement depriving women of their rights to abortion. In India, Bilkis Bano fights the state's decision of releasing the culprits responsible for raping her and perpetrating heinous crimes against her entire family during the Gujarat riots of 2002. In Afghanistan, women are facing the Taliban, often standing against them despite their limited wherewithal. Women across the world are 'rising' again and again - rising like a phoenix even. The space, though limits our examples, the magnitude of the issue is beyond these countable examples. In our limited capacity, we pay tribute to women fighting their fights - small or large, social or individual - at various levels and points in their lives.

We, at CeRSSE, committed to our social responsibility of inculcating social awareness among our readers, are bringing to you a bouquet of original articles as well as furnishing our interdisciplinary social approach reflected through our various activities. This is the seventh edition of TSSP covering the period between July and September 2022. The introductory piece discusses the domain of social entrepreneurship to capture The Entrepreneurial Perspective. The other original articles are covering issues, such as gender justice seen in the light of the Indian Penal System in The Gender Perspective; the bits of Chinese history in The World Perspective; an insightful opinion on the climate threat engulfing the lives of rural communities of the Himalayan states in Climate Matters. Along with this, we also share with you the reports on the variety of activities by the Centre during this period including the reports on the book launched, the online certificate course run and the events conducted. This issue also introduces a Students' Corner as the Centre launches its MA programme in Public Policy and Administration. Besides, with much pleasure, we have showcased the academic achievements of the Ph.D scholars from JAIN. We hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we took pleasure in curating it for you.



Priyanka, Rubina and Debangana
Editors, TSSP



The Entrepreneurial Perspective

Social Transformation and Sustainability: Leveraging the Entrepreneurial Spirit Through Social Entrepreneurship

Introduction

'Be The Change You Wish to See and Co-create The Future Together'

Social sciences have a very critical contribution to make in the practice of entrepreneurship. Social sciences look at innovative business behaviour which brings about change and benefits society. This symbiotic relationship between social sciences and entrepreneurship is the progenitor of what we know as social entrepreneurship.

The social entrepreneurship ecosystem around us encompasses entrepreneurs and leaders as well as institutions, universities, start-ups and businesses. This ecosystem and the people who populate it are driving change and leveraging the entrepreneurial spirit to push systems - traditional and modern processes towards a more sustainable future. This new ecosystem supports a new model for social change, combining the best business practices and principles with values of dedication and compassion to serve the underprivileged, the economically and socially disadvantaged people and build a more equitable society and an environmentally friendly planet.

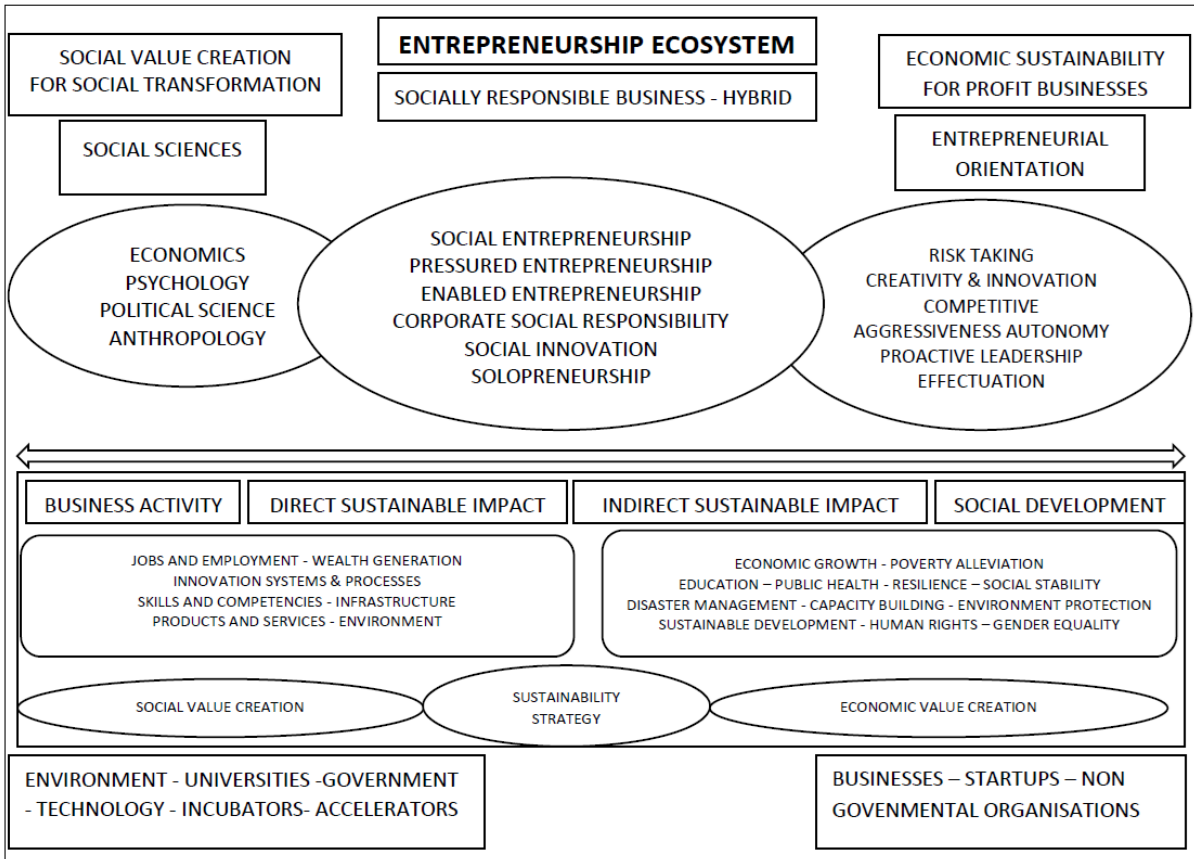
Alongside the movement for social change which impacts more than 700 million lives, the technology-centred innovation revolution is resulting in job creation, economic resurgence and improved health and stability. Entrepreneurship has spurred technological, economic and social development, creating and sustaining financial inclusion and upliftment. Entrepreneurship has also improved the quality of life all around and is universally recognised as the catalyst for driving and sustaining the momentum for growth.

Social Sciences and Entrepreneurship - Merging Perspectives

Social Sciences as an academic discipline is vast and varied, embracing domains as diverse as anthropology, economics, political science, psychology and sociology. The discipline explores everything from economic dynamics and unemployment aspects to what makes people happy. It examines human behaviour and investigates how people interact, behave, develop culturally and how they influence everything around them.

Merging business creation and activity perspective (entrepreneurship) with societal (social sciences) development perspective and bringing about a unique symbiotic relationship between the two, impacts the larger environment. The impact of this relationship is evident in economic growth, poverty alleviation, education, social stability, public health, human rights, governance, capacity building, enterprise development, gender equality and environmental sustainability. These perspectives and the establishment of symbiotic relationships significantly influence business activity.

Integration Framework – Merging Perspectives



Business activities could be for purely philanthropic reasons, hybrid or commercial objectives. The conclusive insight from this discussion is how everything comes together to establish the sustainability equilibrium. On one end of the spectrum the purpose of social sustainability is social value creation; on the other is economic sustainability leading to economic value creation.

Social entrepreneurship while combining the social sciences and societal development perspective with entrepreneur activity perspectives purposefully operationalises sustainability strategies both ways. Commercial methods support social initiatives and organisations doing well by doing good.

SOIL - Sustainable, Organic, Integrated Livelihoods work towards supporting community employment and implementing sustainable low-cost solutions to sanitation issues/ challenges.

Ben & Jerry's ice cream is well known but what is not known is that this business proactively promotes social progress using profits for doing good.

Shea Radiance is the result of creating a solution for a youngster's eczema-prone skin by making soap with shea butter. This experiment has transformed into a unique product line for hair, skin and body

Social Entrepreneurship - Driving Change

Social entrepreneurship is therefore a practical mechanism of discovering and implementing solutions for cultural, social or environmental problems using business, combined with innovation and technology as means to achieve meaningful change and socially conscious objectives. At its core, social entrepreneurship is about bringing together some of the best business practices and innovative systems with the best of human and social values. This is synergy in its most useful and meaningful form.

Leh Livelihood Initiative

Three-quarters of the population in Leh, India's second-largest district, is spread thinly over 112 villages. Farmers here perpetually face the challenges of a fragile ecosystem in a high-altitude area. The Tata Trusts' Leh Livelihoods Development Initiative functions on multiple levels that involve researching the needs of each area, working out scalable solutions, and implementing them in collaboration with government and local bodies. The initiative focuses on improving the quality of life of 3,300 small-scale farmers living in 30 villages in the Leh district. Areas for intervention include water resources development, protected farming, horticulture development, fodder cultivation, value chain development of apricots, crop diversification, artisans' skills development, high-tech farming, infrastructure development and capacity-building programmes, among others.

In the not-too-distant past entrepreneurs used to be enterprising, business creators who sit up and operated businesses for one reason- to make money. Today with the discovery of social entrepreneurship, entrepreneurial motivations have shifted focus from profit margins to social responsibility. Social Entrepreneurs are guided by how their initiatives benefit their social causes. They typically engage in independent socially supportive ventures while entrepreneurs engage in for-profit businesses that fund projects and programs to support social issues.

The Social Perspective in Entrepreneurial Initiatives

Social Entrepreneurship is about entrepreneurial initiatives aimed at exploiting opportunities to achieve social value. It involves diverse sectors such as innovation, technology, public policy, community development, social movements and non-profit organisations. There is a focused reference to the social perspective in entrepreneurship activity which is exemplified through the creation of social value and the mitigation of social problems.

Coastal Salinity Prevention and Mitigation

Over the past 30 years, Gujarat has faced serious environmental issues due to the indiscriminate extraction of groundwater. Underground water aquifers have been affected, leaving over 1,500 coastal villages with water unfit for consumption. The use of saline water for irrigation has also led to a decline in agricultural yields and decreased soil fertility, rendering land unsuitable for future cultivation. In an effort to resolve this environmental issue the Coastal Salinity Prevention and Mitigation initiative (also known as Kharash Vistarotthan Yojana or KVV) aims to develop sustainable models and enhance the livelihood resilience of 75,000 households across 525 villages in coastal Gujarat.

Social entrepreneurs are essentially change-agents who explore and create new opportunities to achieve social objectives. In this context, it is pertinent to note that social entrepreneurship processes are impacted by the same set of internal and external forces.

Enabled and Pressured Entrepreneurship – Borne out of the need for Social Innovation during troubled times

Something interesting is happening around us, a consequence of the after effects of pandemic-related disruptions. While livelihoods were lost, large-scale reverse migrations took place and people took desperate measures to stabilise their lives and that of their families, there was visible evidence of people resorting to makeshift business creation and operationalisation under pressure. Many also went back to the basics and utilised long-forgotten skills to set up small ventures in the absence of stable incomes.

Pressured Entrepreneurship and Enabled Entrepreneurship activity became a reality when individuals started offering cooking, tailoring, nursing, repairing and stitching skills to anyone who needed them. Individuals who lost stable jobs picked up their lives by joining delivery aggregators, taxi operators, vegetable vendors and milk deliverers to neighbouring communities. Farmers, for example, came with their produce to gated communities in the cities to persuade people to buy from them.

Social Entrepreneurship Characteristics Facilitating Social Innovation

Environmental factors such as the appropriate social and political climate facilitate social innovation. Political, cultural and economic volatility also impacts social entrepreneurship activity. Internally, mindsets, competencies, personality traits, experience and education can also influence the quality of social entrepreneurship processes.

Social entrepreneurs are oriented the same way as any other kind of entrepreneur. Factors such as tolerance to ambiguity, low-risk aversion, sense of control over destiny, degree of freedom, creativity and innovativeness as well as inherent characteristics describe the entrepreneurial orientation in individuals, which when combined with social concern and community awareness can influence the social consciousness of entrepreneurs.

Kshamata Foundation - Simple ideas, Successful Businesses & Sustainable Livelihoods

Kshama Rangan of Kshamata Foundation aims to make a lasting and effective change through research-driven innovative programmes in sustainability, capacity building, women empowerment, rural development and inclusive community growth.

Differentiating Social and Commercial Entrepreneurship

Some parameters that can provide insights into this differentiation are a market failure, vision and mission, resource mobilisation and performance measurements. These parameters can be differentiators for entrepreneurs who are either socially inclined or profit-inclined.

In this context, entrepreneurs are also identified as opportunity seekers, where social entrepreneurs seek opportunities to create social value which is an activity influenced by sustainability issues. On the other hand, commercial entrepreneurs are also seekers of opportunities for creating economic value. The term 'corporate social responsibility' manages to bridge the gap by combining the creation of economic value with a benefit for society.

An important perspective gained from this kind of differentiation is that the social component in entrepreneurial activity encompasses the unique ability to identify innovative solutions for specific social problems. Innovation, therefore, is the key driver in all forms of social entrepreneurship.

Social Innovation Initiatives That Bind Social Benefits with Entrepreneurship

Social Innovation cannot be restricted to social entrepreneurship or social economy, rather it is liberated from the clutches of any specific sectoral limitation while opening up to other critical areas of society.

Social innovations are tackling and managing challenges in education, employment, environment, energy supply, transport, mobility, health, social care and poverty reduction by leveraging entrepreneurial behaviour. Social Innovations and Social entrepreneurship are increasingly responding to social demands that are traditionally not addressed by existing entrepreneurship activity and are focussed on vulnerable sections of society.

Subsequently, current dynamics, post-pandemic, have thrown up important themes such as empowerment, human resources, gender equality and diversity, governance, economy and equitable wealth distribution, demographic changes, migration and quality of governance that social entrepreneurship is actively seeking to address and change.

Social Emancipation through Kalpavriksha – Entrepreneurship Ecosystem at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Dr. Chenraj Roychand is a true social entrepreneur. Jain University's Chairman and Chancellor gave a clarion call to all stakeholders to strive for a better sustainable future for all. Dr. Chenraj's vision of a better quality of life for all stakeholders which is achieved through entrepreneurship aims to create an Entrepreneurship Ecosystem-Kalpavriksha in the academics domain, where entrepreneurial mindsets blossom, Solopreneurs innovate and apply unique solutions to social problems, entrepreneurial behaviour becomes a way of life and ultimately Kalpavriksha – The entrepreneurship Ecosystem promotes entrepreneurial action to uplift the lives of the underprivileged and the disadvantaged

The Social Element in Social Entrepreneurship

The Social entrepreneurship phenomenon is not limited to an explicitly legal or economic context alone. It covers critical societal dimensions such as social change, social impact and corporate social responsibility.

Social entrepreneurs are called upon to consider new social realities. These social realities are creating social movements that emphasise the value of social capital. Social problems are visualised as potential opportunities for entrepreneurs and start-ups, which essentially create social value.

Entrepreneurs today create viable and sustainable ventures by developing capabilities and gathering valuable available resources that enable maximising the value of these resources. The key outcome of these engagements is attracting government support, creating awareness about social challenges, and engaging proactively with all stakeholders- thereby, leveraging the heightened social impact of start-ups and entrepreneurship ventures.

734 Coffee and Water works with local coffee estates to fund scholarships for refugees.

Tranquiliti is an entrepreneurial venture in the social domain which is focused on improving, supporting and promoting the mental well-being of young people.

Social Entrepreneurial Orientation

The Social Entrepreneurship Orientation is a multi-pronged construct drawing strength from the much-examined Entrepreneurial orientation elements used to describe commercial entrepreneurial behaviour. The SEO dimensions signify entrepreneurial strategy, are action classified and include proactiveness, innovativeness, risk-taking, autonomy and competitive aggressiveness. Social mission adds further value to these social entrepreneurial orientation dimensions.

Social entrepreneurship is a risky proposition in that it must balance commercial principles with social challenges. However, social entrepreneurship tends to prioritise social concerns over profit-making. The need for social entrepreneurship also arises during periods of crisis as a reaction to exigencies affecting the disadvantaged as well as the underprivileged. The social entrepreneurship domain makes visible unique EO dimensions such as innovativeness, risk-taking ability, proactive leadership, effectual reasoning as opposed to causal reasoning and a specific social emancipation strategy orientation.

Essentially, social entrepreneurship drives social change and sustainability by leveraging entrepreneurial capability and maximising adaptability. Entrepreneurs are increasingly recognising social responsibilities as their obligation but social entrepreneurs are driven by their socially beneficial intentions. Equally, societal trust impacts social entrepreneurship initiatives more strongly.

TranSanta is a community based unique social entrepreneurship venture that brings respect and economic stability to transgender youth.

Books To Prisoners is a social entrepreneur initiative for educating prisoners by encouraging reading habits amongst the prisoners.

Challenges

Social entrepreneurs face multi-dimensional challenges during the entire life cycle of the organisation. Prominent challenges in the management of social entrepreneurship are scarcity of financial resources, leadership challenges, institutional and regulatory dynamics, and other challenges such as impact assessment, a changing socio-cultural environment, and resource mobility.

Unavailability of financial resources, business environment dynamics, scalability dilemma, hybridity, and the characteristics of offerings also form another complex set of challenges for social entrepreneurs. Social ventures face specific challenges related to value creation, value delivery, and value capture.

Hybrid Social Entrepreneurship business models also offer a complex challenge in acquiring and mobilising financial resources. Performance evaluation of social entrepreneurship initiatives is also a perennial challenge especially when there is no standardised framework.

Last but not the least, an important problem that needs to be highlighted is finding a good fit as well as a balance between investor values and social needs.

Future Directions

Prominent and complex issues that can be probed and explored in social entrepreneurship are social entrepreneurs' identity, women social entrepreneurs, and the value of human capital and psychological capital. Future directions can also consider the catalysing effects of social sciences domain elements in leveraging entrepreneurship and innovation opportunities in the social realm.

Aspects such as attitude and behaviour, gender gaps, business models, marketing strategies and entrepreneurial challenges are important influences on social entrepreneurship dynamics. These aspects need a closer examination and quick resolution.

The distinguishing feature of the integration of social sciences dimensions and entrepreneurial orientation elements is that it creates social action that leverages business models and principles to resolve social problems and impact society positively. Social entrepreneurship encourages individuals to innovate and take risks while pushing for change where change is essential. It enables a practical alignment of social sciences with entrepreneurship to identify problems and apply effective solutions.

Crowdfunding, Baking for a cause, Fairtrade goods, Organic Tourism, Educational travel, Crafting for a Cause, Microlending, Sustainable housing, Mentorship for Entrepreneurs, Incubators and Accelerators for the economically disadvantaged, vulnerable communities and youth are uniquely innovative and sustainable entrepreneurship initiatives that will enable individuals and institutions to do good entrepreneurially.



Dr. Monoo John

Associate Professor & Area Chair (Entrepreneurship), Faculty of Management, CMS Business School, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)



THE GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Gender Justice in the Indian Penal System

The Indian Penal System has been attempting to evolve from retributive and vindictive forms of justice to creating a reformatory environment for prisoners. *The Union Ministry of Home Affairs 2009*, directed the Prison and Home departments of all States and Union Territories to take effective measures to improve the reformatory elements of their prison environment in the light of recommendations made by prison reform committees and court pronouncements. A significant inclusion in these recommendations were reforms to meet the special needs of women prisoners in an incarceration system that is primarily designed for male inmates.

However, a *2018 Report on Women in Prisons: India by the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development* identified that even the fundamental recommendation for separate prisons for women was still far from realisation, as over 80 per cent of women prisoners continued to be housed in female enclosures of general prisons. Urgent reforms are also required vis a vis the insufficient numbers of female prison staff; disproportionately higher overcrowding of female than male prisons; inadequate preconditions for menstrual sanitation and hygiene; inadequate or non-provision of special diet for pregnant and lactating mothers, and the children of women inmates residing with them; and the lack of facilities for reproductive and other gender-specific health concerns. There also exists a serious need to establish and effectively run mechanisms for the redressal of grievances on matters of safety, including sexual violence by prison officials and other prisoners.

Moreover, a system of reformatory justice requires that prisoners be made ready for reintegration into ordinary society following their release from incarceration. To this end, particular attention must be paid to social integration by reviving engagement with family, friends, and the neighbourhood community; and economic integration by securing stable paid work that is non-exploitative of the women's prison past and related stigma. Here, social integration can be an uphill task: Due to disproportionate social stigma, women prisoners get far fewer calls and visits from family than male prisoners do, resulting in the former having more fragile social bonds at the time of release than the latter. The lack of regular visitors is exacerbated by the fact that the low numbers of prisons housing women result in their being assigned jails that are far from home. Presently, state institutionalisation of integration efforts is wanting, with sparsely available assistance from non-governmental organisations (NGOs) being the women's only recourse to limping back to a normal life. The unavailability of post-incarceration support can trigger recidivism, which would defeat the reformatory nature of the justice system.

A key component of socio-economic rehabilitation is to train the women in productive, gainful, and socially respected vocations during their incarceration. This should be supplemented by training in life skills such as the management of personal budgets and bank accounts, savings and small wealth creation, and the leasing and daily management of the property. To enable these, classes for functional literacy in language and mathematics should be made easily accessible. Short-duration and under-trial prisoners should be permitted to avail the classes even post-release so that petty criminals have equal access to rehabilitation prospects, thereby mitigating recidivism of lesser crimes. Since women are known to suffer disproportionate consequences for their anti-social behaviours, those engaging in petty crimes cannot be treated at par with men engaging in the same. Instead, all women prisoners – both convicts and undertrials, of both small and large crimes – should be treated as being equally vulnerable to the retributive instinct of society, and should be provided equal opportunities for character and lifestyle reformation to safeguard themselves.

Protection of the future of children housed with their imprisoned mothers should also be an urgent state priority. Prisons present an environment that is a sudden drastic change from that at home; this necessitates that women with children should be housed in jails that are equipped to minimise the culture shock that the children experience on entry. Prisoners who are pregnant during their incarceration should be permitted to deliver their children in medical facilities outside the jail premises, and the children's birth certificates should not record the jail as being the place of birth. Further, every jail should provide a creche to enable the mothers to freely participate in educational and vocational activities. These common recommendations find support in the letter of *the Model Prison Manual 2016*, but not in its adequate implementation.

Indian society strongly links a woman's sense of honour with the non-violation of her body. Hence, the encroachment of the woman's sense of bodily dignity in a prison environment becomes a further cause of social stigma against released female prisoners. To prevent this, it should be ensured that routine conducts of a bodily nature such as the use of bathrooms and toilets, medical checks, and body searches do not accord any scope for exploitation of the woman's vulnerability. Jails should provide screened spaces for a woman to conduct her toiletries in private. An oft-repeated suggestion is that medical checks and body searches should be conducted by and in the presence of only female staff. Cavity searches can be avoided unless imperative, body screening technology can substitute unclothed manual checks, and strip searches can be conducted in two distinct steps wherein the upper and lower body is examined one after the other in order to avoid complete nudity at a time. Confidentiality of medical reports, particularly that of reproductive history and sexual trauma, should be respected and preserved.

To maximise the reformatory readiness of women at the time of release from incarceration, counselling that is customised to the special needs of women should be provided. Such counselling may be extended to the women's families to prepare them to accept her release and reintegration in a healthy manner. Each released woman can be assigned an NGO that will follow up on her case to ascertain her well-being post-release.

The United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (*The Bangkok Rules*) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2010 may also be consulted toward the above issues and reforms. This will enable India to embrace gender justice in its penal system that is at par with international standards and in tune with the country's ground realities.

To enable holistic gender justice in our penal system, the special sensitivity being shown to women prisoners should be extended to transgender prisoners.



Dr. Sindhujaa Iyengar
Political Scientist and Strategist, Bengaluru, India

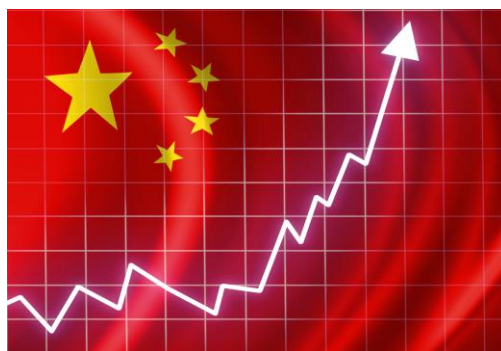


The World Perspective

Revisiting China's Economic History

The current global geopolitical environment is marked by several transformative changes. While most parts of the world are still coping with the economic slowdown in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, many others are caught in the crossfires between Russia and the West sparked by the ongoing war in Ukraine. However, the moment for speculations and conjectures has come to an end as divisions between the East and the West have now become stark. A prominent reason for this division has been China's economic growth threatening the West's domination. At a time when the global geopolitical order stands at the cusp of change, it is important to understand how the Chinese economy was able to transform itself taking the country from the fringes to the centre. Towards this end, this piece attempts to trace the Chinese economic growth since the reform of 1978.

The year 1978 marks a clear separation between the erstwhile centrally planned Chinese economy and the present-day market-driven economy. Before 1978, China's economy was characterised as poor, stagnant, centrally controlled, vastly inefficient, and relatively isolated from the global economy. The economic reforms of 1978 led by Deng Xiaoping worked wonders for the middle kingdom as they introduced sweeping changes to secure China's economic growth. Until 1978, all the productive assets of the country were centrally planned and controlled by the state. This planning technique was borrowed by China from the Soviet Union. As there was an absence of a market economy, private enterprises and foreign-owned firms hardly existed leaving no scope for foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows. The government set production goals, controlled prices and allocated resources for most of the economy. In the 1950s, China collectivised individual household farms into large communes and undertook large-scale investments in physical and human capital to promote industrialisation. This policy could only achieve a moderate growth of 5.3 per cent on average.



After the reform of 1978, China encouraged the formation of rural enterprises and private businesses, liberalised foreign trade and investment through joint ventures, relaxed state control, invested in industrial production and education, instituted the household responsibility system in agriculture and established Town Village Enterprises (TVE) through which farmers could sell their surplus crops in an open market. The dual track system was also introduced where the Yuan represented its foreign trade currency and the Renminbi represented its domestic currency. It also followed a different pricing system for state-owned enterprises and private enterprises.

Deng Xiaoping's four pillars which ensured China's success in the economic sphere were – upholding Socialism; people's democratic dictatorship; leadership of the CCP; and the Maxis-Leninist-Maoist thought. Two years after the reforms, China's representation in international institutions started increasing – it became a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. It also created four Special Economic Zones (SEZ) in Zhuhai, Xiamen, Shenzhen, and Shantou.

The creation of these SEZs helped China to attract FDI inflows to a significant extent. Until 1978 China's annual growth was recorded at six per cent but after it introduced the new economic reforms, it recorded an average real growth of more than nine per cent with some years exceeding even thirteen per cent. In 1978 China's total imports and exports ranked 32nd globally contributing less than one per cent of global trade. One of the major advantages of these reforms was that they freed the enterprises from the regular interference of the state authorities. Hence, there was a decline in the output of state-owned enterprises from 56 per cent to 40 per cent from 1978-1992. During the same period, the output by collective enterprises rose from 42-50 per cent and that of private businesses and joint ventures rose from 2 to 10 per cent. The cumulative foreign direct investment which used to be insignificant before 1978 reached almost US\$100 billion in 1994 and even the annual inflow increased from less than 1.1 per cent of total fixed investment in 1979 to 18 per cent in 1994. The profit incentives made available to factory owners and producers by the reform played a positive role in increasing and enhancing the private capital market as the businessmen invested more and more of their firms' revenues to improve business performance.

As a result of the economic reforms of 1978, China has now become one of the fastest developing countries and it figures at the very top in world trade. It is at present the world's second-largest economy after the US with a GDP of 17.7 trillion USD. Aside from making impressive strides in the economic sector, China is giving tough competition to the West in the field of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as well. China is also one of the biggest spenders when it comes to research and development (R&D).

While it is true that China's ideologies, political system and economic approach differ from the rest of the world, these differences should not come in the way of developing a wholesome understanding of the country. It is important for countries such as India to be aware of these differences as well as their growth trajectory.



Dr. Preksha Shree Chhetri
Research Associate
Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi



CLIMATE MATTERS

Rural Communities of the Himalayan States in the Shadow of Climate Change

Climate Change is one of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century. Its impacts vary among regions, generations, ages, classes, income groups and genders. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2014), the preliminary studies showed that the Himalayan region will be experiencing a higher degree of climate change and their communities are at the spearhead of vulnerability due to its impending threats. In the past, different ways of vulnerability assessments were done by several researchers, but the rural communities of the Himalayan states were mostly ignored concerning their livelihood options as well as economic perspective.

Vulnerability in this context is defined as the 'propensity' or 'predisposition' of a system to be adversely affected (IPCC, 2014). The Indian Himalayan Region (IHR) covers an area of about 43 lakh km² and is the largest and the tallest mountain range in the world, bordering 8 countries.

It is spread over the states of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya and hilly areas of Assam and West Bengal (09 states, 02 Union territories and 02 partially covered hill states). Nearly, 1.5 billion people depend on the Himalayan ecosystem for water, food, energy, etc. IHR is one of the most climatically sensitive ecosystems and regulates regional climate and the flow of ecosystem services. It is a sanctuary to a variety of natural resources such as glaciers, glacier-fed perennial rivers, flora and fauna and many more.

Land degradation, deforestation, rapid increase in the number of invasive species, loss of biodiversity, landslides, invasion of commercial crops and low productive agriculture, characterizes the states of IHR. The region also experiences extreme weather events, floods and droughts, along with high climate variability, due to varying altitudes. According to IPCC, changes and variability in temperature and rainfall trends have already been affecting the IHR, particularly in high-altitude remote locations. The variability in the monsoon rainfall has led to a higher frequency of extreme events; affecting the agriculture system in the downstream regions, which is the primary source of livelihood for the marginal hill communities. Due to inadequate infrastructures like road and transport, market, power supply and means of communication and meagre income-generating opportunities, many people in this region are multi-dimensionally deprived of economic growth and development. Himalayan communities are highly dependent on natural resources for their subsistence. Under changing climate, such constraints are likely to add fuel to a fire in the vulnerability level of Himalayan communities.

Recently, climate vulnerability assessment of the IHR using a common framework has been done by IIT-Guwahati, IIT-Mandi and Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, under the project 'Climate Vulnerability and risk assessment at the national level using a common framework (2019-2020)'.

This study is the initiative taken up by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt. of India in collaboration with the Swiss Agency of Development and Cooperation (SDC). Vulnerability profiles of IHR states as well as districts within states have been developed. The assessment was done based on three broad categories: Socio-economic features and livelihood, Biophysical aspects and Institution and Infrastructure. However, vulnerability assessment of the rural communities has not been taken up.

The International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) came up with an innovative, open-minded initiative 'Climate + Change – Indian Himalayan Region: Our Mountains, Our Future' to foster climate-smart communities in the Indian Himalayan Region. The partners in charge were Mountain Division, MoEF & CC and G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment (GBPIHE), Centre for Environment Education – CEE, Thinc and Glacier works. GBPIHE was identified as the main agency in the development of this project.

To become climate smart, the individual communities must have the increased capacity to respond constructively to the present rate of change in the environment, as well as an awareness of what is happening. With that goal, the initiative will travel to mountain villages and state capitals, looking for and documenting the changes people observe around them and the ways some have already begun to respond to them. It will also document various success stories, sharing knowledge of what has worked in the past and also the failures from which the community at large can learn. Vulnerability assessment can help in the identification of its drivers and may within assist in adaptation interventions in some of the parts of the IHR states. The different communities are differently vulnerable to different risks. Finding effective ways to adapt to climate change and making the communities climate resilient are the real challenges. A climate-resilient community is self-reliant in their livelihoods as well as managing disaster risks. Focusing on vulnerable communities of IHR, an attempt to address the issues and identify existing gaps therein would be an important scope of the present study.



Swikriti Pradhan
*M.Sc. Geology, Sikkim
Central University*

Book Launch: Jain University Press

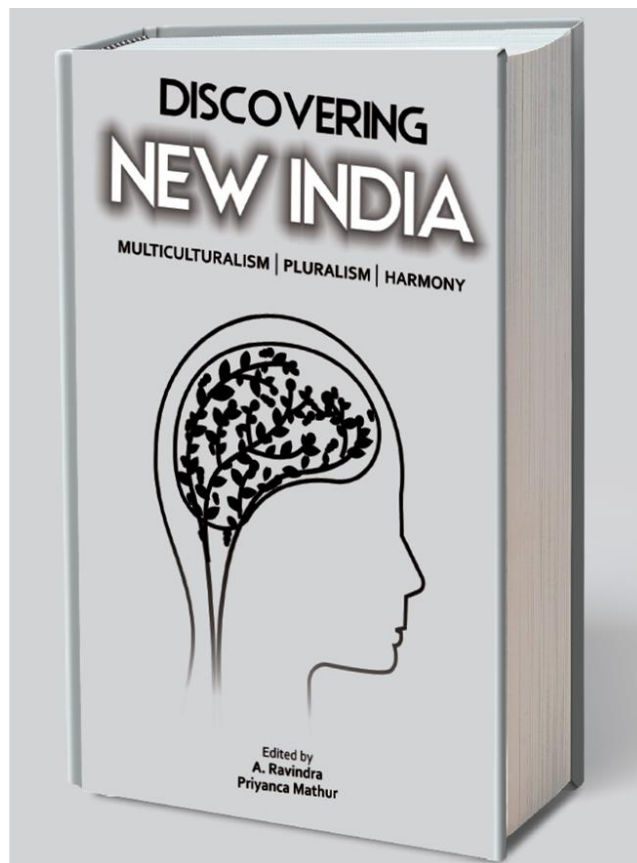
‘Discovering New India: Multiculturalism | Pluralism | Harmony’

Edited by
A Ravindra & Priyanca Mathur

Venue - CMS Business School, #17 Seshadri Road, Gandhi Nagar, Bengaluru – 560 009
Date - Saturday, 17th September 2022 | Time – 04:00 pm

Jain University Press launched a volume of essays titled *Discovering New India: Multiculturalism, Pluralism, Harmony*, edited by A Ravindra, former Chief Secretary, GoK and Priyanca Mathur, Head and Associate Professor, CeRSSE, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) on 17th September 2022 at the CMS Business School, Seshadri Road Campus. A collection of thought-provoking and well-written articles by a group of progressive thinkers of the society, it reflects the country's aspirations for national solidarity, economic prosperity and social justice. This book is an initiative to propagate the values we espouse, namely harmony and hope and promote positivity that can reduce violence and hatred; to critically examine issues of contemporary relevance in the context of the current socio-economic religious and political events, and to stimulate discussions on these disciplines in the public domain. It has been produced with the vision of promoting India as a model of unity and diversity. This edited volume aims at inspiring citizens to work towards strengthening India's potential as a unifying moral force in world affairs while it is emerging as a global economic power.

This book has been specially curated by the Ekam Sat Trust, which was formed in 2021 to promote the concept of unity in diversity and social harmony under the leadership of Dr. Ravindra. It seeks to foster constitutional and human values through dialogue and discussion, particularly among the youth in India.



Contributing Authors in the Book (In the order of appearance)

- Mr. GURUCHARAN GOLLERKERI, Director of the Public Affairs Centre (PAC) & former Secretary of State, Govt. of India. He wrote on Changing Beliefs and Unchanging Hopes.
- The second chapter namely Religion and Socio-Secular Engagement is written jointly by Dr. MAXIM DIAS SJ, Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science and Peace Studies at St Joseph's College (Autonomous) Bengaluru and Prof. D. JEEVAN KUMAR, Superannuated Professor of Political Science, Bangalore University (BU).
- Mr. AJAI KUMAR SINGH, Retired IPS, who wrote an article titled Concerning Religion.
- Dr. MK RAMESH, Former Commercial Tax Officer in Govt. of Karnataka and former Vice-Chancellor of the National Law School of India University, Bangalore and his chapter concerns Constitutional Vision and Commands.
- The fifth chapter concerns the aspect of inclusivity in NEP-2020 and is authored jointly by Dr. Raj Singh, Vice-Chancellor, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) and Dr. Payel Sen, Assistant Professor and Coordinator-Training at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University).
- Dr. NARENDRAN KONDANDAPANI, Director of Research at the Center for Advanced Spatial and Environmental Research (CASER). His chapter is titled Hope for Current Social, Economic and Environment Crises.
- Mr. HARISH MV, Managing Partner of ECube Investment Advisors has written on ESG which is Environment, Society and Governance- A Tool to Promote Social Harmony.
- Dr. DEBANGANA CHATTERJEE, Assistant Professor at Jain (Deemed-to-be University) has written on Intersectionality in Gender Mainstreaming.
- Ms. SHILPA NAGARAJU, Research Scholar at Bangalore University's Department of Political Science, has written on Patriarchy-Driven Matrilineal Society.
- Ms. MAMATHA GOWDA, Inspector General of Stamps and Registration, Government of Karnataka and her chapter is on Leadership Stories from Rural Women Self-Help Groups in managing Covid-19 in Karnataka.
- The next chapter focuses on the aspect of Inclusivity in Malayalam Cinema and is contributed by Mr. SABAREESH M ANIL, Master's student in Political Science at St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore
- Dr. ANNAPOORNA RAVICHANDER, Head of Policy Engagement, Communication, and Training at the Public Affairs Centre (PAC), Bengaluru jointly with Dr. PRIYANCA MATHUR has written on the Youth Policy in India.
- Ms. PRIYA KRISHNAMURTHY, co-founder of CMCA - Children's Movement for Civic Awareness. Her chapter is titled We the Young of India.
- Mr. CHITRESH SRIVASTAVA, Research Scholar at Jain (Deemed to be University), writes on Railway as a tool for nation-building.

Dignitaries at the Book Launch Event

- Justice M N Venkatachaliah, Former Chief Justice of India
- Dr. Raj Singh, Vice Chancellor, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
- Prof. R N Iyengar, Director of the Centre for Ancient History and Culture, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
- Shri. Chiranjiv Singh, IAS (Retd.), Former Additional Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka
- Dr. Raj Singh, Vice-Chancellor, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
- Dr. A. Ravindra, IAS (Retd.), Former Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka & Editor of the Volume
- Dr. Priyanka Mathur, Head, CeRSSE, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), & Editor of the Volume



Dignitaries seated during the book release event



Audience during the book release



Formal book launch by the dignitaries (From Right to left: Prof. R. N Iyengar, Dr. A. Ravindra, Shri. Chiranjiv Singh, Justice M. N. Venkatachalaiah, Dr. Raj Singh & Dr. Priyanca Mathur)



Authors holding the book after the release

36-Hour Certificate Course (Online)



JGI JAIN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

Presents
36 HOURS ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE
On
The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

Date : 22nd - 27th August 2022
(Everyday two-sessions between 1 pm to 5 pm
+ the Introductory and Concluding sessions)

Mode : 36hrs Online
24hrs - 12 Online Synchronous Sessions
+ 12hrs - 12 Short Assignments an hour each for every session

The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

Date – 22nd to 27th August 2022

Mode: 36 Hours

(24 hours –Online Synchronous Sessions + 12 Hours – 12 Short Assignments/1 hour each for every session)

The 36-hour online certificate course on The Theoretical Aspects of World Politics was organised by CeRSSE, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) and was held between 22nd and 27th August 2022. The aim of the course was to enhance an analytical bend of mind on world politics and to provide the theoretical lens for analysing the issues of contemporary international politics. The course delivered 12 intense interactive sessions with the experts in the field alongside two-special sessions.

Themes Covered:

- Introducing International Relations Theory
- Realism in World Politics
- The Changing Dynamics of Liberalism
- Gender and International Politics
- Globalisation in World Politics
- Human Rights in World Politics
- Global Politics in Forced Migration
- South Asia- Through the Lens of Conflict Theories
- The Asian IR Theories
- Understanding Area Studies
- Third World Perspectives on International Relations
- Post-Colonialism in International Politics

Resource Persons



Prof. Jayati Srivastava
Professor, Centre for International Politics
Organisation and Disarmament (CIPOD)
Jawaharlal Nehru University



Prof. Shibashis Chatterjee
Professor, Department of
International Relations
Jadavpur University



Prof. Siddharth Mallavarapu
Professor, Department of International
Relations and Governance Studies
Shiv Nadar University



Prof. M J Vinod
Professor, Department of International
Studies Political Science and History
CHRIST (Deemed-to-be University)



Dr. Soumita Basu
Associate Professor, Department of
International Relations
South Asian University



Dr. Nanda Kishor
Associate Professor, Department of
International Relations
Pondicherry University



Maya Mirchandani
Assistant Professor, Broadcast Journalism
and Media Studies, Ashoka University
& An award-winning journalist



Dr. Nabarun Roy
Assistant Professor, Department of
International Relations
South Asian University



Dr. Ananya Sharma
Assistant Professor, Department of
International Relations
Ashoka University



Dr. Soham Das
Assistant Professor
Jindal School of Global Affairs
Director - Centre for Analytical Research
and Engagement (CARE)

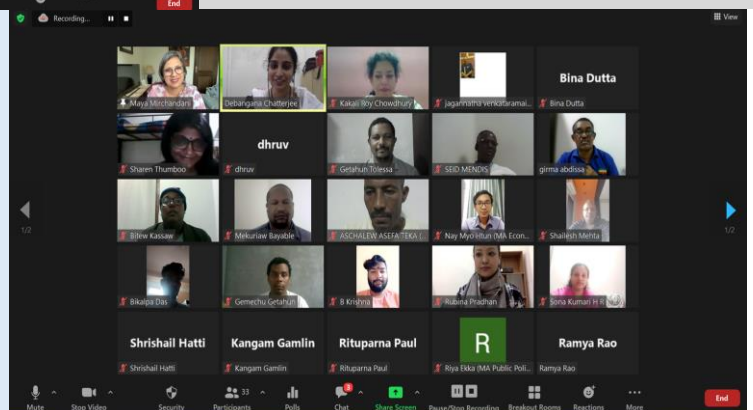
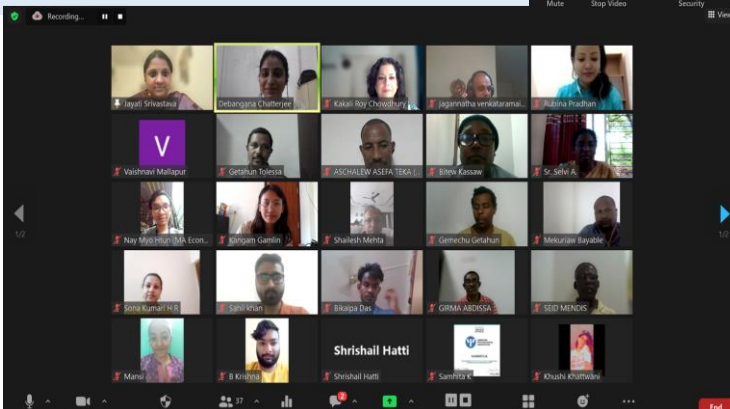
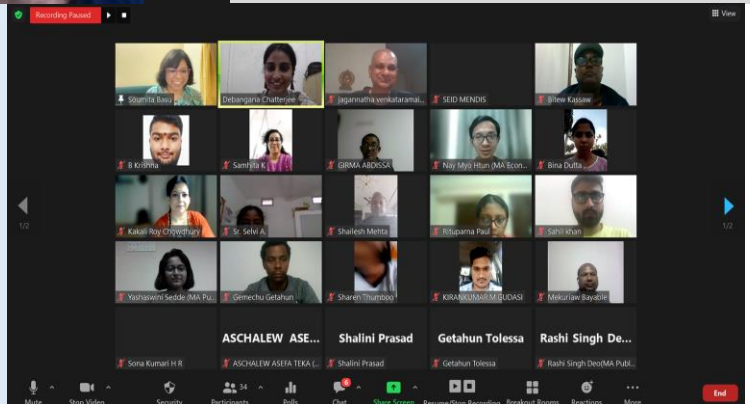


Dr. Manoharan N.
Director
Centre for East Asian Studies
CHRIST (Deemed-to-be University)



Dr. Priyanca Mathur
Head & Associate Professor
Centre for Research in Social Sciences
and Education (CeRSSE)
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Total participants- 35
Total Number of Certificate Recipients- 30



The maiden Certificate Course in International Politics came to an end with a small online certificate distribution ceremony organised on September 12, 2022. The ceremony was graced by Prof. Sridhara Murthy, Director of Academics and Planning in JAIN (Deemed-to-be University). As he presided over the event, he not only congratulated the certificate recipients but also delivered his remarks on the need of curating interdisciplinary courses like this.

JAIN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

Brings an Online
Certificate Distribution Ceremony

On the Completion of
36 HOUR ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE
The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

Presided by
Dr. K. R. Sridhara Murthy
Director - Academics and Planning
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bangalore

12 September 2022
04:30 P.M. - 05:30 P.M.

Mode: Online Platform: **Zoom**

Meeting Link
<https://zoom.us/j/94763908189?pwd=cW1kZC9YUWJlUS82NGNmOjZlOp3Zz09>
Meeting ID: 947 6390 8189 | Passcode: 893205

Patrons

Dr. Chemraj Roychoud Chairman JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Col (Hony). Dr. N. Sundararajan Pro-Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Professor (Dr.) Raj Singh Vice-Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Dr. Easwaran Iyer Prof. Vice-Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Dr. N.V.H. Krishnan Registrar JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Prof. K. R. Sridhara Murthy Director - Academics and Planning JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Course Coordinator
Dr. Debagana Chatterjee, Assistant Professor
Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CRSSE)
Email: c.debagana@jainuniversity.ac.in

www.jainuniversity.ac.in

List of Certificate Recipients	
Bina Dutta	Postgraduate in Political Science, Assam University
Abhijit Sen	MA in International Relations, Jadavpur University
Shrishail Hatti	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Sahil Khan	BA Student, Presidency College, Bangalore
Jagannatha Venkataramaiah	Ph.D Scholar, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Seid Mendis	Ph.D Scholar, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Samhita K	Ph.D Scholar, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Sharen Thumboo	Ph.D Scholar at Bangalore University
Antony Maria Selvi A.	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)/ Principal, St. Joseph's Convent High School, Sumanahalli
Mekuriaw Chanie	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Aschalew Asefa Teka	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Dhruv Ashok	Ph.D Scholar in International Studies, CHRIST (Deemed to be University)
Getahun Tolessa	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Gemechu Getahun Amente	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Girma Abdissa	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Belay Bitew Kassaw	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Varalini J	Ph.D Scholar in International Studies, CHRIST (Deemed to be University)
Kakali Roy Chowdhury	Ph.D Scholar at JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Vaishnavi Prakash Mallapur	BA Student, St. Joseph's (Autonomous) College, Bangalore
Kirankumar Gudasi	BA Student, St. Joseph's (Autonomous) College, Bangalore
Rituparna Paul	MA-South Asian Studies, Pondicherry University
Khushi Khattwani	BA Student, Presidency College, Bangalore
Kangam Gamlin	MA Economics, JAIN Deemed-to-be-University
B. Krishna	MA Economics, JAIN Deemed-to-be-University
Nay Myo Htun	MA Economics, JAIN Deemed-to-be-University
Mansi Nair	MA Economics, JAIN Deemed-to-be-University
Sona Kumari H R	Ph.D Scholar, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Rashi Singh Deo	MA in Public Policy and Administration (PPA), CeRSSE-JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Yashaswini Sedde	MA in Public Policy and Administration (PPA), CeRSSE-JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Riya Itisha ekka	MA in Public Policy and Administration (PPA), CeRSSE-JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Certificate of Special Recognition to three-excellent performers



JGI JAIN
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

36 HOUR ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE
The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL RECOGNITION

We are pleased to extend our special appreciation for **Abhijit Sen** in recognition of his diligent commitment to attending all the sessions and submission of excellent quality assignments while successfully completing the **36-hour Online Certificate Course on The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics** held between **22nd and 27th August 2022**, organised by JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), Centre for Research in Social Science Research and Education (CeRSSE).



Dr. Debangana Chatterjee
Course Coordinator & Assistant Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education



Dr. N.V.H. Krishnan
Registrar
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)



Dr. Priyanka Mathur
Head and Associate Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education



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CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

36 HOUR ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE
The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL RECOGNITION

We are pleased to extend our special appreciation for **Yashaswini Sedde** in recognition of her diligent commitment to attending all the sessions and submission of excellent quality assignments while successfully completing the **36-hour Online Certificate Course on The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics** held between **22nd and 27th August 2022**, organised by JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), Centre for Research in Social Science Research and Education (CeRSSE).



Dr. Debangana Chatterjee
Course Coordinator & Assistant Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education



Dr. N.V.H. Krishnan
Registrar
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)



Dr. Priyanka Mathur
Head and Associate Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education



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36 HOUR ONLINE CERTIFICATE COURSE
The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics

CERTIFICATE OF SPECIAL RECOGNITION

We are pleased to extend our special appreciation for **Mekuriaw Chanie** in recognition of his diligent commitment to attending all the sessions and submission of excellent quality assignments while successfully completing the **36-hour Online Certificate Course on The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics** held between **22nd and 27th August 2022**, organised by JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), Centre for Research in Social Science Research and Education (CeRSSE).



Dr. Debangana Chatterjee
Course Coordinator & Assistant Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education



Dr. N.V.H. Krishnan
Registrar
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)



Dr. Priyanka Mathur
Head and Associate Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Center for Research in Social Sciences and Education


EVENT REPORTS

Panel Discussion: *The Indian Constitution and Electoral Learnings - Putting the Past in Perspective*

Date: 8 July 2022 | Mode: Zoom

1 of 2

JGI JAIN CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY




Under the aegis of the Event Series on
Electoral Reforms in Indian Democracy
Vestiges of Past, Volatility Now, & Vision Ahead

Presents
Panel Discussion on

The Indian Constitution and Electoral Learnings- Putting the Past in Perspective

Date: 8 July 2022 | Time: 03:30 p.m. - 05:00 p.m.

Platform:  Zoom Mode: Online

<https://zoom.us/join/zoom/register/tJwcu6prTguGikshTOEGEyI6riW0CEUKsn>

Participation confirmation and meeting details will be sent upon successful registration

E-certificates will be issued to the participants

Chair



Prof. P S Jayaramu
Superannuated Professor
at the Department of
Political Science
Bangalore University

Panellists



Prof. Sandeep Shastri
Vice-Chancellor
Jagran Lakecity University,
Bhopal



M G Devasahayam
Retired IAS Officer and
Coordinator of Citizens
Commission on Elections

Patrons

Dr. Chenraj Roychand Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Col (Hony). Dr. N. Sundararajan Pro Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Professor (Dr.) Raj Singh Vice Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Dr. Easwaran Iyer Pro Vice Chancellor JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Dr. N. V. H. Krishnan Registrar JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)	Prof. K. R. Sridhara Murthy Director - Academics and Planning JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

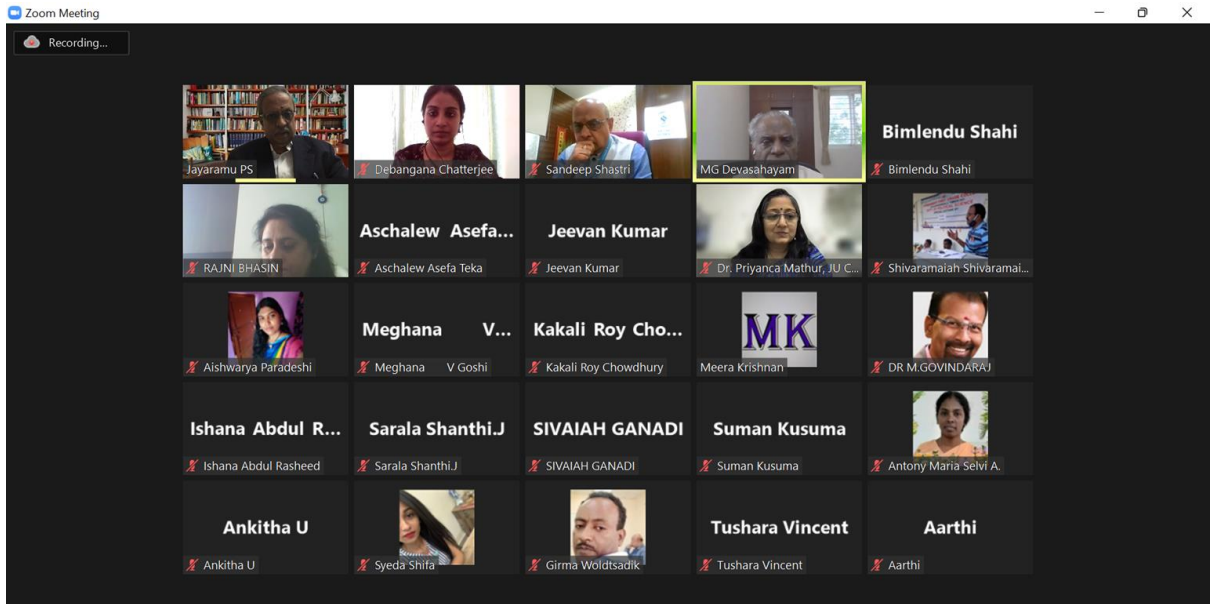
Coordinator

Dr. Debangana Chatterjee
Assistant Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE)
E c. debangana@jainuniversity.ac.in

Center and Design by the Office of Communications and Public Relations, JAIN (Deemed to be University) | 22/2020

The Representation of the People Act (RPA) of 1951 undoubtedly provides a constitutional roadmap for conducting elections to the Centre and State Legislatures. Though the act has been amended over the years to reflect upon the changing needs, it seeks further room for healthy engagements with the stakeholders. In 2019, debates on electoral reforms at the Parliament touched upon contentious issues such as the appointment processes of Election Commissioners; political funding; Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs); the proposition for conducting multi-level simultaneous elections; the role of social media; and the usage of data targeting the swing voters. To this may be added more electoral concerns of contemporary times- organisational weakness of political parties generating the routine cases of political defections, perpetuating political violence, and caste, gender, and communal dynamics shaping political practices.

Thus, the panellists spoke on the constitutional facets of electoral reforms on the 8th of July, 2022 during a Zoom panel discussion held between 3.30 pm and 5.00 pm. The discussion was chaired by Prof. P. S. Jayaramu, Superannuated Professor, at Bangalore University. He posed the important questions regarding the same succinctly for further deliberation. Panellist M.G. Devasahayam, a former Indian Army and Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer as well as an active mind pushing for electoral reforms in the country discussed the government accountability in this matter as well as expressed his deep suspicion towards the valoursiation of EVM machines as sacrosanct in the Indian electoral process. Prof. Sandeep Shastri, a Political Scientist with years of experience, currently the Vice-Chancellor of Jagaran Lakecity University focused primarily on the constitutional evolution surrounding electoral reforms and electoral processes. Apart from highlighting the historical aspects, the experts also made comments on the contemporary developments surrounding the issue area.



CeRSSE Conversation – 7 | “Possibilities, Purpose and the Power of Choices”

Date: 4 August 2022


JGJ JAIN
DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY

Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education
Jointly with
School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Present
A lecture series
CeRSSE CONVERSATIONS 7

On
**Possibilities, Purpose and
the Power of Choices**

Speaker



Dr. Shradha Kanwar
Chief Learning Officer
iNurture Education Solutions

4 August 2022 03:30 P.M. – 05:00 P.M.

Venue
2nd Floor Auditorium, JAIN Knowledge Campus
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Jayanagar, Bengaluru

The **7th CeRSSE CONVERSATIONS** Lecture held jointly with School of Humanities and Social Sciences, on the topic 'Possibilities, Purpose and the Power of Choices' by Dr. Shradha Kanwar was concluded successfully on 4th August, 2022 at the Convention hall III, Jayanagar Campus, JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), Bangalore. The emcee for the day was Dr. Rubina Pradhan (Assistant Professor, CeRSSE). The programme started by welcoming the guest speaker Dr. Shradha who is a Chief Learning Officer at iNurture Education Solutions. The purpose of the conversation was to make scholars future-ready with the right choices because they are pivotal in this new world order. She is committed to the digital transformation of institutes through technology-driven learning with a focus on designing Centers of Expertise as a galvanising force for future-focused organisations. Her extensive experience relating to digital transformation, editorial consulting, and product design is a value multiplier in the new-age ecosystem.

It was followed by the usual tradition of lighting the lamp to grace the occasion. A student from B.A. PSE 2nd year (Jain University), Ms Aishwaryashree S. inaugurated the programme by singing a prayer. A brief introduction about the speaker was given after which the speaker started her conversation. The conversation highlighted the human evolution from the pre-historic stage to the present and how the present is shaping a more techno-centric future. In this web of digital transformation, how are the scholars of today going to make the right choices was the key to her conversation. Talking about the possibilities and purpose of education she stressed upon looking beyond the horizon where it does not have to be this 'or' that rather this 'and' that. She also stressed the fact that decision-making is an important aspect for 21st-century professionals. She brought to the fore the possibilities and purpose of education and the conversation around it that would open new windows of hope and are critical to helping make the right choices around learning, research, planning and the future. The conversation was followed by a question-answer session wherein many students, as well as

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Speaker and the guests during the session



During the interactive sessions with the students

Panel Discussion: *(Man)ifesto?- Gender in India's Electoral Dynamics*

Date: 12 August 2022

Echoing the ethos of upholding a vigorously functioning democracy, in January 2022, the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE) jointly with the School of Humanities and Social Sciences (SHSS), JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) organised a panel discussion on the theme *(Man)ifesto?- Gender in India's Electoral Dynamics* on 12th August 2022 at the 2nd Floor Auditorium, JAIN Knowledge Campus, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Jayanagar, Bengaluru. Closer to the 75 years of celebrating Indian freedom, the discussion echoed the spirit of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav. It was the third-panel discussion of the event series titled as- Electoral Reforms in Indian Democracy- Vestiges of Past, Volatility Now, and Vision Ahead. The event series was crafted based on the honourable Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly Vishweshwar Hegde Kageri's observations on the pressing need for electoral reforms in the country in January 2022. As he envisioned establishing a healthy democratic space for discussion on this matter seeking insights from the stakeholders and engagement with the students, CeRSSE, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) became one of the vanguards of nurturing the young minds in a well-informed manner.

JGI JAIN DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

75
अज़दी का
अमृत महोत्सव

School of Humanities and Social Sciences
&
Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education

Under the aegis of the Event Series on
Electoral Reforms in Indian Democracy
Vestiges of Past, Volatility Now, and Vision Ahead

Present
Panel Discussion on
(Man)ifesto?- Gender in India's Electoral Dynamics

12 August 2022 | 03:30 P.M. – 05:00 P.M.
2nd Floor Auditorium, JAIN Knowledge Campus,
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Jayanagar, Bengaluru

Chair


Melanie P. Kumar
Independent Writer and Literary Critic

Panelists


Dr. Sindhuja Iyengar
Political Scientist and Strategist


Ananth Shreyas
Journalist at The Quint
Karnataka


Dr. Ruth Manorama
Political and Social Activist
Recipient of Right Livelihood Award 2006

Patrons

Dr. Cheng Roychand
Chancellor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Col (Hony) Dr. N. Sundarajan
Pro Chancellor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Professor (Dr.) Raj Singh
Vice Chancellor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Dr. Eswaran Iyer
Pro Vice Chancellor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Dr. N. V. H. Krishnan
Registrar
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Prof. K. R. Siddhara Murthy
Director - Academics and Planning
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

Registration shall take place at the venue between 03:00 pm and 03:30 pm
E-certificates shall be issued for all the attendees

Coordinator

Dr. Debangana Chatterjee
Assistant Professor
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE)
Email: c.debangana@jainuniversity.ac.in

As we collectively embarked on the journey along an evolving democratic pathway, on the occasion marking Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the attempt was to address issues of democracy about almost half the country's population. The Gender Gap Index of 2022 suggests that India did comparatively well in terms of Political Empowerment with a rank of 48, despite faring not so well otherwise with an overall ranking of 135th. As per the latest Election Commission of India (ECI) data, women represent 10.5% of the total members of the Parliament. Women make up 14.44 % of members of the Lok Sabha, according to figures compiled by the Inter-Parliamentary Union, of which India is a member, with a record high of 78 in the 17th Lok Sabha.

Melanie P. Kumar, independent writer and literary critic, who chaired and moderated the session, steered the discussion along the lines of the global-Indian interplay, drawing from the history of the women's Suffragette Movement in the West. Dr. Sindhujaa Iyengar, independent strategy consultant and political scientist, threw light not only on the androcentric nature of the election manifestoes in the country but also discussed extensively on Women's Reservation Bill. As she noted the flipside of an otherwise 'women-friendly', she highlighted how a blanket reservation of 33 per cent of seats for women at the Indian Parliament inadvertently means restricting women's representation merely to it and is exclusionary in nature as it ensures no reservation for the marginalised castes and tribes within the fold of this reservation.

Dr. Ruth Manorama, political and social activist, and the recipient of the Right Livelihood Award 2006, shared her experiences from the ground as she spoke of implementing women's manifestoes. While upholding the grim reality of the gender dynamics of India's electoral democracy, she also made the students understand the worth of responsible voting. Ananth Shreyas, a journalist at The Quint, Karnataka, substantiated his arguments with robust statistical references with a focused analysis of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly. As the current scenario stands in Karnataka, there are only nine women among 225 legislators in the Karnataka Assembly, forming a negligible 4% of the elected representatives. There is currently only one woman in the state cabinet, with no woman among the eight inducted as ministers during the expansion in December 2018. In fact, while up to 50 per cent of the seats are reserved for women at the Karnataka local bodies, they are often treated as dummy candidates in place of the male members of the family. Prof. Jeevan Kumar, a superannuated professor of Political Science from Bangalore University not only joined the panel discussion as a discussant summing up the discussion but also made a small presentation on behalf of Ms. Kathyayini Chamaraj, an executive trustee at CIVIC, Bangalore. The key takeaway of the presentation has been the issue of proportional representation which underlines a necessary discussion around the country's Electoral Reforms.

As the jubilation of Azadi called for a critical exploration of the matter, through the discussion, enlightened visionaries and experts engaged with the participants to share their most valued vision, wisdom and insights on the matter.



Audience during the panel discussion



Resource Persons with the Organising Team

2022 Prelude Conference of the IIPA-KRB on the topic 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'

JGI JAIN DEEMED-TO-BE UNIVERSITY | CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND EDUCATION

IIPA

In collaboration with
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Karnataka Regional Branch

Cordially invite you to the
2022 Prelude Conference
of the
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
Karnataka Regional Branch

on

INDIA EMERGING AS A GLOBAL LEADER

Date: 09 September 2022 | Time: 10:00 am - 12:00 pm

Venue: Conference Hall, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
School of Sciences, JC Road, Bengaluru - 560 027

E Certificates will be issued to those who attend and fill feedback form at the end

The 2022 Prelude Conference of the Indian Institute of Public Administration-Karnataka Regional Branch (IIPA-KRB) was successfully concluded on 9th September 2022 from 10:00 am - 12:00 pm at the Conference Hall of the JC Road Campus, (School of Sciences), JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University), Bengaluru. The event began with Dr. Priyanca Mathur, Head, Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education (CeRSSE), welcoming the gathering and handing it over to the emcees — Dr. Debangana Chatterjee and Dr. Rubina Pradhan (Assistant Professors, CeRSSE). The emcees started by welcoming and introducing the theme for the day - 'India Emerging as a Global Leader'. The emcees went on to introduce the host university — JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), and CeRSSE which is an indispensable part of the university that promotes interdisciplinary research in areas of social science. A brief introduction to IIPA and IIPA-KRB was highlighted as well.

To set the tone for the discussion, a background to the theme 'India Emerging as a Global Leader' was put to the fore. Following is an excerpt from the background to the theme:

Emerging powers are the states that have the capability and intention to manoeuvre their ways to great power status. India's deep-rooted civilizational legacy, its anti-colonial past, huge population, and diverse geography had always been successful in helping it to stand apart. India is now the fifth largest economy in the world leaving the United Kingdom behind. The international nuclear regime has also made special arrangements to accept India's de facto nuclear power status. It provides India with an imperative to plunge into international power politics. The argument of India's emergence seems tenable when India's achievements are evaluated by comparing the essential great power attributes like- military capability, economic competitiveness etc. with others. Having said that, the benefits of India's economic growth are still unevenly distributed. Human security still remains a matter of concern for the country. We ask- whether the real power and strength of a state flow from the emancipation of the larger Indian population. We may, therefore, ponder and look for answers after 75 years of India's independence commemorating Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, if the attribute of social cohesion also becomes one of the focal points in this regard as much as others.

This was followed by the lighting of the lamp by the expert dignitaries to herald an auspicious beginning of the occasion. The dignitaries were assisted by the student volunteers who are the very first batch of M.A. in Public Policy and Administration from CeRSSE.

The event was followed by introducing the speakers for the day — Shri. S. Ramanathan, Chairman Emeritus, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Karnataka Regional Branch, Bengaluru; Shri S.V. Ranganath, currently the Chairman of IIPA-KRB; Dr. Raj Singh, honourable Vice-Chancellor of JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bangalore; Dr. Shradha Kanwar, Chief Learning Officer, iNurture Learning Solutions and Dr. Srikanta Swamy, Director, Research and Analysis wing), JAIN (Deemed-to-be University); Prof. D. Jeevan Kumar, former Secretary of IIPA-KRB.

After the formal introduction of the speakers, Shri. S. Ramanathan took over the day's proceedings. He then invited Shri. S.V. Ranganath to share his thoughts, who presented some important data on India's economic growth and highlighted India overtaking the UK to be the 5th largest economy along with its increasing defence capabilities which have contributed to India's status at the global level. By 2030, India would overtake China as the 3rd largest economy and by 2050, India would have the capability to overtake the US as the 1st largest economy. He also highlighted the challenges that India faces of which population increase and a lack of infrastructure were few.

The keynote speaker of the day Professor Dr. Raj Singh took us over glimpses of India since the first half of the 20th century. He started with an interesting account of India winning gold in the 1936 Olympics under captain Dhyan Chand. He then went on to provide facts on several achievements of India in the international arena and how is India placed today in the globe. However, he also laid out a few challenges that India faces today which pose a hindrance to India's leadership goal.

Dr. Srikanth Swamy and Dr. Shradha Kanwar, concluded by weaving in the discussions by the honourable speakers. Their major focus of discussions was based on the fact on how India has been setting a powerful precedent for exerting its position as a leader in the world.

This was followed by the question-and-answer session which was very interactive and thought-provoking. A very proactive diplomacy of India in various aspects of economic, cultural and defence diplomacy was highlighted that would enhance its position in the world as a global leader. However, one can reflect on addressing the challenges that India faces at the domestic level to emerge as a global leader like food insecurity, hunger, effects of climate change, poverty, social stigma, economic inequality, etc.

Dr. Jeevan Kumar was called upon the stage to pledge a formal vote of thanks which was followed by gifting the dignitaries with small tokens of gratitude.

The 2022 IIPA-KRB Prelude Conference was thus concluded by handing over tokens of appreciation by honourable Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Raj Singh to our dignitaries from IIPA-KRB and Dr. Shradha Kanwar. The IIPA-KRB also extended their gratitude by presenting the JAIN in-house members with small tokens of appreciation.



The lighting of the lamp by the Dignitaries



Dignitaries on the Dias



Audience during the event



MAPPA Students welcoming dignitaries with a plant



Q&A session



With the dignitaries present for the event

STUDENTS' CORNER



On the first day of my class, I had mixed emotions of excitement and nervousness—one at the prospect of starting a new journey and the other of meeting new faces and not knowing what to expect from it. I was introduced to my professors and my new batch mates. I found all the newly admitted students in high spirits and these put me at ease. As for the classes, I am very much thrilled. I like the environment that fosters competitiveness, creativity, innovation and critical thinking. And I like it so much as the students' participation is highly encouraged here. It's been a few weeks now since I joined this institution and every day, I am learning something new from the class. I am determined to do the best I can in this new chapter of my life. I hope for everything to go as smoothly as it is now and to learn as much as possible.

N Lily Humtsoe

MAPPA, CeRSSE

JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University)

I remember feeling nervous about how the university would be, how my classmates and teachers would be, and what I would be doing on my first day at the university. Albeit it was not as I imagined. I never thought in the initial days of the university itself I would be asked to stand and speak up about someone I did not know (the role-play of my classmate), I felt kind of awkward but it was fun. As a young adult one faces challenges with time management, social life, and distractions sometimes we feel drained out and have difficulties with keeping up with academics, to deal with it we had a whole session for determination and motivation. Moreover, I hardly recollect it anywhere else- every student and teacher sitting around a table having lunch together, getting to know each other. There is a sort of enthusiasm that I get from college maybe from my classmates or from teachers which drives me to university every day. I never felt this way before.

Riya Ekka

MAPPA, CeRSSE

JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University)



Being away from home for the first time was an exciting and miserable feeling at the same time. A lot of nervous thoughts were running through my head. The thoughts subsided when my parents had a conversation with Rubina Ma'am, she was patiently responding to the queries that my parents had. They knew that I would be in a safe environment. I was homesick the day after I joined the college and took leave. I felt at home when Priyanca Ma'am checked up on me and was concerned of my well-being. The class on Philosophy in public policy caught my interest because of the way Debangana Ma'am approached it. Dr. Payel's classes push us to think outside the box. All the sessions are resourceful and entertaining. I'm grateful to have a good and respectful bunch of friends and teachers around me. This university has given me a great opportunity to be a part of its various events paving the way to meet a variety of people from different parts of the country. I am looking forward to exploring much more and having even better experiences.

Saranya Somasekharan

MAPPA, CeRSSE

JAIN (Deemed-to-be-University)

One Child, One Teacher, One Book and One Pen Can Change the Whole World'- says Malala Yousafzai, and I had no point to deny her as soon as I entered Jain. That nervousness and fear of being new to the University and the course just vanished when I met them. Who? The Professors, who, within a week made me feel that I have made the right decision to come here. Be it fun learning, group discussions, celebrations, conference, etc., makes me feel better with every passing day. I feel the true essence of being a Master's Student when we are surrounded by readings, articles, conferences, and newspaper analyses. At the same time, the teachers make us feel like a child taken care of with utmost love. I feel and I am sure that I'll have some of the best memories and a better version of myself to carry with me from here.

Shatabdee Kalita

MAPPA, (CeRSSE)

JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)





We know that everyone encounters challenges at regular interval in their lives, and my life is no different. Getting into a prestigious institution like JAIN (Deemed-to-be) University was one such challenge I had to face as an ordinary girl coming from a small town in Andhra Pradesh. It was finally the first day! I geared myself up to face this one. Felt extremely nervous to meet new faces. I reached the JP Nagar campus where the Centre for Research in Social Sciences and Education is located. I was asked to go to Lecture Hall 2. By the time I reached there, professors were already waiting for the new students. There I saw a familiar face welcoming me with a beaming smile giving me a sense of belongingness. After a month's journey, I can still say that they are as friendly and as approachable as they seemed on the very first day. I am enjoying my classes as they are so engaging and not monotonous. I am now sure this challenge was worth taking and I am confident that I would become a better person by the end of this Masters' course.

Yashaswini Sedde
MAPPA, CeRSSE
JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)

TEACHERS' DAY CELEBRATION



Students' Achievements

Revathy Reghunath, Ph.D Research Scholar in Mass Communication attended a two-day workshop on 'Quantitative Research Methods and Publication in International Journals' by Dr. Jyotika Ramaprasad, Professor of Journalism and Media Management, School of Communication, University of Miami, USA. The workshop was organised by the Department of Media Studies, CMS campus, JAIN University, Bangalore, on 19th and 20th September 2022

Revathi also took two orientation sessions for the JAIN CMS campus BA second and final year Media students on the topics 'Media, politics and society' and 'Gender and media' on 8th July 2022.

Gemechu Getahun, Ph.D Scholar in Economics & Nila Chotai, Research Guide and Director at the Department of Education, ISBR Business School published "Predictors of Social Capital in Eastern Wollega Zone, Oromia, Ethiopia". *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, 6(8), 2022, ISSN 2717-7564. URL: <http://journalppw.com>

Mekuriaw Chanie, Ph.D Research Scholar in Public Policy presented a paper titled, 'Extent of Participation in Decision Making in Gambella Region- Ethiopia' at the International conference on Innovative Practices for Sustainable Development: Business Management and Analytics organized by CMS, Jain (Deemed-to-be-University) in collaboration with the Institute of Analytics, UK and Erasmus+, EU, Bangalore, on 2nd and 3rd September 2022.

- He received a Certificate of Special Recognition during the 36-hour online certificate course on The Theoretical Aspects of International Politics held between 22nd and 27th August 2022, organized by JAIN (Deemed-to-be -University), Centre for Research in Social Science Research and Education (CeRSSE).
- He participated in the Master Class on Research Paper Writing conducted as preparatory training for the international conference on 'Innovative Practices for Sustainable Development: Business Management and Analytics' organized by CMS, Jain (Deemed-to-be-University) held on 2nd and 3rd September 2022 at Bengaluru, India.

RSR Srikanth, Ph.D scholar in Arts and Humanities Department, attended a conference organised by Karnataka Sangeetha Nriya Academy on 'Lakshya Lakshna Samanvaya' and presented a paper on 'Lakshya Lakshna Korvais' on 11 July 2022.

Rashmi Krishna Thaper, Ph.D Scholar in the Department of Performing Arts, Dance, presented a paper titled 'Lakshya Lakshana Samanvaya' at the Music & Dance conference 2022 organised by Karnataka Sangeeta Nriya Academy in collaboration with the Department of Performing Arts, Bangalore University on 10th-11th Aug 2022.

Treesa Joy, Ph.D Research Scholar in the Department of Economics, along with Jennifer Fernandes, Faculty of Economics published "Effects of Motherhood on Labour Force Participation of Women: A Study of OECD Nations and India", *International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR)*, E-ISSN 2348-1269, P- ISSN 2349-5138, Volume.9, Issue 3, Page No pp.223-233, September 2022, Available at: <http://www.ijrar.org/IJAR22C2639.pdf>

Temesgen Mendo, Ph.D Research Scholar in Public Policy published 'Ethiopian Federalism in Accommodating Ethnic Diversity: 23 Years Experience', *Journal of Saemaology*, 2022. Vol. 7, No. 1, pp.65-106. URL: <https://doi.org/10.22963/jos.7.1.202206.65>.

- Published, 'The Advantage of Adopting Federalism And Contemporary Challenges Of Functioning Federalism In Ethiopia', *International Journal Of Research and Analytical Reviews*, E-Issn 2348-1269, P- Issn 2349-5138, Volume.9, Issue 3, Page No Pp.590-604, July 2022, URL: https://ijrar.org/viewfull.php?&p_id=IJRAR22C1435
- Published E-book. Elements Deemed Critical to the Functioning of Federalism in Ethiopia. LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing (2022-08-10) - ISBN-13: 978-620-5-49145, <https://www.morebooks.shop/gb/search?utf8=%E2%9C%93&q=Element+Critical+Function+of+Federalism>
- Presented a paper titled 'Ethnicity and Conflict in Africa: A Study of Ethnic Conflict in Ethiopia', in a conference organized by CMS, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University) in collaboration with institutes of Analysis, UK and Erasmus+, the EU held on 2nd and 3rd September 2022 at Bengaluru, India.

Roshni Sharma, Ph.D Researcher in Public Policy participated and presented a paper titled 'Constructing 'Identity': Voices of Rohingya Women from India' at the IASFM19 Conference 2022, organised by Gerda Henkel Stiftung, UNHCR, ACNUR and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, on August 02, 2022.

Nalin Rai, Ph.D Scholar in the Department of Economics, published 'Climate Change Mitigation through FPO Mode: A Case Study of Adoption of Innovative Practices through FPO from Punjab', *International Journal of Research and Analytical Review*, 9(3): 381-393.

-Published 'Credit Guarantee Funds: Briefing the Gap for Initial level Financing for FPOs through Collateral Guarantees' in a book *Heterodox Economics* edited by Shanu N. Nazar, August 2022, ISBN: 978-81-956297-70, Magi Publications, Bangalore

Chitresh Shrivastava, Research Scholar, Department of Political Science, JAIN (Deemed to be University), Adjunct Faculty, Department of Media Studies, CHRIST (Deemed to be University), BGR Campus published a paper titled 'Sustainability Assessment of Moving Freight on Railways – A Case Study on Dedicated Freight Corridor' co-authored by Dr. Manu Sasidharan and Sanaa Mohammed for the UNESCAP Transport and Communication Bulletin, August 5, 2022.

- Presented a paper titled 'Tracking Indo-Japan Cooperation in Modernisation: Opportunities, Perspectives and Challenges' at the 5th International Conference on Railway Technology held in Paris on August 22, 2022
- Presented a paper titled 'Opportunities and Challenges of High-Speed Rail in India: Case Study of India' at the XVII International Conference on Public Policy and Management hosted by the Centre for Public Policy, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore on August 23, 2022.

Sugnan Dani, UGC Senior Research Fellow, Dept. of Performing Arts - Music, JAIN (Deemed-to-be University), Bengaluru, published 'Study of the Performance of Raha Bhupal Todi on Jalataranga', Swar Sindhu, 10(1), ISSN 2320-7175, July 2022.

Editorial Team

Dr. Priyanca Mathur

Head and Associate Professor
mv.priyanca@jainuniversity.ac.in

Dr. Rubina Pradhan

Assistant Professor
rubina.pradhan@jainuniversity.ac.in

Dr. Debangana Chatterjee

Assistant Professor
c.debangana@jainuniversity.ac.in

JAIN (Deemed-to-be University)
Centre for Research in Social Sciences
and Education (CeRSSE)

Please send us your feedback,
comments and writings at cersse@jainuniversity.ac.in