



O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL
INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY
A Private University Promoting Public Service

RECOGNISED AS AN
**INSTITUTION OF
EMINENCE**
BY
MHRD, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OFFICE OF **DOCTORAL STUDIES**

O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL REPORT 2023

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DEAN'S MESSAGE

The integration of digital technologies and the continuous accumulation of data across various disciplines are reshaping research practices in the 21st century. In alignment with this transformative landscape, the Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) at O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) is fostering a multidisciplinary research culture and providing robust support to scholars across diverse schools to cultivate and sustain a vibrant research environment.

Our endeavors in research have already yielded notable achievements, with JGU being the sole Indian university specializing in Social Sciences, Arts, and Humanities to achieve prominent rankings. ODS is dedicated to broadening opportunities and setting a benchmark for research excellence by fostering collaboration between industry and academia. Furthermore, we are continuously enhancing our research capabilities and outcomes through extensive global partnerships and capacity-building initiatives.

The overarching objective of ODS at JGU is not only to increase the volume of research output but, more importantly, to ensure its impactful quality across all academic disciplines. The doctoral program at JGU offers scholars the opportunity to engage in rigorous coursework across diverse fields, tailored to both their overall academic advancement and the specific requirements of their research pursuits.

JGU's part-time Ph.D. program welcomes participation from industry professionals, offering them access to the university's wealth of faculty expertise spanning various disciplines. Faculty members, possessing a breadth of substantive and methodological knowledge, actively engage in the Ph.D. program as supervisors and co-supervisors.

Your journey through the JGU Ph.D. program will challenge you to expand your scholarly horizons, positioning you as a leader in your chosen field. In essence, the JGU Ph.D. program endeavors to delve into fundamental knowledge within critical areas of the social sciences, identify and nurture talent, and collaborate with like-minded individuals and institutions globally.

I firmly believe that JGU provides an exceptional environment for research and for shaping the next generation of scholars.



PROF. (DR.) KRISHAN K. PANDEY

Dean, Office of Doctoral Studies

PREFACE

The Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) at O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) has diligently implemented strategic measures to foster an environment conducive to producing top-tier research. Our focus remains on addressing concerns from various stakeholders promptly while offering administrative and managerial support to ensure accessibility for all participants.

Regular consultations with School Doctoral Committee (SDC) chairs and members have been conducted to gather feedback and suggestions on procedural and technical matters, facilitating their swift resolution. Building on past initiatives, ODS has taken further steps to elevate the standard of research, streamline processes, and ensure consistency across all schools at JGU.

In our pursuit of enhancing coordination and functionality across the university, ODS has launched its dedicated website within the JGU platform. This resource hub contains essential forms, templates, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), and other relevant information, facilitating efficient grievance resolution. Additionally, significant progress has been made in delivering coursework on topics such as Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methodology, Research & Publication Ethics, Academic Writing and Teaching & Learning Essentials to all Ph.D. candidates.

ODS has also organized interactive sessions featuring distinguished speakers addressing specific research topics and challenges on a bi-weekly basis. Moreover, our office

has provided support for the smooth conduct of Ph.D. vivas in collaboration with the Controller of Examination (CoE), witnessing the participation of numerous doctoral candidates.

In comparison to the previous academic year, this year has seen a notable increase of 28% in admissions across all JGU schools, with 25% of students benefiting from JGU fellowships. A significant portion of enrolled Ph.D. students (41%) fall within the age group of 31-40, followed by 31% in the 21-30 age bracket, 17% in the 41-50 range, and only 6% in the 51-60 age bracket.

JGU's part-time Ph.D. program has attracted a considerable number of working professionals from various industries, comprising 63% of the total enrollment, while full-time scholars constitute 37%. The gender distribution reflects 43% female and 57% male doctoral candidates.

Looking ahead, ODS aims to expand international collaborations and attract a greater number of foreign-origin Ph.D. students, aligning with JGU's vision. Our office is dedicated to promoting interdisciplinary research culture across all schools at JGU through the "Connect, Communicate, Collaborate & Create" strategy.

This report provides an overview of the developments since the establishment of the Office of Doctoral Studies, detailing the journey from the application to the enrollment stage of Ph.D. students at JGU.



01 OBJECTIVES OF ODS

The primary focus of the Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) at O P Jindal Global University is to oversee the operational aspects of the PhD program and implement decisions made by the University Doctoral Committee (UDC). The office is committed to achieving the following objectives:

- Establishing a standardized admission procedure across all schools for both full-time and part-time Ph.D. programs, aligning with UGC guidelines.
- Monitoring the academic progress of full-time and part-time Ph.D. scholars enrolled in various schools at JGU, in collaboration with the respective School Doctoral Committee Chairs.
- Enhancing the efficiency of the coursework process, including its delivery, credit requirements, and duration, by developing a Ph.D. handbook and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for consistent program delivery across all schools.

02 Vision OF ODS

The Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) envisions fostering a dynamic and supportive environment that empowers doctoral scholars to pursue excellence in research, scholarship, and professional development. Our vision is to:

- **Cultivate a vibrant community of scholars:** We aspire to create a thriving intellectual community where doctoral scholars are encouraged to engage in interdisciplinary collaboration, exchange ideas, and contribute to knowledge creation.
- **Foster academic excellence:** We are committed to upholding the highest standards of academic rigor and integrity in doctoral education. Through rigorous coursework, mentoring, and research guidance, we aim to equip scholars with the skills and knowledge necessary to make significant contributions to their fields.
- **Promote diversity and inclusion:** We recognize the value of diverse perspectives and experiences in enriching scholarly discourse and advancing knowledge. Our vision is to create an inclusive environment that celebrates diversity and fosters equitable opportunities for all scholars to succeed.
- **Facilitate professional and personal growth:** We seek to support the holistic development of doctoral scholars by providing opportunities for professional skill development, leadership training, and personal well-being. Our vision is to empower scholars to thrive both academically and personally as they pursue their research goals.
- **Drive innovation and impact:** We aim to nurture a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship among doctoral scholars, encouraging them to translate their research into tangible solutions that address real-world challenges. Our vision is to empower scholars to make meaningful contributions to society through their research and scholarship.

In pursuit of this vision, the Office of Doctoral Studies is dedicated to providing comprehensive support, resources, and guidance to enable doctoral scholars to reach their fullest potential and become leaders in their respective fields.

03 Mission OF ODS

The mission of the Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) is to facilitate an enriching and supportive environment that empowers doctoral scholars to achieve academic excellence, foster innovative research, and make meaningful contributions to their fields and society. Our mission is to:

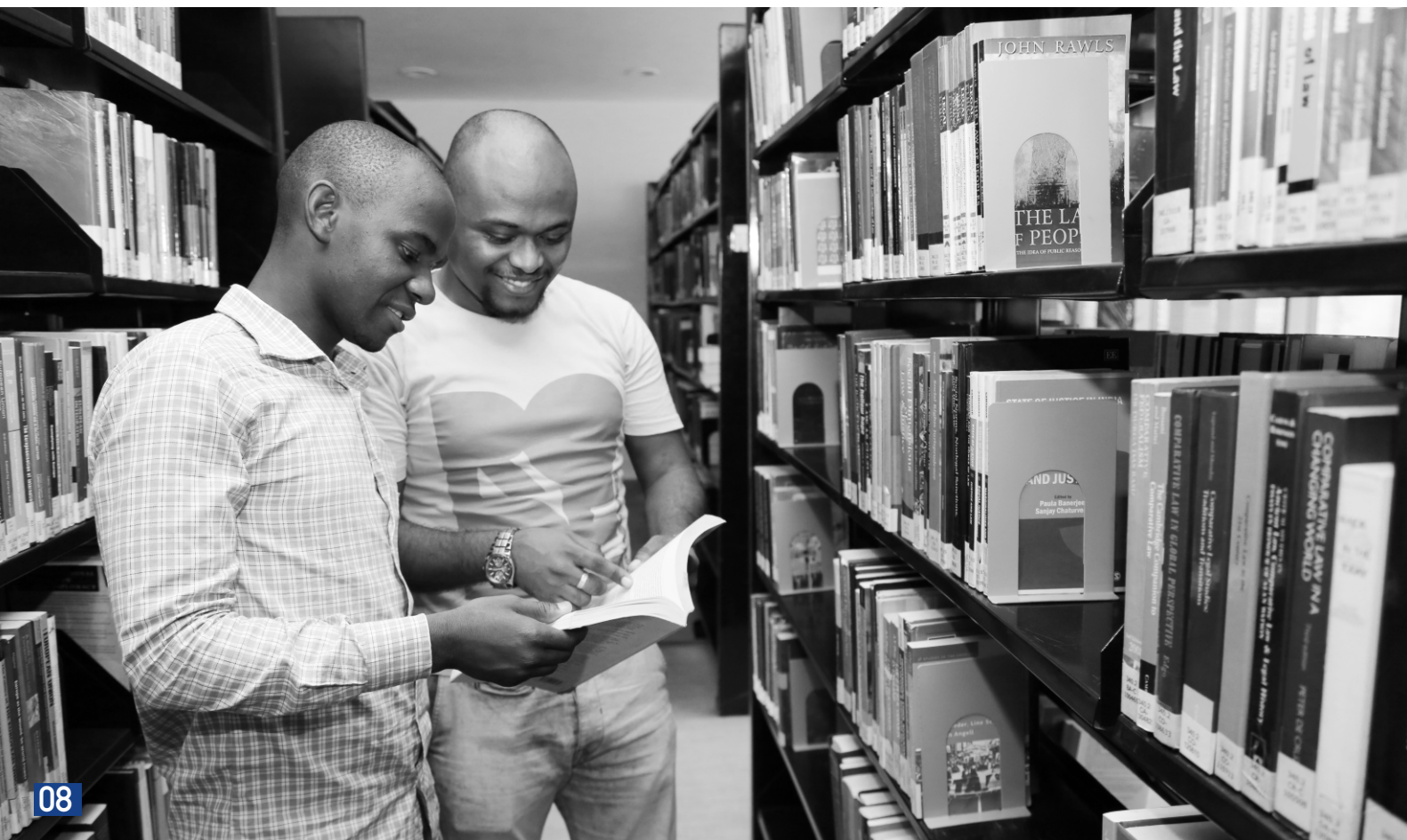
- **Provide comprehensive support:** We are committed to providing personalized support and guidance to doctoral scholars at every stage of their academic journey, from admission to graduation. We offer resources, services, and programming tailored to meet the diverse needs of scholars, ensuring they have the tools and support necessary to succeed.
- **Foster interdisciplinary collaboration:** We seek to promote interdisciplinary collaboration and exchange among scholars from diverse backgrounds and fields of study. By facilitating collaboration and networking opportunities, we aim to foster creativity, innovation, and the cross-pollination of ideas.
- **Promote research integrity and ethics:** We uphold the highest standards of research integrity and ethics and provide guidance and resources to support scholars in conducting responsible and ethical research. We educate scholars about ethical principles, research best practices, and compliance requirements to ensure the integrity of their research endeavors.
- **Enhance professional development:** We are dedicated to supporting the professional development of doctoral scholars by providing opportunities for skill-building, career exploration, and leadership development. Through workshops, seminars, and mentorship programs, we empower scholars to enhance their academic and professional skills and prepare for successful careers.
- **Cultivate a culture of inclusivity and diversity:** We strive to create an inclusive and welcoming environment that celebrates diversity and values the unique perspectives and experiences of all scholars. We are committed to promoting equity and diversity in all aspects of doctoral education and fostering a culture of respect, openness, and belonging.
- **Engage with the broader community:** We actively engage with the broader academic community, industry partners, and other stakeholders to promote collaboration, knowledge exchange, and the translation of research into practice. We seek to leverage external partnerships and resources to enhance the impact and relevance of scholars' research and scholarship. In pursuit of our mission, the Office of Doctoral Studies is dedicated to fostering a supportive and nurturing environment that empowers doctoral scholars to excel academically, contribute to cutting-edge research, and make a positive impact on society.

In pursuit of this vision, the Office of Doctoral Studies is dedicated to providing comprehensive support, resources, and guidance to enable doctoral scholars to reach their fullest potential and become leaders in their respective fields.



PROGRESS & INITIATIVES

- **Extended Support and Process Establishment:** The ODS has provided comprehensive support and established processes and systems for students who have completed their research journey at JGU.
- **Development of Academic Forms and Templates:** The ODS has developed a variety of academic forms and templates specifically tailored for the Ph.D. program. These include forms such as the Ph.D. Progress Report Form, Synopsis Evaluation Form, Abstract Evaluation Form, Thesis Submission Form, Thesis Template, Thesis Advisory Committee (TAC) Form, and Student Declaration Form.
- **Creation of Dedicated Website:** A dedicated website for the Office of Doctoral Studies has been created within the JGU domain. All relevant forms and templates have been uploaded onto this platform for easy access by students and faculty.
- **Annual Report Publication:** The ODS has compiled an annual report, detailing its activities and achievements, which has been published on the Ph.D. website.
- **Production of Ph.D. Brochure:** An appealing Ph.D. brochure has been crafted specifically for the schools at JGU, showcasing the offerings and opportunities available within the doctoral programs.
- **Faculty Collaboration and Course Delivery:** The ODS has fostered collaboration with faculty members from various schools at JGU. Together, they have delivered academic writing, qualitative, and quantitative research methodology courses to Ph.D. scholars enrolled under the JGU umbrella. A table listing the professors who voluntarily opted to teach core/compulsory coursework to Ph.D. students is provided below.



COURSE NAME	COURSE CODE/ CREDIT	PROFESSOR'S NAME	JGU SCHOOL
Qualitative Research Methods (Rm1)	DS-C-001/3	Joji Rao	JGBS
Quantitative Research Methods (Rm2)	(DS-C-002)/ 3	Prof. Krishan K. Pandey	Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS)
		Prof. Mohita Junnarkar	JIBS
Academic Writing	(DS-C-003)/ 3	Prof. Shivani Kapoor	Centre for Writing Studies
		Jyoti	
		Shubhshree Bhattacharya	
Research & Publication Ethics (RPE)	(DS-C-005)/ 2	Dr. Mousumi Mukherjee	IIHED
Teaching & Learning Essentials	DS-C-004/1		
Advanced Business Research Methods	(DS-C-008)/3	Prof. Krishan K. Pandey	Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS)
		Joji Rao	JGBS
Before Method: Finding, Developing, and Sustaining your Research Interest	(DS-E-008)/1.5	Kalyani Unkule	JGLS
A Primer on Experimental Research Designs	(DS-E-009)/1.5	Prof. Krishan K. Pandey	Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS)
		Vibha Trivedi	JGBS
Unity of Knowledge	UNKN - 8003/3	Naresh Singh	JSGP
		Sudip Patra	
Mixed Methods	MIME - 8002/3	Kaveri Ishwar Haritas	JSGP

- During the pandemic, JGU successfully conducted online classes for the scholars, so that the research work is not hampered.
- A list of the eligible Guide was furnished across all the school to help the PhD students in selecting their mentors or guides during their academic tenure in JGU.
- 9 webinars were conducted on various topics for the guidance of the scholars.
- ODS has taken initiative and brought out eminent personalities to speak on specific research topics / issues and challenges through PhD interactive sessions held every fortnight.
- The PhD rules and regulation was revisited to keep it in par with UGC, Act. The revision gave more insight to the leaves, duration of the courses, contingency amount, etc.
- On a regular basis, communication via email are sent to the applicants whose applications forms in the NPF database are found incomplete. Also as an ongoing process, the queries related to the PhD program received through NPF, phone and email is dealt by the Office of Doctoral studies with immediate replies.
- Degree Awarded to total ten PhD scholars, Ms Shivjot Gill, Ms Catherine Gatu, Mr. Omar Faruk, Mr Arnab Bose and Ms Sarni Jain from Jindal Institute of Behavioural Science(JIBS). Mr Amanish Lohan from Jindal Global Business School (JGBS). Mr. Rabie Narsh, Mr. Marian Srimal Fernando and Mr. Saber Salem from Jindal School of international Affairs (JSIA). Mr. Manveen Singh from Jindal Global Law School.



Dr. Gustavo Westmann

Thesis Topic: Foreign Policy-making in the 21st Century:
Redesigning Brazilian Practices

Supervisor:
Prof (Dr) Pankaj Jha

The ongoing structural changes in the international order, associated to new information and communication technologies, emerging global challenges and the multiplication of global players, require from democratic governments a revision of foreign policy-making practices. Brazilian foreign policy-makers remain, however, attached to a hierarchic governance model and traditional practices that have shown to be unfit for addressing the new demands of an increasingly complex and diverse national society, which has been pressuring the national authorities for more legitimacy and accountability. In spite of the country's impressive performance during the early 2000's, most of the decisions associated to Brazil's external agenda continue restricted to few actors, with limited accountability to the population at large, and influenced by specific interests and processes that do not guarantee that the demands of different segments of the Brazilian society are taken into consideration, neither that the strategies undertaken are sustainable and continuous in the longterm. In view of such challenges, this thesis relies on a vast literature review and in-depth analyses of the Brazilian foreign policy's determinants, its structural challenges and the existing prescriptions to the country's international projection, to propose an alternate policy-making framework to guide Brazilian practices, taking into consideration some of the most contemporary public policy models and theories. In conclusion, it is argued that the adoption of new procedures should contribute to further legitimize the decisions undertaken, ensure the continuity of the strategies in the long-term and better connect the strategies implemented to the demands of multiple segments of the Brazilian society, thus creating additional public value. Certainly, one should not assume that simply by changing foreign policy practices it will be possible to solve underlying structural and historical factors that have been preventing a more participatory and democratic approach in Brazilian foreign policy-making. Nonetheless, innovative reforms are the need of the hour if the country is to tackle both its external challenges and internal demands, and more effectively place foreign policy at service of the national development, avoiding the risks of missing opportunities that are unlikely to repeat. While public policy's governance has changed at fast pace in the last decades, by incorporating lessons from the private sector and from participatory democracy theories, aiming at providing more transparency, accountability and creative alternatives to problem solving, Brazilian foreign policy-making remained attached to traditional structures, elites and processes. In recent years, however, significant oscillations in Brazil's foreign policy positions and its relative loss of bargaining power in several global instances have raised further attention to the country's outdated practices, leading to increasing questions about the capacity of Brazilian politicians and traditional foreign policy-makers to make use of the external agenda of the country to promote national development. There is great conviction that Brazil has enough conditions to assume a central role in the international arena in the 21st century and to promote the necessary changes in the current global governance in favour of its national interests. In order to do so, tackling historical contradictions and promoting broad mindset changes are required. Unfortunately, it is unlikely to happen in the short-term. This research has identified, however, that there are also more tangible and concrete ways, associated to the modernization of foreign policy processes, to place the external agenda of the country in service of the national development and to sustainably reposition the country at the forefront of global affairs. The thesis does not aim, therefore, at indicating how Brazil should solve its structural contradictions or deal with its foreign partners. Instead, it is oriented towards the processes underlying such decisions, aiming at presenting more effective alternatives to ensure that the Federal Constitution of 1988 (CF, 1988) is always respected, that decisions are taken in more democratic and accountable ways, and that additional public value is created to the national society at large. On the contrary to contemporary public policy theory and practice, Brazilian foreign policymaking continues associated to the so called public administration era (Peck and Dickinson, 2008), which has been criticized over time for being inefficient and serving the interests of public administration professionals and politicians rather than those of the citizens. This model of public administration represents a top-down approach, in which public officials are inspired by values of hierarchy and independence, often secluded from the rest of the society (UNDP, 2015:4). One cannot deny that such approach has brought significant progresses to Brazil's foreign policy in

the past, but due to an entirely new set of transformations in the global arena and in the national society since the 70's, it has gradually become clear that this model would be insufficient and inefficient to address the emerging demands. Gradually, new models of governance proved to be significantly more effective to address the challenges of the 21st century, some of which can also be applied to the field of foreign policy. Among them is the so called New Public Governance (NPG)^{1 2}, which presents innovative sets of objectives in consultation with the society, as well as the strategies to achieve such objectives, relying on collaborative arrangements within governments and between governments and non-government sectors (Edwards et. al, 2012). The NPG is not just about command and control (Gallop, 2006:82). At its core, there is a recognition of the importance of civil society, and an understanding that not every knowledge lies inside governments, reason for which engaging the public is no longer optional but a vital aspect of good governance. Even though Brazilian foreign policy-makers continue to be reactive to concepts like 'strategic planning', 'joined-up government' and 'progress indicators', this research sustains that the country's foreign policy practices could benefit from them in search of new ways of approaching the country's external agenda that are more effective, long-term oriented, effectsbased, creative, adaptive and sustainable. 1 To Pierre & Peters (2000), such process can be phrased as 'the governance revolution'. 2 In the academic literature, various terms are used in reference to this governance shift, including 'modern governance' (Kooiman, 1993), 'network governance' (Kickert, Klijn, & Koppenjan, 1997), 'new public service' (Denhardt and Denhardt, 2000), 'interactive governance' (Sørensen & Torfing, 2007), 'new (public) governance' (Osborne, 2010), 'strategic government' (Gallop, 2007), 'networked community governance' (Benington 2009), 'new public governance' (Dickinson, 2016). 4 These concepts are broadly mentioned in several contemporary models of strategy and policymaking, aiming at showing the paths to more effective approaches to problem solving and more legitimate decisions. The results obtained along the research revealed that the models that better fit the existing demands of the Brazilian national society in relation to the country's external agenda are those developed by Bryson (2011), Mulgan (2009), Mott (2011) and Howlett et al. (2015), as well as the strategic design approach. Based on vast literature analysis, it has been demonstrated that these models, or processes, which could be used independently or in hybrid forms, may assist Brazil's foreign policymakers to overcome, at least in part, the existing contradictions of the country's strategies to the world. They may also ensure further correspondence between the interests of different sectors of the Brazilian society and the strategies implemented, in more coherent and sustainable ways, beyond the four years terms of elected Administrations. Aware of the existing limitations to the implementation of structural changes in Brazil's foreign policy practices in the short-term, it is suggested that the current structure, based on top-down decisions, do not necessarily need to be drastically deconstructed from a day to another, if it ever will. Differently, only through small steps innovative practices could be successfully transposed to Brazilian foreign policy-making. Among various existing alternatives, including public hearings in the National Congress and the expansion of online channels like e-citizenship and e-democracy, these steps could also include the creation of a foreign policy design lab with some sort of affiliation to the government, aiming at providing controlled conditions to create and test alternatives and solutions, following methods associated with experimental research logic and learning with iterative cycles. There is also conviction that the institutionalization of a National Council of Foreign Policy, coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the participation of multiple stakeholders, could stimulated reflections on the external projection of the country under innovative perspectives. In conclusion, this thesis sustains that the perpetuation of the existing planning processes, and the insufficiency of permanent and effective channels of social participation in the definition of Brazil's external projection, can only lead the country's international relations to be 5 instrumentalised by political, economic and ideological motivations. Instead, by justifying relevant goals, identifying policy alternatives in association with multiple stakeholders, and systematically comparing them to support decisions that should be financially, morally and legally feasible, Brazilian foreign policy-makers should be able to make more sustainable, legitimate and effective decisions. Broadening foreign policy agendas, identifying new approaches to problem solving and involving new stakeholders in policy planning, decision and implementation have become not only desired, but also required. Faced by domestic pressures of new nature, as well as by unparalleled opportunities opened to middle powers in the international order, Brazilian foreign policy-making processes, practices and the conservative mindsets underlying them, started being put into question. The earlier the Brazilian bureaucrats and elected politicians start facing the emerging challenges on more rational bases, the sooner they will be able to leverage the relevance of foreign affairs in the national context, and develop sustainable strategies that will contribute to meet the country's ambitions in the global arena and create additional public value to the national society.



Dr. Monica Sahni

Thesis Topic: Safeguarding and Securing Children in Cyberspace:
Developing Framework and Implementation Strategies

Supervisors:

Prof (Dr) Indranath Gupta, Prof (Dr) Krishan K. Pandey, Dr. V. Ananda Kumar

BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION The rapid technological advancement has reduced the world to a global village. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU, 2022) reported that approximately 70% of the global population access the internet of which 75% of the youth are in the age group of 15 to 24 years, and 73% youth are in the Asia Pacific region. In India, there are

around 658 million active internet users who primarily engage in entertainment, communication and social media (ICUBE, 2021; Statista, February 2022). While the internet is considered as a safe environment, a large number of cyber-attacks occur on daily basis. Irrespective of age, all internet users are equally exposed to attacks. Children known as digital natives are surrounded with digital devices and often are unaware of imposters, thus, making them susceptible to cyber-attacks. Knowledge of various risks such as being exposed to harmful or inappropriate and objectionable content including sexual, violent or pornographic images; websites propagating selfharm, anorexia or suicide will aid in safeguarding children. Learning the existing vulnerabilities and adopting appropriate measures and practices can protect children from perpetrators of cyber crimes. Along with children, ensuring that the teachers and parents with whom children interact regularly and school authorities are kept abreast of cyber safety and security. The level of awareness, knowledge and importance of cyber safety and security is not constant and uniform among children, parents, teachers and school authorities. It varies due to (i) socio-demographics, (ii) geographic region, (iii) government guidelines set for parents and schools and (iv) online exposure of internet.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES The current study, therefore, is designed to explore the level of cyber safety and security awareness, knowledge and importance among students, parents, teachers and school authorities with an aim to safeguard and secure children in cyberspace. To meet this aim, this thesis makes three contributions. First, it evaluates the cyber safety and security knowledge, importance, and awareness among students and relevant stakeholders, namely, teachers, school authorities and parents. Second, it identifies training needs for all stakeholders to improve cyber safety and security awareness. Third, it sets forth a conceptual framework and formulates an implementation strategy for students, teachers, school authorities, and parents. **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY** A quantitative study using survey methodology was employed to address and fulfil the objectives. About 9066 people (students = 6458, school teachers = 1534, school authorities = 147 and parents = 927) responded to the survey. About 5815 responses were included for analysis post-data cleaning. For all stakeholders, the bilingual survey questionnaire was divided into three sections - (i) Section 1 comprises of sociodemographic details (ii) Section 2 focuses on Cyber safety and security behaviour, and (iii) Section 3 uses Likert-type rating scale to assess the level of cyber safety and security knowledge, awareness and importance. For teachers, school authorities and parents the survey has an additional section on school policies and behaviour of students.

SURVEY RESULTS Results indicated that students used the internet mainly for entertainment, social media, shopping and email. Around 66% of students stated that they use the internet for a duration of 3 hours or less whereas 4% students access the internet for more than 8 hours. Internet is being accessed by students mainly through Home Wi-Fi, mobile internet and hotspots. Around 89% of students self-reported that they have knowledge of cyber-crime and more than 50% of responses stated that they would report to family or friends if they encountered a cyber-crime, whereas 23% would report it to a cyber crime expert, 16% of responses stated about reporting it to police, 10% stated about reporting on government website and 1% stated that no action would be taken. The survey revealed limitations to the training and workshops on cyber safety and security. Only 72% of teachers stated that their school had any policy regarding cyber awareness. While 90% teachers reported receiving some training on cyber awareness, and 86% of teachers indicated that students receive training, only 61% of the respondents indicated the presence of such training programs and workshops for parents. The study also highlighted that though 91% of teachers affirmed that they discussed cyber awareness with their students, a relatively smaller number of teachers stated the discussions regarding the specific cyber crimes such as cyber bullying (79%) and regarding sexual predators (63%) with their students. Around 57% of teachers stated that they spent less than 30 minutes in a month in such discussions whereas 13% spent more than an hour. It was observed that teachers used internet for the purpose of entertainment, social media, emails and shopping. Around 80% of teachers spent 3 hours or less in a day on the internet. Around 22% of teachers used school Wi-Fi to access the internet, whereas 43% used mobile internet or hotspot and 33% used home Wi-Fi. Around 97% of teachers self-reported about having knowledge of cyber-crime. In an event of cyber crime, around 34% of teachers stated about reaching out to family or friends, whereas around 30% stated about reporting to cyber security experts, 24% to police, and around 12% stated about reporting on a government website. Results of the study indicated that

school authorities considered cyber bullying as the biggest threat followed by unsafe cyber practices, cyber stalking, cyber porn and sextortion which are being faced by children. Around 80% of school authorities confirmed about having a cyber security policy in school. About 83% of school authorities confirmed conducting training programs for teachers. Around 76% stated that they conducted training programs for students and 78% of school authorities confirmed as having conducted training programs for parents. Around 79% of school iv authorities stated that they found implementation of cyber security policy in school as challenging. The study indicates that according to parents, 63.5% stated the usage of internet for maximum upto 3 hours, while 2% parents stated that they were not aware of the internet usage by their children. Around 88.3% of parents discussed regarding cyber awareness with their children, whereas around 92% parents discussed about effects of violent games, 83.5% discussed regarding dangers of online predators and around 85% of parents discussed regarding how to respond to cyber bullying. Regarding the actions taken by parents when their children reported any cyber-crime, around 29% of parents stated that they would counsel the child and 21% stated about reporting to school authorities. Around 99% of the parents self-reported that they had knowledge of cyber crime. About 34% parents stated that they would get in touch with family and friends when encounter a cyber-crime, whereas 28% would get in touch with police, besides 23% would speak to a cyber security expert. The Likert-type rating scale assessed the knowledge, awareness and importance of cyber safety and security. The knowledge of cyber safety and security had three dimensions, namely, Cyber Hygiene (9 statements), Wi-Fi Access practices (2 statements), and Password Protection practices (4 statements). The results indicated that males and females significantly differed about possessing knowledge of cyber hygiene. The students from private and government schools had significant differences in respect of knowledge of cyber hygiene, practices regarding accessing Wi-Fi and password protection. The knowledge regarding practices for accessing Wi-Fi and password protection were different for students studying in classes 8th to 12th. These results align with previous researches (Cain et al., 2018; Uludasdemir & Kucuk, 2019). For teachers, it was observed that gender significantly impacted cyber hygiene and Wi-Fi access practices. Additionally, classes taught by teachers and years of teaching experience impacted the password protection practices, whereas classes taught only impacted cyber hygiene. For school authorities as well, gender had a significant impact on the cyber hygiene dimension of knowledge of cyber safety. v About the dimension of importance of cyber safety and security, it was observed that school type, class in which students are studying, birth order, annual family income, educational qualification of father and mother had a significant impact on the perception of the importance of cyber safety among students. In case of teachers, gender, teaching experience, subjects taught by teachers had a significant impact on the perception of importance of cyber safety and security. Age had a significant impact on the perception of cyber safety among people at school authority level. Parents' gender, age, profession of parents, educational qualification and annual family income had a significant impact on the perception of importance of cyber safety and security. About the component of cyber safety and security awareness, for students, school type, birth order, father's education and mother's education and family income had significant impact on the awareness of cyber safety, whereas in the case of teachers, those who possessed less than 15 years of experience had higher scores on awareness of cyber safety and security as compared to the other cohort. Subjects taught by teachers had a significant impact on the awareness of cyber hygiene where the mean of teachers teaching IT related subjects was higher than the teachers teaching non-IT related subjects. However, age, gender, profession of parents, educational qualification and annual family income had a significant impact on the levels of awareness of cyber safety among parents. The current study applied the theoretical framework of planned behaviour and technology acceptance model. The results of the current study indicate that there is an association between socio-demographic factors such as gender, profession, educational qualification, and annual family income with knowledge of cyber safety and security. Furthermore, the results indicate that experience of teachers, profession of parents and age impacts the awareness of cyber safety and security among all stakeholders. It is important that teachers, schools and parents anticipate the risky online behaviour of students appropriately and strategize effectively to improve self-control by students. The study confirms that the two theories converge to create a distinctive conceptual model.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS The thesis proposes the policy and program recommendations for government and school authorities. For government: • It is suggested that India should have one single national entity dealing with the cyber security in the country, just like Singapore and USA (Singh and Malik, 2021). • Citizen awareness campaigns can be launched by the government on various media platforms. • The Government website presently allows reporting cyber crime (cybercrime.gov.in) related to sexual crimes involving women and children. However, it is recommended that crimes such as cyber bullying, cyber stalking, phishing, cyber grooming, identity theft, which are faced by children and women too, should be included on the same portal. • It is proposed that awareness programs and resources should be made available in all Indian languages. For school authorities: • School authorities are recommended to be the nodal agency after Government authorities for implementation of awareness strategies for students, parents and teachers. • Awareness modules to enhance the cyber safety and security and delivering pedagogy ought to be age appropriate. vii Recommendations were given for users based on internet usage and further implementation strategies were recommended for students, parents, teachers and all internet users.



Dr. Rita Iorbo

Thesis Topic: Internal Displacement in Nigeria: Exploring The Challenges of The United Nations Guiding Principles, Social Inclusion and Psychosocial Issues

Supervisors:

Prof (Dr) Sanjeev P. Sahni, Prof (Dr) Tithi Bhatnagar, Prof (Dr) Dick T. Andzenge

Conflict-induced internal displacement is forced migration of global magnitude with over 53.2 million conflict-induced internally displaced persons (IDPs) worldwide. Nigeria is home to 3.2 million IDPs, who are in dire need of social inclusion and psychological rehabilitation. Using the social ecological model, social support theory, self-efficacy, and learned helplessness theories, this study examined the prevalent internal displacement crisis in Benue State, Nigeria, the measures put in place by the Federal

and Benue State Governments and non-state humanitarian actors to rehabilitate IDPs, the challenges in the rehabilitation of IDPs, lived experiences, social inclusion and psychosocial issues of IDPs.

Using primary and secondary sources, this qualitative exploratory study used semi-structured interviews to get an in-depth understanding of the persistent internal displacement from policy experts; the available rehabilitation measures and challenges from policy implementers; and lived experience, social inclusion and psychosocial issues from IDPs using purposive sampling and snow-ball approach. A total of (n=28) participants comprising five females and seven males aged 18 years and above took part in the study. There were policy experts (n=7); policy implementers (n=9); and IDPs (n=12). IDPs included persons displaced by the armed Fulani herdsman conflict and who had been displaced for at least one year and were residents in official or unofficial camps in Benue State Nigeria.

Using thematic, document, and phenomenology strategies for data analysis, study found that the persistent internal displacement is relates to the conflictual relations between stakeholders, their political interests, priorities and misapplication of policies. Using the social ecological model, these findings suggest that the interests and policy implementation strategies of governments and agencies have not prioritised solutions to address root causes and rehabilitate IDPs. Through the lenses of learned helplessness, self-efficacy and social support theories, findings also show that rehabilitation measures are not sustainable, not targeted and have failed to provide IDPs with opportunities for livelihoods recovery. Consequently, IDPs live in extremely poor and helpless conditions without adequate support. However, they remain hopeful and willing to restart their lives than resign to hopelessness. Furthermore, findings show evidence of IDPs dependence on the support of host communities for survival. Areas of host community support include low-wage informal jobs as labourers on the farms and often provide them with information on where to find such jobs. These cordial relationship makes them feel accepted by the host communities. However, incidences of host community fighting their way to benefit from humanitarian aid, fights between IDPs-host communities over host community resources like firewood, water, labour exploitation and discriminatory practices that limit socio-cultural participation make IDPs to doubt their belonging in these communities. The study concludes that the priorities and interconnected relations between stakeholders has direct effect on persistent displacement. It recommends stakeholder synergy and prioritization of targeted measures for sustainable rehabilitation and integration of IDPs.





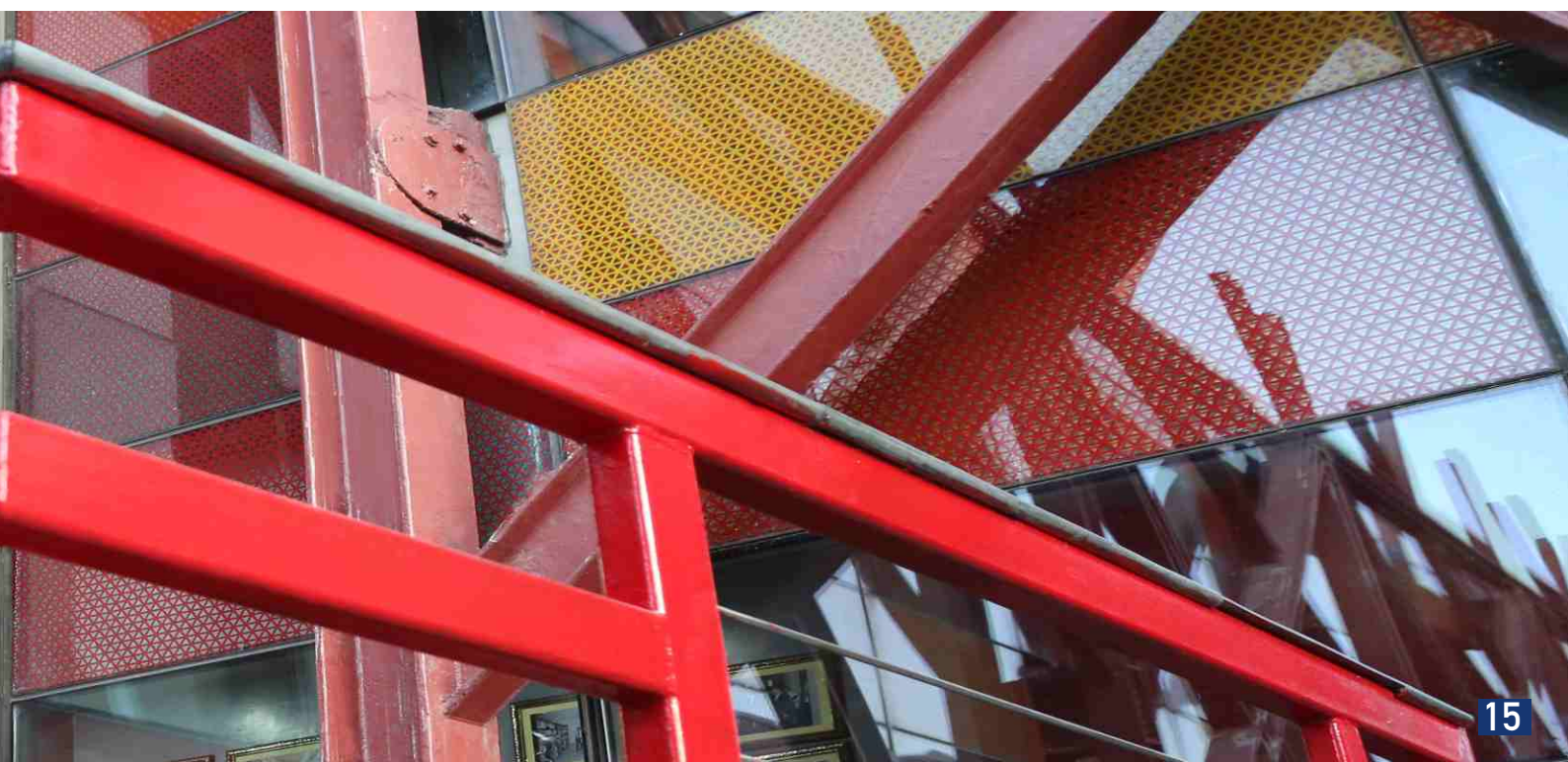
Dr. Suchibrata Roy

Thesis Topic: Backpacking Diplomacy: The Case Study of Israeli Backpackers in Himachal Pradesh, India

Supervisors:

Prof (Dr) Pankaj Jha, Prof (Dr) Armin Rosencranz, Prof (Dr) Eytan Gilboa

This thesis argues that long and extensive interactions between backpackers and local people in foreign countries may represent a specific type of public diplomacy. The thesis coins a new term, "Backpacking Diplomacy," to describe the myriad interactions between backpackers and local people where the two sides create images and impressions of their respective societies. Through an analysis of the themes of these interactions within the conceptual framework of public diplomacy, this thesis argues that these interactions are a new form of people-to-people diplomacy. Backpackers are usually young travelers who spend months and sometimes years in a foreign country, trying to learn and absorb local culture and customs, religion, behavior, lifestyles, spirituality, food etc. Usually, they travel to inexpensive but attractive destinations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The thesis presents and analyzes a case study of backpacking diplomacy: the social interactions between young post military service Israeli backpackers and the village people of north India's mountain region in Himachal Pradesh. Every year approximately 30,000-50,000 Israelis travel to India, most spend time in Himachal Pradesh. The thesis is based on hundred interviews with Israeli backpackers in the region as well in Israel, leaders of local Israeli and Jewish organizations, local Indian people, owners of local businesses, diplomats, (Israeli people in Israel, academics) etc. In addition, observational data were gathered. The major themes that emerged from the data strongly reflect, and support the case for, coined a new term of public diplomacy. The field research reveals the motivations of Israeli backpackers to visit and stay in Himachal Pradesh, the types of mutual interactions, learnings, and experiences they have with the local villagers, and the effects of these on the images and perceptions of each other. Overall, both sides adopt positive feelings and appreciation for their respective countries. The Israeli backpacking diplomacy has contributed to create favourable public opinion in India and Israel toward each other's nations, which is essential for supportive official policy.





Dr. Vijay Kumar Pandey

Thesis Topic: Evaluation of the Framework for Prevention of Conflict of Interest in Legislators – An Assessment of the Working of the Spirit of the Constitution

Supervisors:

Prof (Dr) Mohsin Alam Bhat

All parliaments of the world besides requiring certain general qualifications, regard specific class of persons as ineligible usually because the posts that they hold or intend to hold are termed to be incompatible with the noble purpose of the office of a legislator. Over period of time, specified set of qualifications and disqualifications have been become an inherent part of the law for selection of the legislators of any democratic nation. These requisite conditions of eligibility reflect a legitimate concern of the people to select suitable candidates by a way of election. In any modern welfare democratic state, independence of the legislators needs constitutional safeguards. The challenge is to determine the extent of the ineligibility. It was felt that the ineligibility relating to the holding of an office other than that of Member of Parliament/Legislature should constitute a legal bar to membership. This is because a legislator should be independent and be able to work without any influence and prejudice. He should be free of any control of the executive government. If the executive government were to have untrammelled powers of offering a legislator any appointment, position or office which carries emoluments or allowances of one kind or the other with it, there would be a risk that an individual member might feel himself beholden to the executive and thus lose his independence of thought and action and cease to be a true representative of his constituents.

This research aims at attempting to analyse multi-faceted dimensions of the obscure law relating to disqualification for holding office of profit. A reflection of the jurisprudence of office of profit is also seen in statutory provisions that provide for disqualification for holding contractual relationships with the government. This research will also make an attempt to examine the contrast in the growth of these two similarly aimed provisions.

This research aims at finding the answer to the following questions:

1. Whether conflict of interest can be located within the domain of the concept of separation of power?
2. Whether the expansion in the list of offices exempted from Office of Profit disqualification by the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 and its amendments has diluted the spirit of Constitution?
3. Whether conflict of interest is in itself the sufficient threshold and ground for applying office of profit disqualification de hors the existence of any pecuniary gain?
4. Whether the disqualifications for holding government contracts and office under government company have been able to prevent conflict of interest in legislators satisfactorily?
5. Whether the mechanisms created for the imposition of these disqualifications have worked to achieve the objective behind their enactment?

For finding answers on the above a mix of doctrinal and comparative study has been undertaken and opinions rendered by the Election Commission of India have been analyzed and presented as Case Studies. Moreover, the evolution and jurisprudence of the doctrine of Office of Profit will be explored to identify conflict of interest as the facet that formed the basic objective behind the incorporation of a Constitutional disqualification for holding Office of Profit and this analysis will be used to create a critique of judicial precedents on the subject as well.

The Constitution of India, apart from enlisting certain set of qualifications for Members of Parliament and Legislative Assembly, also enumerates certain disqualifications. One of these disqualifications is for holding an "office of profit". In a democratic setup, regime of government should be based on trias politica model i.e., there must be specified separation of power between the Executive, the Legislative and the Judiciary. For this, it is imperative that only suitable legislators are elected to and hold Legislative privileges in Parliament and State Legislatures. Disqualifying the holders of offices of profit is thus an effort in the direction to safeguard the independence of the legislators. A legislator being incumbent to common aspirations of the public, may not be able to discharge his functions independently and is not likely to critique the government if the government is in a position to influence him. This understanding has led to the breeding ground for development of concept of 'office of profit' under electoral laws. The very rationale to create 'office of profit' as a constitutional embargo is that there should not be any conflict between the duties and the interest of an elected member and this law should not be easily amendable. The basic idea was and exists that if legislators holds an 'office of profit' under the executive, they might be vulnerable to government influence, and may not discharge their constitutional obligations fairly.

The expression 'office of profit' has neither been defined in the Constitution of India nor in the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 nor in the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1959 since its arduous to encapsulate all variants of positions which exist under government and those which might thereafter be created. The responsibility of examining an office which is alleged to be an office of profit was therefore given to the independent office of the Election Commission of India whose opinion is made binding on the President/Governors.

In India, the notion of 'office of profit' was borrowed from the UK and made its appearance for the first time in the legislative enactment of 1909, commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms, which introduced elective membership to imperial and provincial legislative councils in India. Since then, the concept of office of profit has evolved over the years with deliberations and interpretations made in various judicial pronouncements. An office of profit has been interpreted to be an arrangement that brings to the office holder certain financial gain, or advantage, or benefit in kind or consideration. However, the quantum of salary, pay or allowance plays little role in determining whether an office held by the person is held as an office of profit.

In 1964, Constitution bench of the Apex Court ruled that the test for determining whether a person holds an office of profit under the government is the 'test of appointment' which includes factors such as:

- (i) whether the government is the appointing authority;
- (ii) whether the government has the power to terminate the appointment;
- (iii) whether the government determines the remuneration;
- (iv) what is the source of remuneration; and
- (v) the power that comes with the position.

The Constitution of India vide Articles 102 (1) and 191(1) governs the provisions related to disqualification of a person for being chosen as, and for being, a Member of either House of Parliament or State Legislators if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or Government of State. This sacrosanct constitutional mandate is thus devised to protect the democratic fabric of the country from being maligned by executive's patronage and also ensures the independence of the Members of Parliaments and State Legislators from the influence of the Government so that they discharge their duties without any fear or favouritism. The statutory provision has been made in order to eliminate or reduce the risk of conflict between duty and vested-interest among the legislators.

Various legislations were brought to exempt certain offices from 'office of profit' and to bring consolidated set of laws in this regard, the Bhargava Committee on Offices of Profit was constituted under the Chairmanship of Pt. Thakur Das Bhargava in 1954. The Joint Committee on Office of Profit recommended enactment of the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. This Act gives a list of offices that are exempted from office of profit and was amended several times, by way of addition, omission or otherwise, to expand the list of offices exempted from disqualification stated under Article 102(1). By virtue of Section 3 of the said Act, certain offices fall under the exemption list and did not disqualify their holders from being members of either houses of Parliament. Consciously, certain offices were declared to be office of non-profit and a consolidated list of non-profit offices is enumerated in Part II of the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959. Also, Part I of the Schedule of the Act entails list of bodies, whose membership does not attract disqualification.

The Question whether a person holds an office of profit has to be interpreted based on the facts and circumstances of each case and the relevant statutory provisions. In *Ashok Kumar Bhattacharya v. Ajoy Biswas*, the Supreme Court held that to determine whether a person holds an office under the Government, each case must be measured and judged in the light of the relevant provisions and sections.

If any question arises as to whether a legislator has become subject to any of the disqualifications laid down in the Constitution of India under Article 102(1) and Article 191(1), including the question whether she or he is disqualified for holding an office of profit, it is referred for the decision to the President of India and his decision is final. However, before rendering any decision on any such question, the President is required to obtain the judicial opinion of the Election Commission of India and shall act according to such opinion. It is pertinent to note that in this matter the Opinion of the ECI is binding on the President.

The first chapter of the thesis provides a broad outline of the thesis topic, provides the necessary discussions on basic conceptual definitions, highlights the research motivation, notes the research questions, and the proposed research methodology and approach.

The second chapter of the thesis provides a survey of relevant and useful literature which has proved to be of great assistance to the author in the preparation of the present thesis.

The third chapter of the thesis conducts an exploration of the idea of democracy which necessarily takes the digger to the importance of maintaining the sanctity of the parliament and independence of its members. This chapter locates and establishes the prevention of conflict of interest as the basic and core tenet of democracy more so in case of parliamentary democracy.

The fourth chapter of the thesis undertakes a deep exploration and comparative analysis of the idea of separation of power starting from Ancient India and Ancient Greece to United Kingdom, where the first modern democracy came into being, to France, where the revolution led to the concept of Separation of Powers, and to United States of America which adopted a modern constitution with strict separation of power. This comparative analysis establishes prevention of Conflict of Interest as a consistent basis of the doctrine of Separation of Power – across the time space spectrum.

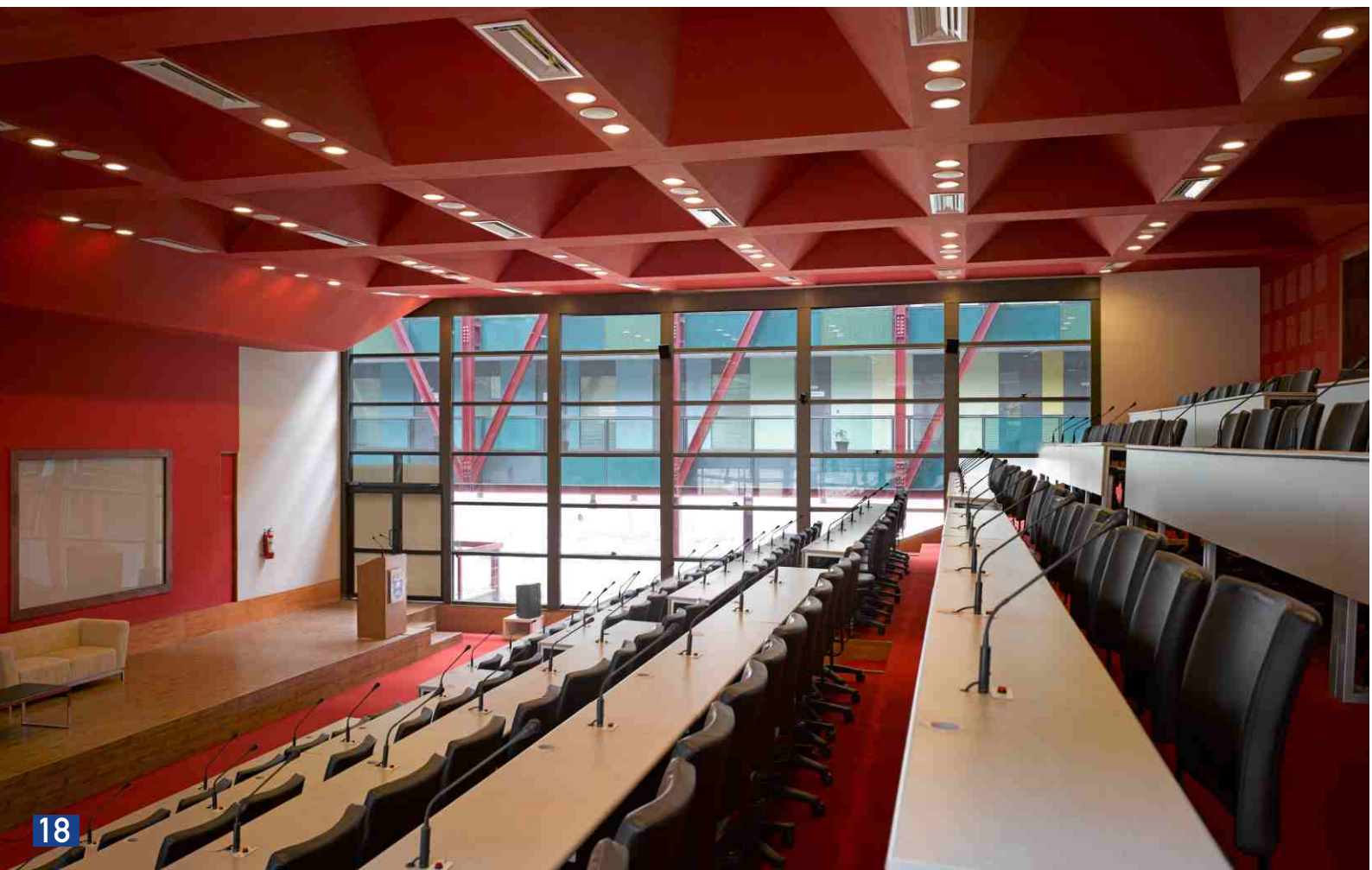
The fifth chapter of the thesis provides the contours of the existing legal framework on the three ways in which conflict of interest is penalised in election law of India, i.e. Office of Profit, Government Contract and Office under Government Company. A survey of judicial interpretations and decisions is undertaken in this chapter to make the content dynamic and findings updated.

In the sixth chapter of the thesis a comparative analysis is done to locate and understand the jurisdictional nuances of the three ways in which conflict of interest is penalised in election law of India, i.e. Office of Profit, Government Contract and Office under Government Company.

The seventh chapter of the thesis the effectiveness of disqualifications is analysed by undertaking a study of the exemptions that have been introduced on the office of profit disqualification. Thereafter, this Chapter progresses on to critique the misplaced importance given to pecuniary benefits in the determination of office of profit. Going further, it discusses the effect of removal of services from the domain of restricted government contracts as well as the limitation of the restriction of this disqualification only in cases of contracts with 'appropriate government'. Moreover, this chapter also explores how these provisions fare in a modern economy where Public Private Partnership (hereinafter, PPP) projects are veiled under corporate identity to take government projects etc. Thereafter, this chapter explores the real impact of the disqualification on the representative concerned. Lastly, this chapter undertakes a study of the problem of delay in determination of disqualification cases and its causes.

The eighth chapter of the thesis the findings of the research as well as its limitation are noted along with a short discussion on the scope for future research on the subject.

At the end is the chapter that notes the references that have been of great assistance as this thesis rode on the shoulders of giants.





Dr. A.K. Jayasankaran Nambiar

Thesis Topic: Regulating Commercial Surrogacy And International Surrogacy Arrangements In India.

Supervisor:

Prof (Dr) C. Rajkumar, Prof (Dr) S.G. Sreejith

For a document to be effective as an instrument of governance, it is important that there is a shared understanding of its meaning between those using it to govern and those who are governed by it. The public satisfaction with outcomes that results when a shared understanding of the document is achieved goes a long way in assuring a nation of its survival in the years ahead, and its people of the bonafides of their government. It also instills in the people, the confidence and faith in governmental

institutions that are necessary not only for sustaining those institutions but also for effective and happy governance.

The Indian Constitution, albeit worked for over seven decades now, has not witnessed a period in its history when its meaning, as interpreted by the country's judiciary, has been unreservedly accepted by the other branches of governance or its people in general. That, however, need not necessarily be a matter for concern for, in any country that commits itself to a democratic form of government, there are different, and often conflicting, ideologies at work while interpreting its Constitution and it is such diversity in perspective that takes it closer to achieving the goals of participatory democracy. However, under the Indian Constitution, and the scheme of separation of powers inherent therein, it is the judiciary that is entrusted with the task of interpreting the Constitution based on the functional competence of its members in the craft of law and, in particular, the nuances of judicial interpretation. The interpretation given by a trained judicial mind need not necessarily find acceptance with the legally untrained public at large.

The judiciary in India has for long been insulated from public criticism primarily on account of the opacity that informs its functioning but also because of the power it wields to punish a person for contempt. The mystery that shrouded its functioning shielded it effectively from public criticism as people were apprehensive of the possibility of any innocent but ignorant remarks attracting the contempt jurisdiction. In recent times, however, owing to the innovative technological tools that were developed to tackle the pandemic-induced setbacks, opacity has been replaced by transparency, and the people have begun to understand the true scope and ambit, as well as the limitations, of the contempt power exercised by the Constitutional courts. Consequently, the courts and their functioning have come under increased public scrutiny and to such an extent that they have to now demonstrate legitimacy in their actions if they are to retain the people's confidence in them. In the context of Constitutional interpretation, that legitimacy has to be demonstrated through an adherence to the underlying scheme and written text of the Constitution.

I hail from a family of lawyers and judges and I suppose it was only a matter of time before I too was lured into the legal profession. I did not however aspire to be a lawyer during my early days as a student. I was more interested in the sciences and, in particular, the study of medicine. The introduction of entrance exams as a tool to test one's aptitude for the subject, denied me the opportunity to pursue medicine and thus it was that, after eventually completing my graduation in Chemistry, I found myself applying to a law school for the three-year professional course in law. It was law school that ignited my passion for law, and with the benefit of training in the analytical methods of science, the pursuit of a legal career has been both enriching and exhilarating. However, I have often had to battle with the discomfort brought about by the uncertainties in the law. In the last four decades of my engagement with the law, first as a student, then as a lawyer and now as a sitting judge of a High Court, I have not been able to rid myself of this discomfort, primarily because I believe that it is the certainty of the laws that people look up to while ordering their lives in a democratic republic such as ours. I also believe that while in an era of functional opacity, it was the efficacy of its decisions that earned the judicial institution its public faith, during these times of transparency it is only the legitimacy of its decisions that can sustain that faith. For the judiciary to guarantee that, it must adhere to a consistent theory of constitutional interpretation while taking care not to stray away from its assigned role in the constitutional scheme.

It was while searching for the fault lines that caused the unilateral shift in the balance of governing power in our country in favour of the judiciary that I hypothesized that the shift began with the accommodation extended by the judiciary, to the interests of the political executive of the time, who were exasperated by the fact that a meticulously drafted Constitution had scuttled the pursuit of their socialist agenda. My assumptions were based on a close study of the judgments of the Supreme Court in Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golaknath and Kesavananda. While the judicial accommodation of the political agenda was played out in the first two decisions, the accommodation was stopped in Golaknath wherein the Supreme Court harked back to a literal interpretation of the Constitutional text to prevent an erosion of the fundamental rights through legislative and executive excesses. However, in Kesavananda that was decided hastily, and with a view to quell the fear of the people who believed that the destruction of democracy in the country was imminent, the Supreme Court went too far in its attempt to reign in the legislature and the executive by formulating the basic structure doctrine that prevented Parliament from amending those features of the Constitution as were deemed basic and inalienable by the judiciary. That the Supreme Court did not proceed to clearly identify those features only exacerbated the problem. The immediate effect of the ruling in Kesavananda was that there was an ensuing uncertainty in the law as regards the circumstances and the manner in which the Constitution could be amended by the Parliament. That uncertainty continues to this day and the imbalance in the governing power that it has contributed to is of dubious legitimacy.

In the last three years of my research journey, I have analysed the judgments of the Supreme Court that applied the basic structure doctrine formulated in Kesavananda to demonstrate that in the said cases, other than paying mere lip service to the doctrine, the striking down of impugned constitutional amendments was resorted to only when the provisions of the amending statute breached the overarching principles constructed from the provisions of Part III of our Constitution. It is my belief that unless the Supreme Court revisits the basic

structure doctrine propounded by it, and narrows its scope by defining only those features as basic as are traceable to Part III of our Constitution, the doctrine will continue to suffer from a lack of legitimacy since it would be seen as conferring on the Supreme Court a power that is not envisaged under our Constitutional scheme. I also believe that Kesavananda went too far in conceding to the Parliament the right to amend all the provisions of the Constitution, including the provisions of Part III thereof, for the said finding does violence to the written text of the Constitutional document which puts express limitations on the amending power only when it comes to abridging or taking away the fundamental rights. While this last observation may not be of much significance if the doctrine, as presently formulated, continues to hold sway over our constitutional jurisprudence, in the event the argument for a narrowing down of the scope and ambit of the doctrine appeals to our people, it might be well worth considering a reversal of the Kesavananda judgment to that extent.

The judiciary in India has been revered for its activist approach while upholding the values and ideals enshrined in our Constitution. The public trust that it has gained over the years, coupled with the dismal performance of the legislative and executive branches of government, has helped it retain its image as the protector of the Constitutional guarantees offered to our citizenry. What is often ignored, however, is the fact that its activist image was acquired during times in our history when the government at the centre was weak and offered little resistance to the exercise of a strong form of judicial review. In sharp contrast to those times, the reputation and efficacy of the Supreme Court was arguably at its lowest ebb during the Emergency period when a strong central government led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi ensured that the citizen's fundamental right to life remained suspended and access to justice was virtually impossible. The basic structure doctrine was propounded at a point in time when the said government was well on the way to losing its majority in Parliament, and the judiciary saw an opportunity to restrain future governments from destroying the Constitution to further their political agenda. During the said period in history, it was the efficacy of the doctrine, and not its legitimacy, that earned the judiciary its public trust. In the last decade or so, however, the transparency that has resulted from technology-aided access to information requires our Supreme Court to introspect on the legitimacy of the basic structure doctrine if it is to retain that trust. Further, as our people move to embrace a culture of justification that requires the state to justify its actions before a court in order to claim legitimacy in governance, the trust reposed in the courts assumes such great significance that it must demonstrate that its exercise of the power of judicial review is also legitimate.





Dr. Sujay Ranjan Chaudhuri

Thesis Topic: Exploring Attitudes, Concerns, and Sentiments of General Teachers, Special Educators, and Parents towards inclusive Model of Education in Army Public Schools

Supervisor:

Prof (Dr) Sanjeev P Sahni, Prof (Dr) Kulpreet Kaur

Background: The Sustainable Development Goal 4, adopted by India in 2015, seeks to “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all” by 2030. Providing universal access to quality education is also a key to India’s continued ascent, and leadership on the global stage in terms of economic growth, social justice and equality, national integration, and cultural preservation. Implementing inclusive education can be quite challenging as many barriers continue to hamper the progress. Indian Army

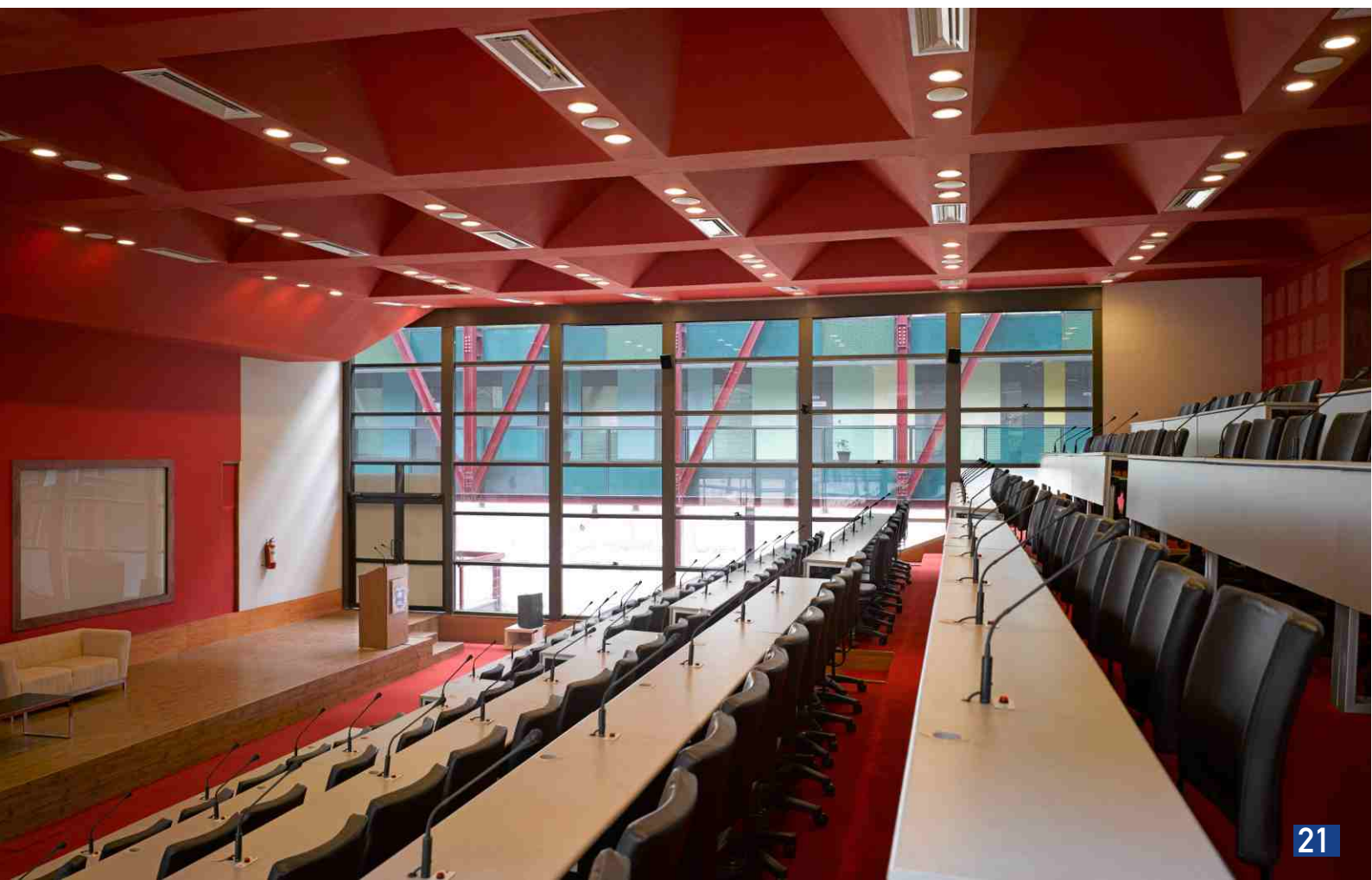
now envisions graduating from segregated schools to inclusive schools by mainstreaming all children with special need into the Army Public School eco-system. It is, therefore, imperative to understand the nuances of inclusive education for its practical implementation as there appears to be no research carried out on the subject in the present context.

Purpose: To explore attitudes, concerns, and sentiments of parents, general teachers, and special educators towards implementing inclusive education in Army Public School, as also to identify variables that influence them.

Method: An exploratory sequential design has been used in this study, wherein; semi-structured interviews, self-completion mailed questionnaire, and focus group discussions were conducted, followed by administering of Sentiments, Attitudes, Concerns of Inclusive Education-Revised (SACIE-R), and survey.

Results: Most participants were unaware about the concept of inclusive education. On one hand, there was excitement about implementing inclusive education, while on other hand there were genuine apprehensions about the competency and capability of the general teachers to handle children with special need, and concerns about lack of peer acceptance in mainstream schools.

Conclusion: Findings underlined that to implement the system, it should not only be a top down approach but a pull model too, wherein; the school management must drive the initiative by equipping the schools and arming the teachers with training (top driven approach) and the school should be in the state of absolute readiness, by all counts, to welcome special children with special need in regular classrooms (pull model).





Dr. Akhil Bhardwaj

Thesis Topic: Soft Power Of India In South Asia: The Higher Education Imperative

Supervisor:
Prof (Dr) Mohan Kumar

In modern times, higher education is gaining pace within knowledge societies in the developing world whereas it's been always at the core of state's preference in the first world. Higher Education finds a direct connect to the system of Soft Power generation through its value based eco-system which helps its stakeholders to make a difference for societal benefits. An effective higher education system of a country through its Institutions attracts the potential future leaders and global citizens from across

nations with a direct exposure to a country's culture, policies and its relative importance at a global level. This leads to a relative connect and creates a likelihood of a favourable environment for discussion about its national interests. The value system generated through diverse sources of soft power, higher education being one of the prominent one, advances a nation's knowledge culture to benefit it at a global level. While countries in North America and Europe increasingly contend with the idea of knowledge societies having well established system of higher education and research, emerging countries such as China and India are found to be building their own capacities and staking claims for leadership in various ways. One of the important aspects of Chinese and Indian attempts towards developing an effective knowledge society for the holistic development of the two countries is to build a network of quality higher education Institutions through path breaking schemes and subsidiaries ultimately benefiting their Universities and Institutions to be globally benchmarked. The basic ideology behind these initiatives is the realisation of the fact that higher education has its own imperative place in leveraging the soft power of a nation towards its national interest. With its regional challenges of plenty, India steadily and slowly has been building its reputation and pedigree as a higher education hub for countries in South Asia through a diverse set of offering including scholarships, short term exchanges, capacity building initiatives, training programmes, promoting and projecting its universities & institutions for higher studies in South Asia to name a few. The policy framework of a nation in congruent to the productivity of its Universities and Institutions in terms of quality teaching and research outcomes defines and forms the cornerstone of the foundational structure of its knowledge society or economy recognised at a global platform. India have had a glorious past in the ancient times as one of the leaders in Higher Education which was lost subsequently and dried down during the VII colonial times. The higher education system of a nation is not confined to its scholarly output, sustenance and economic growth. It rather encapsulates the societal and cultural values, educational milieu, political structure and ideology, regional heterogeneity and outlook towards the global issues of a country. It also shapes the position of a nation to have a say in a geo-political environment at diverse fronts on a range of subjects. With its realisation, India has been stressing upon its higher education system from last few decades with reform at its structural framework and existing policies. The objective of the study intends to find out the correlation between India's strategic initiatives and offerings in the higher education sector for countries in South Asia and India's foreign policy, its nuances and diplomatic approach. India's quest for addressing its nonexistence within the elite higher education institutions of the world in terms of global rankings, demands a longer duree investigation since there is not much focus on improving the gross enrolment ratio and the availability of higher education to a massive young population in India. India's projection of its higher education profile in South Asia would be an interesting aspect to study with a view to understand the undercurrents and some purposeful hidden objectives towards pursuing its National Interests in the region. With countries like USA and UK exercising the Soft Power approach through their respective establishments like the American Centre and the British Council under cultural diplomacy with a wide range of diplomatic instruments attracting masses around the globe; their higher education supportive activities and projects under these establishments, for instance the Fulbright fellowship, United States India Educational Foundation (USIEF-with India), UK India Education Research Initiatives (UKIERI-with India) has also played a major role in creating a supportive environment favouring them in various countries. Through various fellowships, scholarships and research opportunities offered under these establishments, both USA & UK have been attracting masses in various countries as an intellectual and a knowledge hub. With India now adopting a similar strategy of exercising soft power through higher education as a subset of cultural diplomacy with i) its offering of Full Scholarships to South Asian and South East Asian Countries to study Undergraduate, Postgraduate and PhD programmes; ii) its capacity building initiatives in higher education in South Asia; iii) collaborative programmes in higher education in South Asia; and iv) enhancing its higher education profile by projecting its Universities & Institutions as a higher education hub for South Asian countries; there is a need and demand of deep investigation in analysing the effect of the aforesaid approach on India's Soft Power and its projection in South Asia.



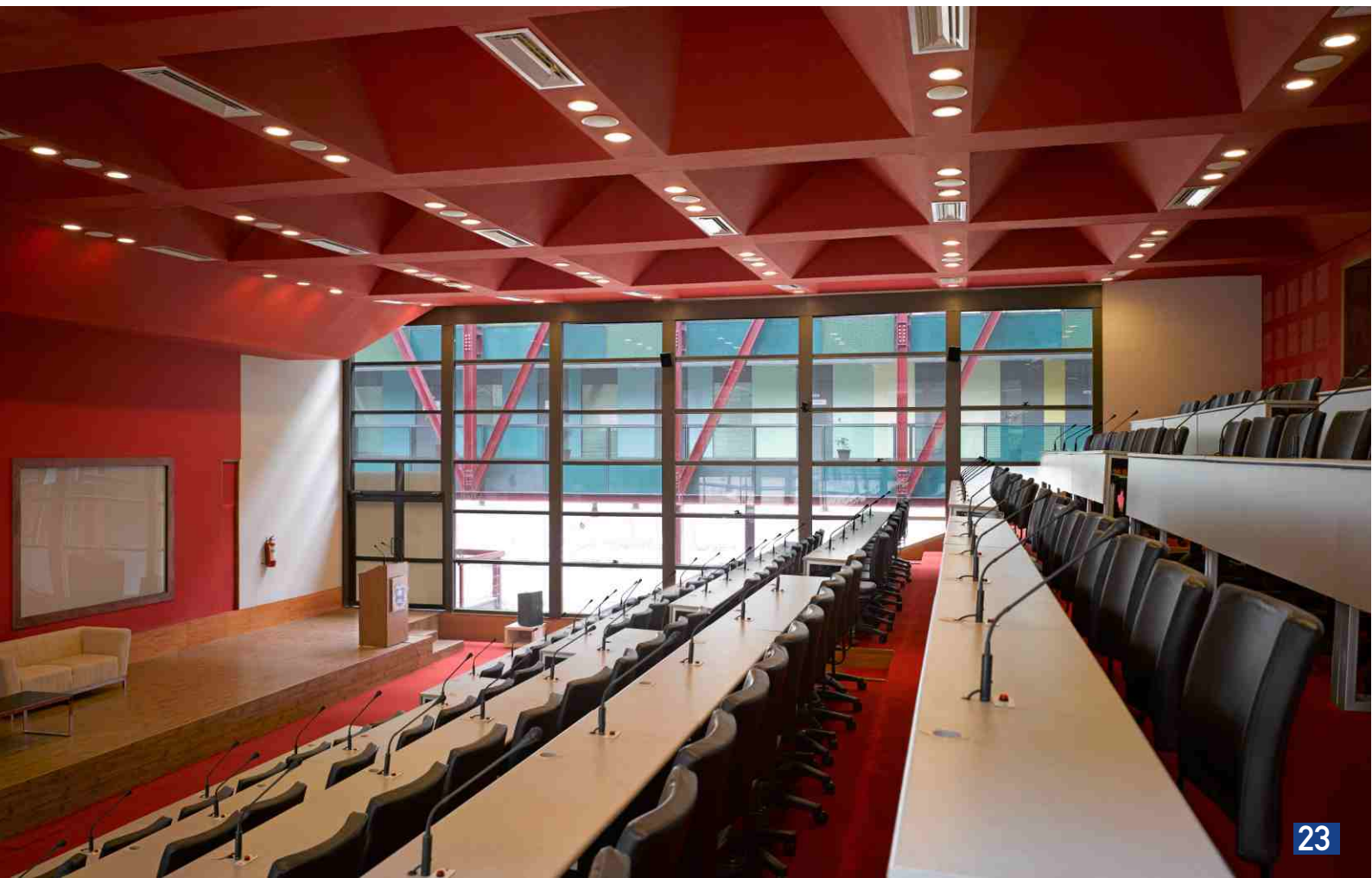
Dr. Shankey Verma

Thesis Topic: Prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and its association with psychological outcomes and academic Persistence among Indian female students in Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)

Supervisor:

Prof (Dr) Manjushree Palit, Prof (Dr) Krishan Kumar Pandey

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a globally pervasive phenomenon that has longterm severe physical and mental health consequences. At the individual level, IPV victimization of female students represents a significant developmental challenge in their life course. The early experience of IPV in relationships is antecedent to continued violence in cohabitating relationships and marriage, which makes IPV among female students an important area to study. Objective: The present study adopted conflict theory and a socio-ecological model to (a) estimate the prevalence of various forms of IPV, (b) examine the association between IPV and psychological outcomes such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and (c) examine the association between IPV and academic persistence among Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) attending female students in India. Method: The present study used a cross-sectional survey to measure IPV and its adverse outcomes. A total of 386 participants were recruited, comprising female students in the age range of 18-29 currently studying in any Indian HEI. Key variables were measured using the Conflict Tactics Scale-Revised (CTS-2), Cyber-Dating Abuse Questionnaire (CDAQ), Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), PTSD-Checklist 5 (PCL-5), and College Persistence Questionnaire (CPQ) for measuring academic persistence. Results: Almost 70% of the participants had experienced at least one form of IPV (psychological IPV, physical IPV, injuries, sexual IPV, and/or digital IPV) in the last two years. The prevalence of psychological IPV was found to be 59.1%, followed by digital IPV (42.2%), sexual IPV (31.1%), physical IPV (29.8%), and injuries (18.4%). Bivariate analysis indicated statistically significant associations between experiencing IPV and higher depressive symptoms, PTSD symptoms, and lower academic persistence. Further, independent t-tests indicated higher depressive symptoms, PTSD symptoms, and lower academic persistence scores among IPV victims. Lastly, ANOVA tests indicated higher depressive symptoms, PTSD symptoms, and lower academic persistence scores among participants with exposure to multiple forms of IPV. Discussion: The prevalence of various forms of IPV in the current sample of female students was found to be high with significant associations with adverse mental health and lower academic persistence. Implications for research, policy formulation, and clinical practitioners are discussed.





Dr. Aleksandar Slavkov Milanov

Thesis Topic: International legal regime of space debris and the protection of outer space environment

Supervisor:
Prof (Dr) S.G Sreejith

This Ph.D. thesis explores the international legal regulation on protecting outer space environment from different types of space debris. My research focuses on the international legal gaps to regulate all major aspects of space debris and the challenges in front of comprehensive international cooperation and legal regulation. Analysing levels of cooperation, achievements and omissions in different international forums that address the issue of space debris is provided. The research

concludes that unless comprehensive cooperation is achieved on a global level and new international legal treaties are not established, potential military conflicts could emerge amongst spacefaring nations over the right to exploit outer space resources. This thesis, then, illustrates different challenges of different space debris and proposes ways to address them. This research also investigates the roles of international governmental organizations as well as international scientific organizations to address the issues of space debris production, management, and removal from outer space. Therefore, the thesis provides the steps to improve traffic management in space to provide safety to all space activities while achieving better protection of the outer space environment. My dissertation contains five chapters. The first chapter talks about the research questions, research objectives, methodology and the logic of the structure of the thesis. The second chapter of my dissertation thesis explores into the definitions of the main terms such as space object, space debris, aerospace object and others. It analyses the legal norms, relevant to the space debris issue and explores the need to adopt new international legal norms. This chapter also investigates the most important legal terms, related to the space debris issue, such as ownership, jurisdiction and control over space debris. This chapter also includes the classification of different types of space debris and the different types of threats that they represent to space activities and to people on Earth. International space debris regulation has different aspects, which have to be explored in order to draw a complete picture and analyse the problem from different perspectives. These perspectives include the legality of the creation of space debris, and the different dangers from it, based on the chemical structure, size, location, traceability and the risk of loss of life and property in space and on Earth. Analysing the legal definition of "harmful contamination" and its scope in the creation of space debris is an important part of this chapter. Environmental protection of outer space and of Earth from space debris is also significant in this chapter. The legal issue of international liability is reviewed and analysed. The latest examples of good national practices to reduce the risk from space debris are also identified and analysed in the research thesis. Special focus is placed on the public-private partnership in space activities. Chapter three focuses on analysing the achievements and failures in international efforts of states to improve the safety of the outer space environment. This chapter is devoted to analysing the positive as well as the negative aspects of such international cooperation on a state level. The main challenges of international cooperation are explored in the last subchapter of this chapter. The main purpose of chapter three is to provide an analysis and overview of the relevant leading intergovernmental organizations and international scientific organizations in the field of international space law. These organizations are UNCOPUOS, Inter-Agency Space Debris Coordination Committee, ITU, COSPAR, International Law Association and the Conference on Disarmament. Separate subchapters in this section discuss the international cooperation on banning anti-satellite tests and taking a look at the European regional structures that are involved in the mitigation of space debris. The European projects, investments, and institutional capacities are analysed from the perspective of regional cooperation that could produce good institutional practices for global cooperation. Comparative analysis of different national space policies that discuss methods to reduce the threats from space debris is separately provided in a subchapter. Chapter four explores the most significant proposals, according to the author, in international law to resolve the problems related to space debris. The proposals have been selected on two distinct criteria: 1) from authors, who have published extensively in the field of international space law and 2) the proposals that distinguish themselves with originality and logic to address the issue of space debris. The last chapter presents comprehensive resolution of the challenges from space debris production. I propose the establishment of an International Space Agency. This sui generis international organization includes most nations that dedicate themselves to protecting the interests of humankind as well as those of states and private actors. The holistic vision of outer space exploration is key to solving the problems in outer space policies, including the massive creation of space debris and their poor management. This dissertation also suggests the adoption of a global planetary quarantine protocol for the protection of the Earth from returning space objects, infection by space organisms, nuclear explosions of nuclear-powered satellites and improvements in present international bodies, which are regulating aspects of space debris. The research aims to provide recommendations on how to deal with space debris on a global level. Although national measures adopted by space-faring states could be very useful in achieving better protection of outer space environment, the measures would not be sufficient because other states will not have the obligations to adopt them. Comprehensive international cooperation in dealing with the negative effects of space debris is essential, particularly with respect to sharing information about activities in outer space, traffic management and adoption of common standards for shielding space objects and common mitigation guidelines.



Dr. Arun Teja Polcumpally

Thesis Topic: Artificial Intelligence Surveillance And Its Impact On Global Power Structure: Congruence Analysis Using Neo-Gramscian And Neo-Realism Theories

Supervisor:

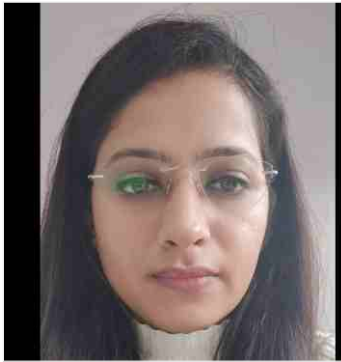
Prof (Dr) Sreeram Sunder Chaulia

Artificial Intelligence has become a buzzword worldwide and is debated across all the segments of society. AI is not a standalone technology.¹ It is used in bioinformatics, stem science research, nanotechnology, astronomy, management, and social science research. Such wide usage brings a revolutionary change to society (Harari, 2017). The reality of the AI revolution can be felt from the Luddite like fear emerging. AI can certainly take away existing jobs and create non-existing ones (Polcumpally, 2021b; Downy (Jr), 2019b; Lu, 2020). The creation of new socio-economic structures will result in a revolution akin to what industrial mass production brought to medieval society. Not just that, AI also helps in the search for extra-terrestrial life! Institutes such as Allen Telescope Array² use AI-based systems to understand the patterns from the data collected from the space radio signals (Downy (Jr), 2019c). Today, AI has crossed the debates referring to the real and unreal nature of Intelligent machines. It reached the level where AI teaches the machine to be better than humans at specific tasks. While exploring this area, the researcher came across a series of AI documentaries aired on YouTube (Downy (Jr), 2019a).³ All the episodes conclude that human decision-making will be more interwoven with machine assistance. Gil Weinberg opines that moving ahead with the same speed of AI assistance. There is a close possibility of enhancement of human beings.⁴ Some of the unbelievable projects currently under the prototype stage are prosthetic arms, virtual social beings, providing a chance of communication for people who have ALS, and predicting the occurrence of chronic diseases. This technology, for some people, will be a miracle, and for some, it will be incomprehensible. Perhaps the combination of computational power with the analysis of probabilities using deep learning is beyond the grasp of the mammalian brain. By observing the AI's sheer capability, states worldwide compete neck to neck to gain global dominance over AI. That means, AI will be the hotspot of geopolitics. It is reported elsewhere that AI will be the new fault line in geopolitics (Saran et al., 2018).⁵ The areas of the geopolitical clash are said to be the power distribution between state and private enterprises, AI regulations, and the global competition to attain AI knowledge (Saran et al., 2018. P. 41). States and private companies are collaborating to enhance the nation's capacities. The importance of confluence of state and private companies in drafting and strengthening the national power can be understood from Saudi Arabia's Neom AI city. In a press release, Saudi prince Mohammed Bin Salman said that this project prioritises people over industries and machines (Neom, 2021). This is why the assertion is that the private companies and state together improve the capacities of the nation in terms of economy. However, it also increases the power of state economically and in terms of soft and sharp power. UAE even appointed an Alminister in 2017. According to the national AI strategy of UAE, it aims to develop a regional AI talent and create an AI friendly economic and knowledge environment in the first term of the ministry (Minister of State for AI, Digital Economy, and Remote Work Applications office, 2017). The technological improvements, current AI research, the trade war between the US and China, and the speeches of global leaders on the importance of AI are the trigger points to venture more into the research on the geopolitical implications of AI. While conducting this research, researcher undertook a project using a complex model⁶ to predict the changes in global power structure (Polcumpally, 2021b). It revealed that AI would indeed change international politics. This preliminary conclusion has provided the researcher more rationale for conducting PhD thesis research. As a student of International Relations (IR), what piqued researcher's interest academically is how to understand the impact of AI through the existing IR theories. That is how this work ended up with the research question, "Does Neo-Realism theory better explain the impact of AI surveillance when compared to Neo-Gramscian theory?". This question mentioned two theories – Neo-Realism and Neo-Gramscian. Neo-realism is considered because of its realpolitik nature, current developments of populism, nationalism, and the collision of cultures across the world. The neo-Gramscian approach is considered as it examines the inter-relations between the social structures, states, and the existing world order. At the meta-analysis level, neo-realism is derived from the positivist approach, and the Neo-Gramscian theory is derived from the postpositivist approach (Femia, 2009, p. 32). Neo-Realism is argued to favour the status quo, and the Neo-Gramscian model is claimed to favour processes that make the structures (Femia, 2009, p. 33). Other theories are not considered because - Liberal approaches emphasise the open market economy. The functionalist approach takes structures to be the fundamental entities. Functionalist approach makes it challenging to identify the change in the power structure. Moreover, neo-realism and neo-gramscian theory form the extreme ends of the IR theoretical approaches. In order to conduct this theoretical research, two hypotheses have been constructed. H1: The extreme usage of AI surveillance by China and its export will change the global power structure that challenges the superpower status of the US An auxiliary hypothesis to H1: The hegemonic power of the US does not change with the increase in the AI surveillance systems across the world H2: The development of AI surveillance by private companies will give them more power than the states across the world An auxiliary hypothesis to H2: States will gain more power over the private companies with the AI surveillance technology The next step is to figure out the method to conduct the research. A technique to conduct a scientific enquiry is always pertinent to the research question. The best one would be the one that is adaptable and usable to explore the question (White & John, 1998, p. 101). Accordingly, congruence analysis is considered to be best suited. It will evaluate the explanatory power of one over another theory. Congruence analysis can be directly performed on the competing theories. Thus, the evaluation of these two theories is performed using congruence analysis (Blatter & Haverland, 2012). Before performing the analysis, theoretical determinants are derived. For Neo-Realism, nine determinants have been derived. For Neo-Gramscian theory, eleven determinants are derived. Such documented theoretical determinants are compared to the empirical observations. This comparative analysis reveals the explanatory capacity of Neo-Realism and NeoGramscian theories. As per the empirical observation, each theoretical determinant can be in congruence/ not in congruence/ out of scope. The comparative analysis between these two sets of theoretical determinants will result in 9 outcomes.⁷ Such distribution of the congruence analysis is represented by a 3x3 matrix (Table 4). Further, a schematic diagram has been made to showcase which theoretical determinants are more important (Figure 29). The empirical

observations required for the congruence analysis are derived from the analysis of secondary data. Extensive reference to Stanford AI report, Feldstein AI Global Surveillance (AIGS) index, Tortoise AI index, V-Dem 2021 democracy report, and Digital readiness index has been conducted. Separate reports of McKinsey, Oxford Insights, Deloitte, and opinion articles published in the Nature and Forbes have been considered in establishing the varied AI investments worldwide. Along with the business and independent reports, analysis is also conducted on AI and data policy papers issued by the US, China, and Indian government. For Neo-Gramscian empirical observations are derived differently. Direct analysis of the sources mentioned above does not provide any observations about Neo-Gramscian factors. Various methods are used to evaluate the theoretical determinants of Neo-Gramscian theory. The efficiency of computer vision algorithms, data legislations, and spearman correlations between the indices of digital readiness and democratisation are observed to formulate the empirical observations of social factors. Migdal's state-society relations concept is used to evaluate the empirical observations of forms of state. The world order empirical observations are documented by analysing AI indices and their raw data.

Brookings's report for the US on the future of AI governance presents 15 recommendations, and all centred around the leadership of the US (Kerry et al., 2021, p. 90). They encourage state-led international organisations without any emphasis on the membership of industry. It asserts that the states worldwide are domestically collaborating with AI companies to make policies. As the US and China have the leading AI companies, they can voice for state-led international AI governance platforms. However, for India, it would not be a viable strategy. Either it has to force the multilateral organisations or grouping to have industry representation or have a new domestic AI governance structure which has industry in key decision-making positions. In order to bring public well-being, public organisations should also be included in the decision-making positions. It is recorded that none of the global AI governance organisations undertakes public opinion or conducts public deliberations similar to climate change (Schmitt, 2022). India should consider this aspect and create its own domestic AI governance body that includes state, industry and public representation.





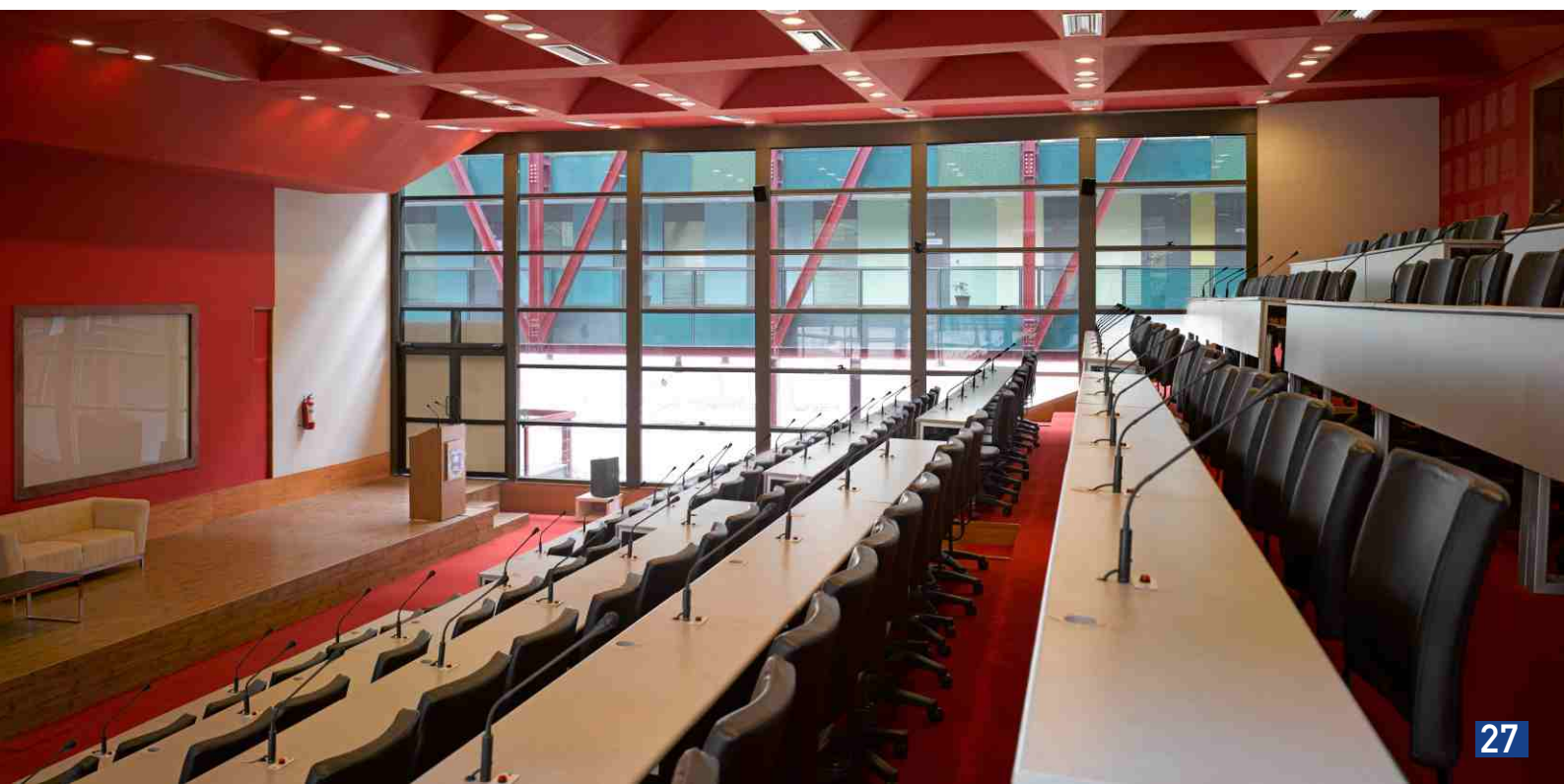
Dr. Deepika Mann

Thesis Topic: Gender Equality And Women Empowerment: A Comparative Study Of Bangladesh, India And Sri Lanka Based On Women Representation And Participation In Politics s

Supervisor:

Prof (Dr) Jasmeet Kaur, Prof (Dr) Vibuti Patel

Gender Inequality (GI) or patriarchy is both ideological and structural. That is, ideological means the beliefs, norms, along with values regarding the status and roles of women in society. Structural refers to women's access to as well as positions within social institutions. In the academic arena, the research of women's socio-economic as well as political liberation is an important theme with incessant feminists' notions in the modern globe. Women's liberation is determined by gender disparities that evolved by means of the socialization process, internalizing social norms, cultural values, along with expectations of concentrating the Asian patriarchal society, namely India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. So, women were discriminated against from high positions in society, Political Leadership (PL), Decision Making (DM), together with economic top management in the conventional society. Nevertheless, a few educated women began to deal with women's problems as well as created a discourse concerning women's freedom in modern society by propagating feminist notions along with modifications that happened in Sri Lanka subsequent to the independence of the country. A theme of Human Rights (HR), inclusive growth, as well as Sustainable Development (SD) is women's full and efficient Political Participation (PP). At all levels of DM and political involvement, the women's active participation on equal status with men is necessary for the accomplishment of equality, SD, peace, and democracy, along with the inclusion of their viewpoints and experiences into the DM processes. Empowerment of females permits them to transfer their own life, compose their agenda as well as organize and demand the support of the state and community for the transition. It can be noticed that a women's role is undividable from development same in several cultures, yet it sometimes doesn't emphasize a similar position that matters for males. As a result, it is assumed that females need more help for their immense position in DM along with social development. Individual empowerment is focused on by the rhetoric of female empowerment, thereby, ignoring the problem of women in power. The women's representation amongst heads of state as well as members of Parliament remains less when analogized to their population share even though they have experienced noteworthy gains in literacy and Educational Attainment (EA). In spite of a nation's level of Economic Development (ED) along with a near-universal accord iv on women's political rights, the lack of female leadership is common in countries around the globe. For controlling women in these three countries, an increase in the utilization of religion as a political tool contributes to an increase in GI. Household and politics are the immediate authoritative patriarchal domains that constantly talk about "protecting" women by ignoring their voices and requirements. Thus, this probably creates a loss of agency amongst women. Scrutinizing the problem of GI from an International viewpoint is the major objective of this research. By considering the parameters, namely Gender-related Development Index (GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM), GI in education, GI in economic activity, and Women PP (WPP), a comparative study of the Gender disparity amongst South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries (India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka) has been conducted. The secondary study is done, and in diverse regions, the ways are examined in the results. The outcomes exhibit that organized collective participation of women was more efficient only in social welfare, livelihood, together with social security than WPP. The lowlevel of PP by women is attributable to economic, religious, as well as political factors, as per the research. On the whole, it is discovered that women have a deficiency of space for PP even though they are curious about participating in local governance. In brief, a provisional outlook of what can be perceived as notions of empowerment in the WPP context has been made.





Dr. Abhinav Pandya

Thesis Topic: Understanding Jaish-E-Mohammad: An Analysis Of Its Origins, Ideology, Organisational Structure, India Operations, Strategy, Tactics And The Future Objectives

Supervisor:
Prof (Dr) Pankaj Jha

Though the recent geopolitical developments such as the withdrawal of US forces from Afghanistan, Russia-Ukraine war, China's expansionism and influence operations, it seems that the world is moving back to the era of conflict between the state actors, terrorism emanating from the non-state terrorist groups, both national and transnational continues to be serious challenge to global peace and security. Over the last seven to eight decades, and terrorism has emerged as a major global threat.

Particularly, in the 1980s in the wake of Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the rise of Mujahidins supported by the US, terrorism has emerged has a truly transnational phenomenon with Pan-Islamist groups like Al Qaeda, Harakat Network and ISIS dominating the scene. India has been a victim of Pakistan-supported terrorism for the last three decades, mostly in the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), but not confined to J&K. An array of terrorist organizations, discussed in detail in this thesis, have been active in the Kashmir theatre since 1990; however, Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) presents a unique example of having brought India and Pakistan on the verge of a full-fledged conventional war twice, first in 2001 after JeM attacked the Indian parliament in Delhi and then in 2019, after a JeM fidayeen killed 40 Indian soldiers in a suicide attack. JeM, radical Deobandi terrorist organization with strong links to Al Qaeda, Taliban and Harakat network of terror groups, is known for its expertise in lethal fidayeen attacks. However, the organization remains underexplored in the academic world. As compared to other groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba and Hizbul Mujahidin, JeM has been a focus of a rigorous academic investigation because of the highly clandestine nature of the outfit and its brutal tactics against its adversaries. Also, unlike other terror groups of Kashmir, JeM has pan-India objectives. Having said the above, the JeM presents a major security challenge to India. Hence, I have investigated this organization in detail in this thesis exploring JeM's origins, ideology, organisational structure, Kashmir operations, Pan-India operations, strategy, tactics and the future objectives. This thesis relies on the diverse variety of sources which include the interviews with the former and current JeM militants, financiers, intelligence professionals, journalists, and literature published in open sources such as journals, books, memoirs, media reports and literature derived from the intelligence and investigation agencies, such as the interrogation reports, intelligence briefs and charge sheets. In conclusion, I have argued that JeM is likely to continue and even strengthen as a major security threat to India in the future because of its historic ties with Al Qaeda and Taliban, and growing jihadi radicalization in India which can make young Muslim boys highly vulnerable to JeM recruiters.



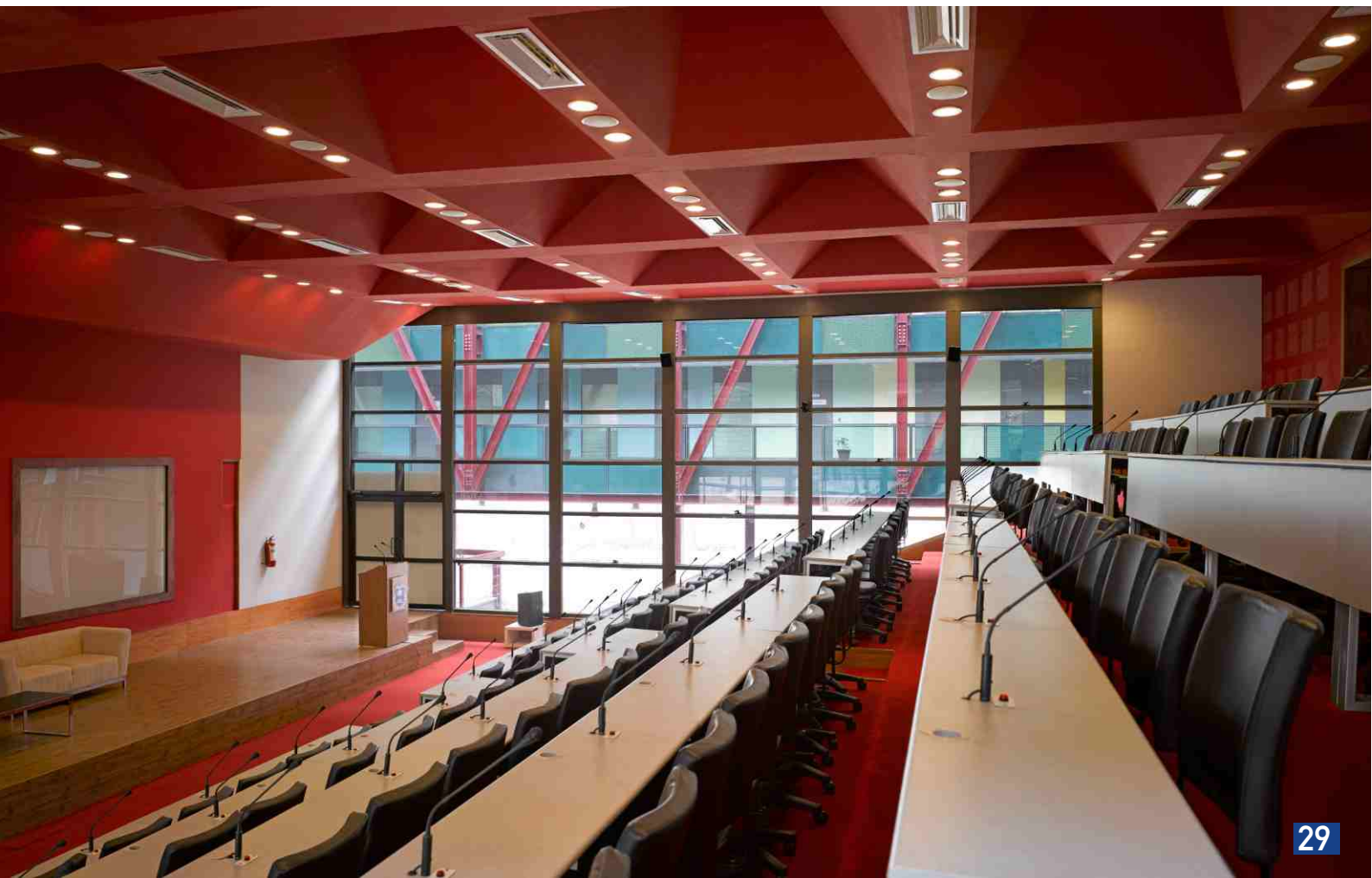


Dr. Alexi LeFevre

Thesis Topic: The Culture of Geopolitics: Understanding U.S. and Indian Behaviour and the Contest for Strategic Space

Supervisor:
Prof (Dr) Pankaj Jha

Contemporary discourse about global security imperatives has, over the previous two decades, increasingly focused on a unique geographic and securitized concept: the Indo-Pacific. In foreign capitals around the world, there has been significant discussion about the Indo-Pacific as a region undergoing significant competition, and these discussions have proffered various theoretical and practical policy solutions. However, the Indo-Pacific is polysemic. There is no precisely defined, broadly accepted ideological, geographical, or historical interpretation. Ill-defined as it may be, it is a driving force behind some of the most wide-ranging shifts in global state behavior since the end of the Cold War. This leads to a natural question: What is the Indo-Pacific to India and the United States and what processes have led to its construction? Much of existing literature explaining the behavior of the United States and India, written by practitioners as well as theorists, pivots around two theoretical axes: a realist argument focused on the distribution of power across Asia, and a constructivist argument emphasizing the histories of political culture in both countries. Neither of these approaches is necessarily wrong, but each is insufficient on its own in fully explaining why both countries interact with each other as they do, and why their foreign policy differs greatly depending on the region. This research uses critical geopolitics to explore the ways in which both countries craft strategic space in the Indo-Pacific region, a process influenced by their strategic and political cultures as much as by the balance of power in Asia. The research embraces qualitative analysis given its inherent sensitivity to questions of bias and context in the position of the researcher as also the subject of the research, but also its sensitivity to power relationships and social context. India and the United States and their collective focus to craft the geographic idea of the Indo-Pacific since the beginning of the 21st century fit the ideal definition of a case study, which Merriam (1989, 9) defines as “an examination of a specific phenomenon such as a program, an event, a person, a process, an institution, or a social group.” This research will further focus on disciplined configurative case studies by “highlighting the ‘need for new theory in neglected areas’” (George & Bennett 2005, 75). It insists that continuities and regularities are identifiable in state behavior, and is supported by Foucault’s (2010, 3) assertion that “Beneath the rapidly changing history of governments, wars, and famines, there emerge other, apparently unmoving histories: the history of sea routes, the history of corn or of gold-mining, the history of drought and of irrigation...” This research holds powerful implications for scrutinizing the foreign policy construction of other states through a lens that is more sensitive to the individualized processes of state construction.



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Assessment of antecedents of financial literacy among young adults: hybrid BWM and ISM approach

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TRENDS OF THE YEAR 2023 - AT A GLANCE

3.1 School Wise Application Data distribution

The total number of applicants received for the year **2023 (Spring & Fall)** in the No Paper Form (NPF) database was **1,630**. Out of these, **281** applicants completed the application form in full, and their details were forwarded to the respective schools for further processing. At the next stage, these shortlisted candidates appeared for the **RAT (Research Aptitude Test) and interview process**, following which 54 offers were made to prospective candidates across different schools. Finally, out of the total **offers** made, **43 students successfully registered** for the Ph.D. programme in 2023, reflecting a strong overall conversion rate.

Table 1 Demonstrate school wise application details for 2023.

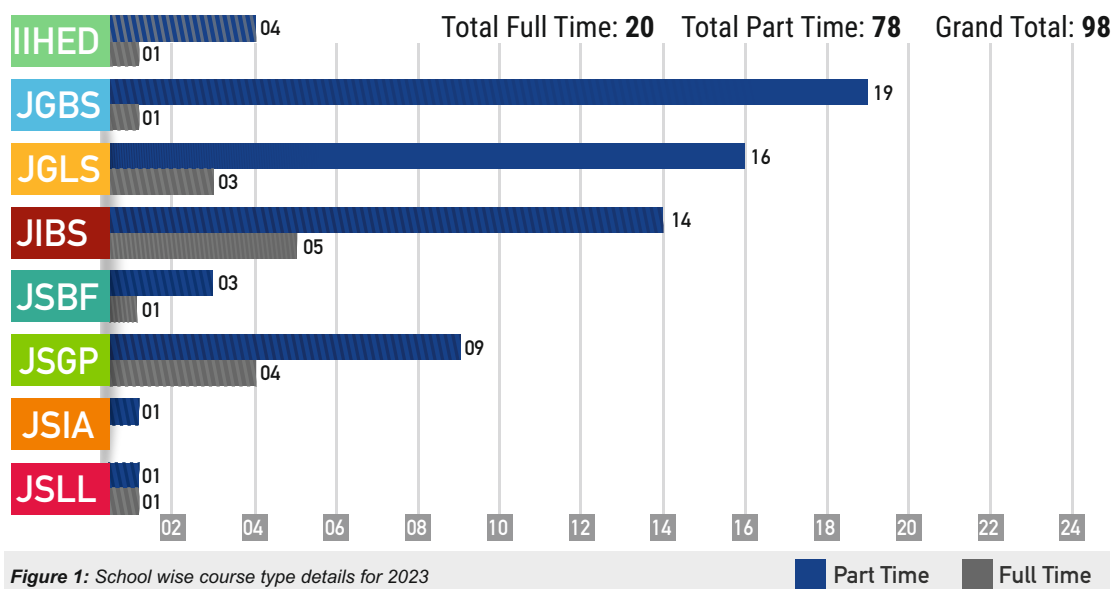
JGU School	Total Application Received	Eligible & Shortlist Applicants	Offer Made After RAT & Interview	Final Registered Ph.D. students for 2023
JGLS	114	112	2	2
JGBS	19	19	10	7
JIBS	49	45	13	11
JS GP	25	22	16	13
JSIA	44	42	4	4
IIHED	11	11	3	1
JSAA	2	2	0	0
JSBF	6	6	4	3
JSLL	11	9	2	2
Total	281	268	54	43

Following the Research Aptitude Test (RAT) and personal interview stages, a total of **113 offers** were made to prospective candidates across various schools of JGU. Ultimately, **98 students successfully enrolled** in the Ph.D. programme, reflecting a strong conversion rate from offers to final registrations.

A closer examination of the data indicates that approximately **74% of total applicants were shortlisted** after initial screening, demonstrating a robust pool of eligible candidates. Further, around **41% of shortlisted candidates received offers**, highlighting the competitive nature of the selection process. Notably, the final enrolment rate stands at approximately **87% of the total offers made**, indicating a high acceptance rate among selected candidates.

3.2 Course type (Part-Time /Full-Time) wise distribution:

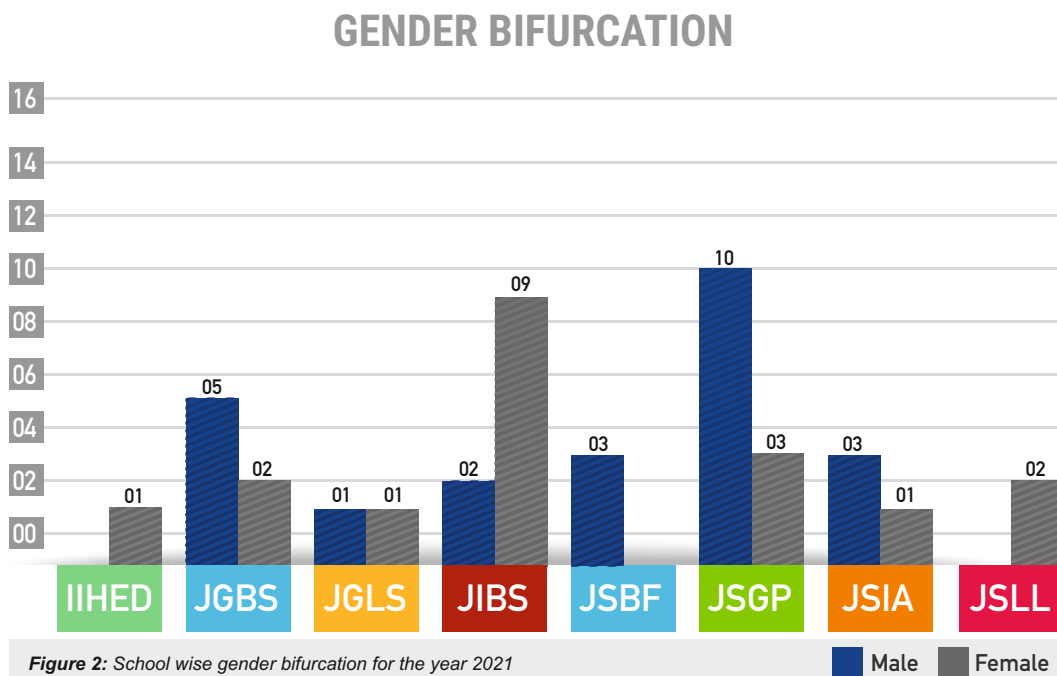
Doctoral candidates have the option of choosing the Ph.D. programme either Part-Time or Full-Time. Figure 1 shows school-wise distribution of full-time and part-time students for the year **2025**, wherein **approximately 20% students enrolled as full-time scholars, while the remaining 80% are part-time students**.



3.3 Gender Wise Distribution

As discussed above, we selected 90 Ph.D. students from 123 eligible applications throughout the entire process, 55 applicants joined the Ph.D. program in 2020 at various schools at JGU.

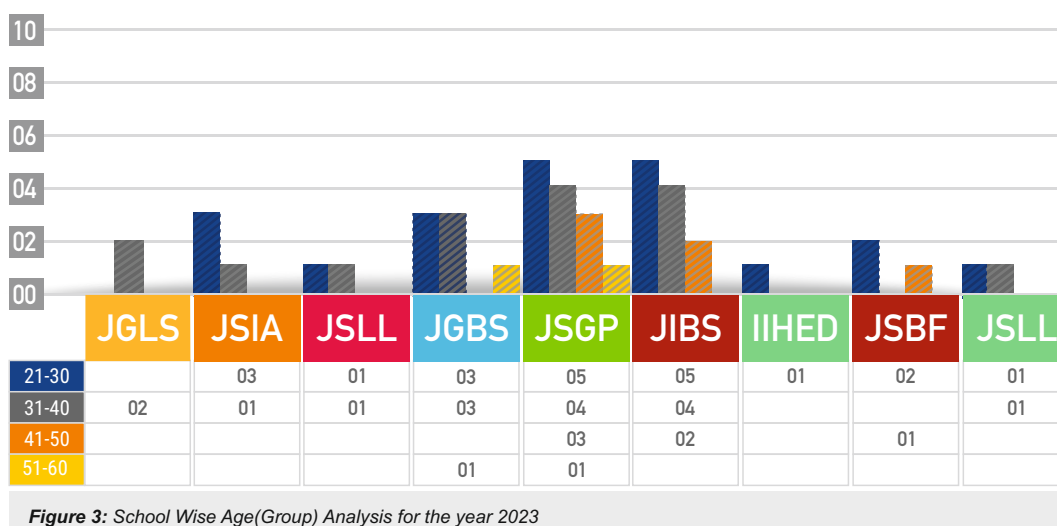
Out of these, 25 Ph.D. Scholars were female scholars and 30 were male scholars. School wise gender bifurcation can be seen in the figure 2, which is given as below



Female: 19 Male: 24 Grand Total: 43

Figure 3 shows the school- wise bifurcation of the PhD student age group enrolled in JGU for the year 2023.

AGE-GROUP WISE ANALYSIS - 2023



07 OVERVIEW OF JGU Ph.D. PROGRAM 2015 to 2023

From the very first day of the Ph.D. program (started in 2015) to the end of 2021, Total 290 Ph.D. students have been registered across all JGU schools. From the data presented below in table 2, it is quite evident that JGU's Ph.D. program has grown exponentially (around 69%) in the last two years after the Office of Doctoral Studies (ODS) was established.

YEAR	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		TOTAL
JGU SCHOOL	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	
JGLS	0	1	1	1	3	2	6	3	7	1	7	4	6	4	5	2	2	0	55
JGBS	0	0	0	0	9	3	18	3	13	4	20	5	13	5	15	3	6	1	118
JSIA	0	0	1	3	2	4	6	1	5	3	5	7	1	7	3	10	1	3	62
JIBS	0	0	2	4	0	3	2	4	3	2	7	3	2	3	8	3	9	2	57
JSGP	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	6	4	8	4	6	3	9	4	54
JSAA											1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
IIHED											2	1	3	1	1	1	0	1	10
JSBF																	1	2	3
JSLI																	1	1	2
TOTAL	0	1	4	9	14	12	32	11	33	14	48	26	34	26	38	22	29	14	367

Table 2: Course type & Year wise Distribution of Ph.D. Students across all the schools at JGU

F Full Time P Part Time

Figure 4 presents the school wise data distribution of registered Ph.D. scholars at JGU to date from its inception.

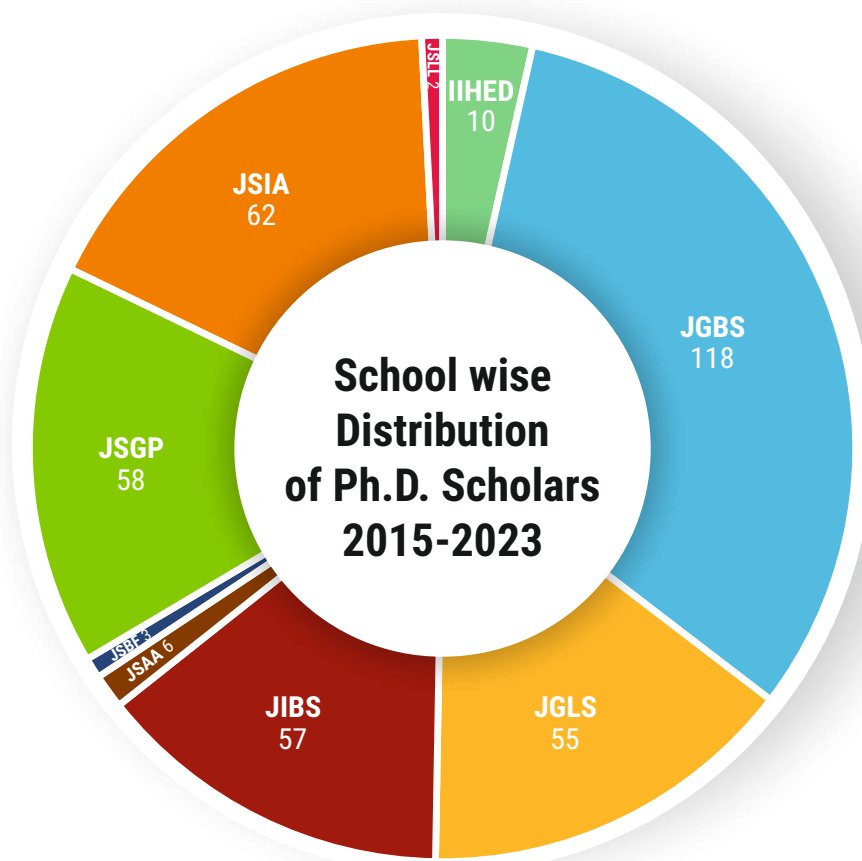


Figure 4: School wise distribution of Ph.D. Scholar in JGU

Likewise, figure 5 presents year wise data distribution of all registered Ph.D. students in various schools of JGU until the end of 2023.

Year wise distribution of Ph.D. Scholars at JGU (2015-2023)

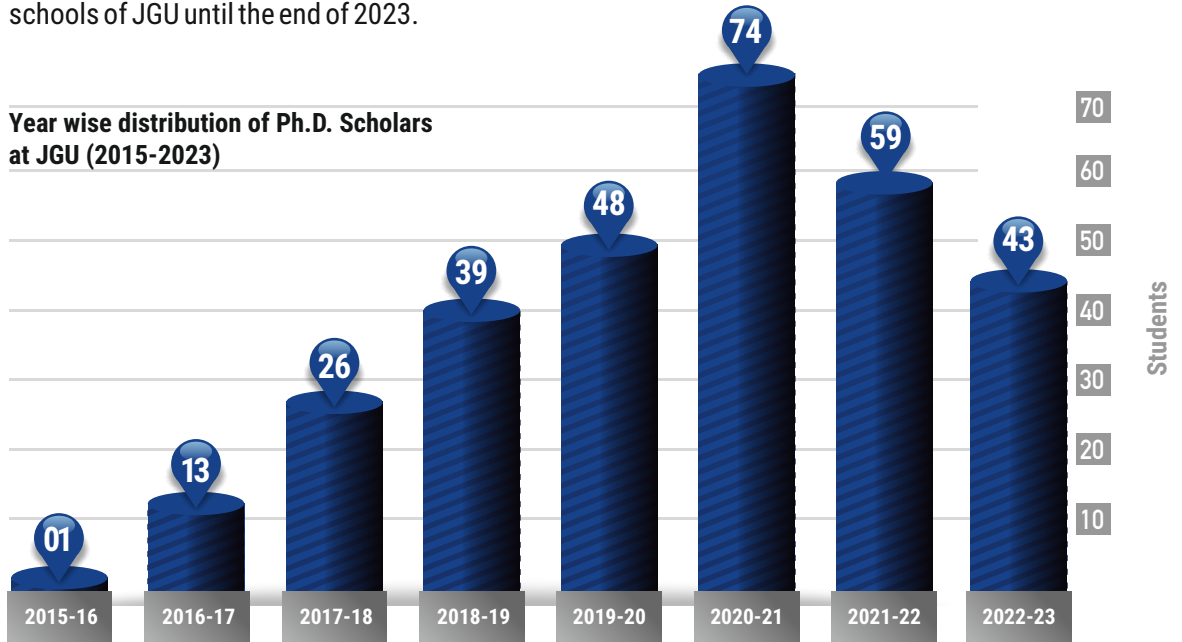


Figure 5 Year wise distribution of Ph.D. Scholars at JGU

Figure 6 shows the clear bifurcation of full time and part time Ph.D. students who are registered under the various schools in the JGU Ph.D. program. Figure 7 also shows that around 59% percent of Ph.D. students are registered as part time PhD students, while at JGU only 41% percent scholars have been registered as full time Ph.D. students.

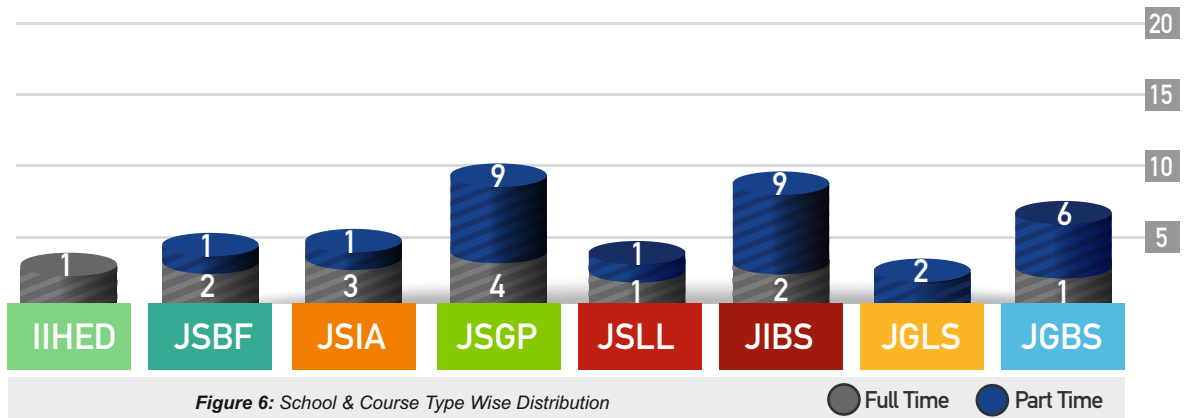


Figure 6: School & Course Type Wise Distribution

● Full Time ● Part Time

4.1 NET/ SLET/ GATE Qualified

Figure 7 shows the distribution of UGC NET/SLET/GATE or any other similar exams qualified students @JGU.

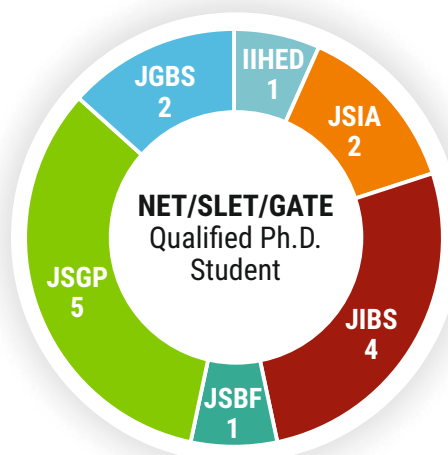


Figure 7 NET/SLET/GATE Qualified PhD Students

4.2 JGU Fellowship Distribution

Every school at JGU has fellowship based full time PhD positions which is open for young, dynamic & innovative minds across the globe. Figure 8 shows that 46 PhD students registered in JGU are under the JGU Fellowship.

Ph.D. Student enrolled under JGU Scholarship (2015-2023)

Year	School									Grand Total
	IIHED	JGBS	JGLS	JIBS	JSBF	JSAA	JSGP	JSIA	JSLL	
2015-16			1							1
2016-17			1	2			1			7
2017-18		3	2	2			0			10
2018-19		3	3	2			0	1		9
2019-20		3	1				3	3		14
2020-21	1	5	1			2	2	3		17
2021-22	2	3	2			1	3	4		16
2022-23	1	3	2	4		0	3	6		19
2023-24	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	11
Grand Total	5	21	14	20	2	3	14	24	1	104

Figure 8 PhD Students enrolled under JGU Fellowship

4.3 JGU Employees enrolled in the Ph.D. program (2023)

JGU gives ample opportunity to the In-service JGU employees by letting them pursue their doctoral degree along with their job. The interested employees can opt for part time Ph.D. program along with semester fee waiver till the entire degree period. The figure given below shows that nearly 14% of the Ph.D. students registered in JGU Ph.D. program belongs to In-Service employee's category.

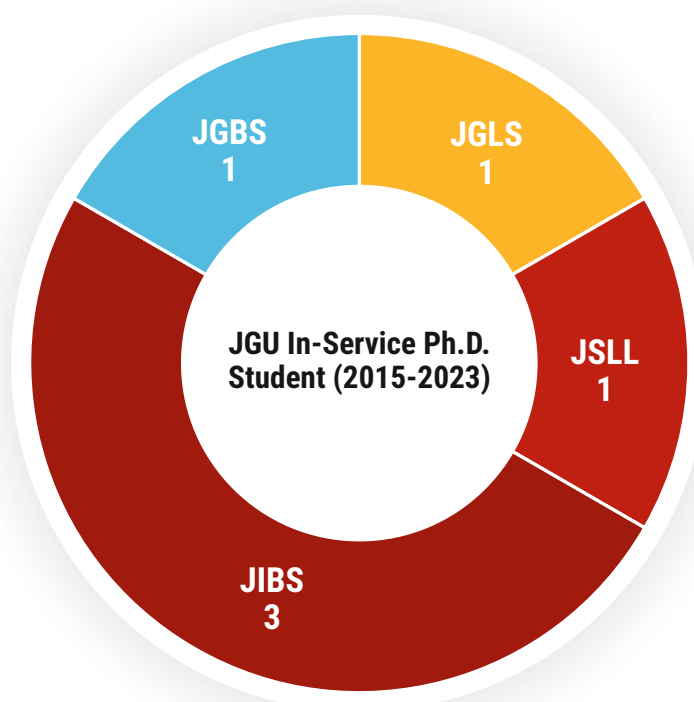
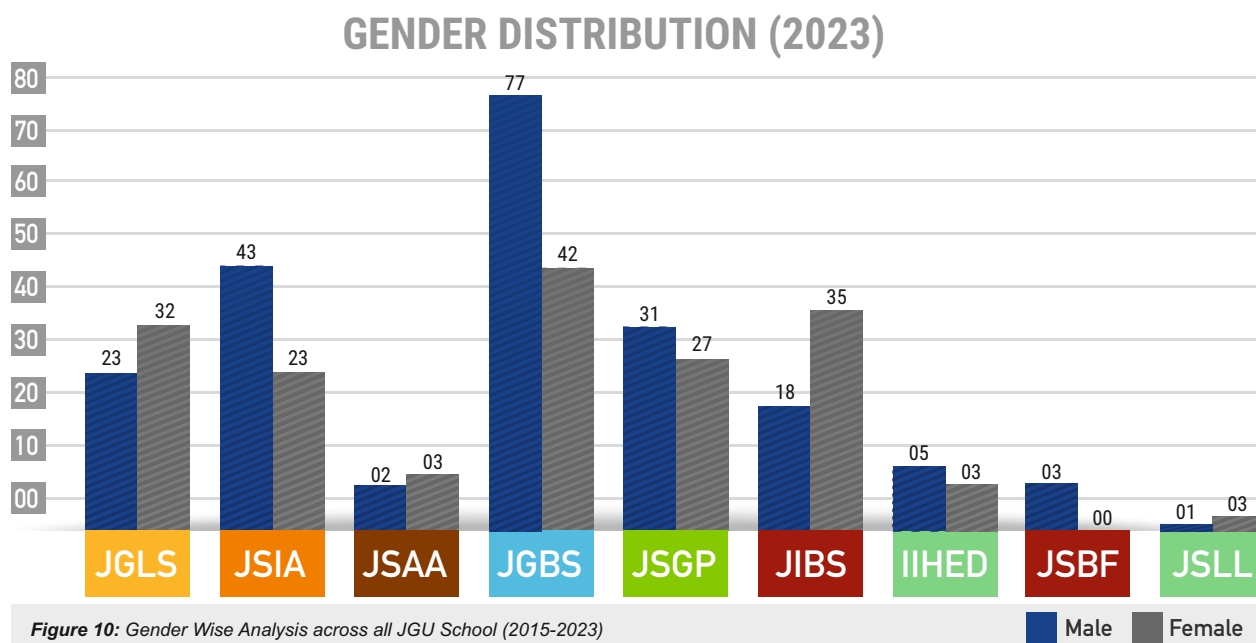


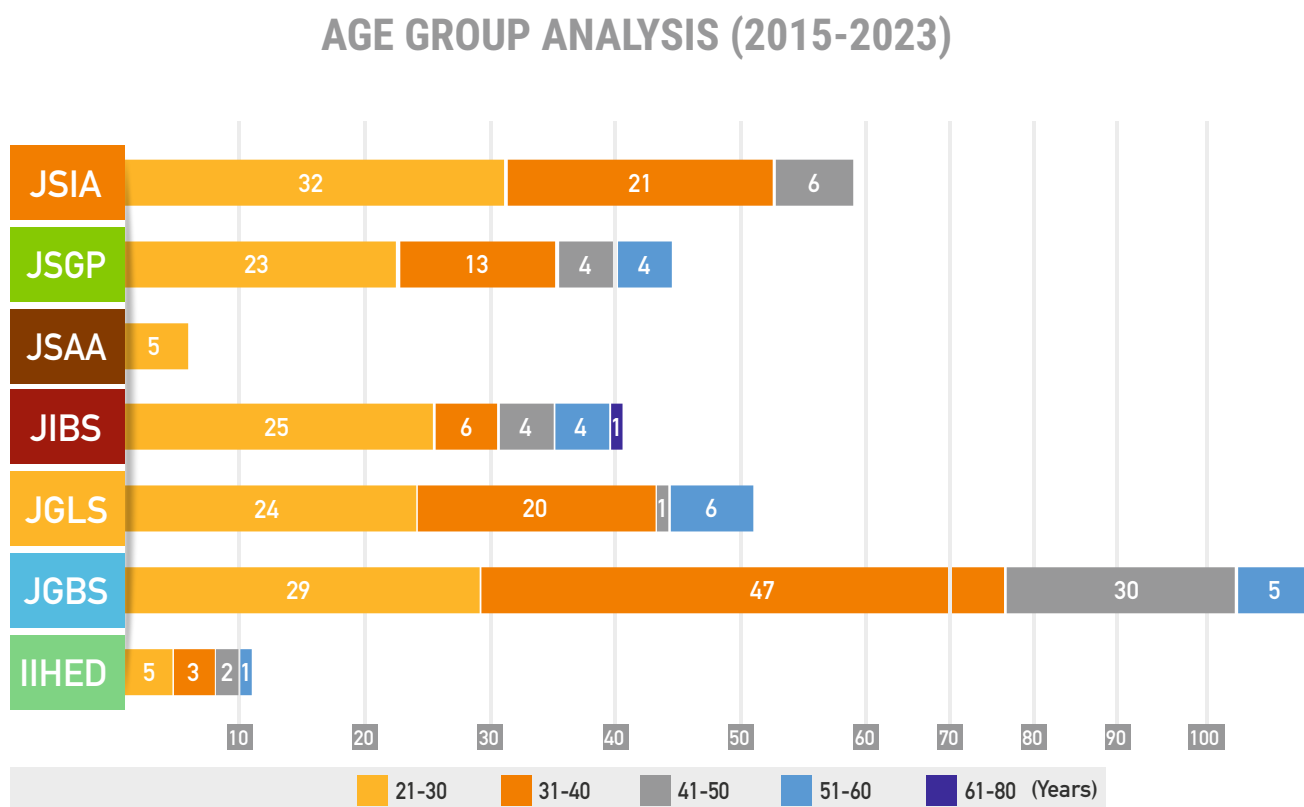
Figure 9: Distribution of In-Service JGU Employee

4.4 Gender Wise Enrollment Analysis

About **45% of Ph.D. students** enrolled in JGU are female, while the remaining **55% are male**, based on data from 2015–2023



4.5 Age-Wise Analysis



INVITED TALKS/ LECTURE

The doctoral office has taken initiative this year to bring eminent personalities to talk on specific topics related to research through Ph.D. interactive sessions conducted every fortnightly.



Prof. (Dr.) Jan Dul

Professor, Department of Technology and Operations Management, Rotterdam School of Management (RSM), Erasmus University, Rotterdam

Topic: Methodological Innovation:
Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA)

Date: 24/02/2023

Prof. Jan Dul is the founder of Necessary Condition Analysis (NCA). He is a professor of Technology and Human Factors at Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University, The Netherlands. He has backgrounds in technical, medical, and social sciences and has written more than 200 publications. His recent research focuses on work environments for human performance and on empirical research methodology. He is a regular speaker at academic and professional events worldwide and has shared his insights with over 50 companies. Some of his recent awards are the "2013 Liberty Mutual Award", the "International Ergonomics Association Distinguished Service Award" (2015), and the "Hal W. Hendrick Distinguished International Colleague Award" (2015).



Raffaele Filieri (Ph.D.)

Professor of Digital Marketing and Director of Research Ethics Committee, Audencia Business School, France

Topic: How to publish in top tier journals: lessons learned]

Date: 15/02/2023

Raffaele Filieri (Ph.D.) is a Professor of Digital Marketing at the Marketing Department of Audencia Business School in France. Raffaele acquired his Ph.D. in Business Engineering from Università Roma Tre and worked as a consultant before deciding to undertake an academic career. Prof. Filieri's research focuses on consumer behavior in digital settings, social media marketing, consumer well-being, online trust and mistrust, cross-cultural marketing, technology adoption & continued use. Prof. Filieri regularly uses mixed-methods approach in his paper, combining different qualitative (content analysis) and quantitative techniques (SEM, experiments, scale development, text analytics). Raffaele is Associate Editor of the Journal of Business Research, International Journal of Hospitality Management, Internet Research, and European Management Review. Prof. Filieri has published over 60 papers in leading marketing, sectorial, and information systems journals such as the Journal of Service Research, Tourism Management, Journal of Travel Research, Annals of Tourism Research, Marketing Letters, Journal of Interactive Marketing, Journal of Business Research, Information & Management, Industrial Marketing Management, IEEE Transactions on Engineering Management, Journal of Technology Transfer, International Journal of Hospitality Management, International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, Computers in Human Behavior, Journal of Knowledge Management, International Journal of Advertising, Journal of Brand Management, Journal of Consumer Affairs, and many more.



Prof. Shambhavi Agarwal

Lecturer, Strategy Jindal Global Law
School O. P. Jindal Global University

Topic: Gioia Methodology: A Structured Methodological Tool for Grounded Theory Research

Date: 05/04/2023

Shambhavi Agrawal is an accomplished academic and researcher in the fields of strategic management, entrepreneurship, and social innovation. She has a bachelor's degree in computer science and extensive work experience in technology and business. Currently, she is a lecturer at JGLS and is awaiting her defense from IIM Kozhikode. She has presented papers at various national and international conferences and has a few publications to her credit. Her interests and expertise also extend beyond her research field, with a keen interest in sustainability, knowledge management, organizational learning, change management, entrepreneurship, design thinking, and innovation. She has delivered talks and workshops on rural entrepreneurship, innovation, and design thinking, and is known for her ability to integrate and incorporate diverse fields of study, including psychology, sociology, philosophy, and anthropology, into her training sessions.



Prof. (Dr.) Vinaytosh Mishra

Associate Professor College of Healthcare Management and Economics Gulf Medical University, Ajman (UAE)

Topic: System Thinking Approach for
Solving Complex Problems

Date: 29/05/2023

Dr. Vinaytosh Mishra is an Associate Professor for Healthcare Management (Management, Digital Health, and Health Analytics) at the College of Healthcare Management and Economics, Gulf Medical University, Ajman (UAE). He has more than 16 years of experience in industries like Healthcare, EdTech, Finance, and Information Technology. He has successfully filled out a patent for a device for the early detection of diabetes using nail fold capillaroscopy. He is also a mentor for leading business incubators in India and UAE and a domain expert for AI implementation with AI Hathboor Bikal.ai, UAE.

Dr. Vinaytosh Mishra has published in journals of international repute (ABDC/Scopus/SSCI) and served as an editorial board member of reputed journals such as Hospital Topics, Frontiers in Digital Health, and Abhigyan. His research interests include Digital Transformation, Healthcare Management, Health Economics, Healthcare Supply Chains, Complex Adaptive Systems, Healthcare Systems, and Digital Health.



Prof. (Dr.) Bindu Arya

Chair, Global Leadership and Management Department, University of Missouri St. Louis, USA

Topic: Introducing University of Missouri - St. Louis,
Research Areas and Potential Collaboration Opportunities

Date: 08/08/2023

Dr. Bindu Arya is currently the Chair of the Global Leadership and Management Department. Her publications and ongoing research projects focus on enterprise strategy, transformation and collaboration networks. She has a special interest in studying the impact of CSR on organizational and employee outcomes in emerging markets (South Africa and Asia). In addition to regularly presenting her work at international conferences, Dr. Arya's research has been extensively published in academic journals such as the Strategic Management Journal, Journal of Management Studies, Journal of Management, Journal of World Business, Business Ethics Quarterly, among others. Dr. Arya received her Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Dallas. She teaches the Capstone Strategic Management course at the DBA, the Executive MBA, MBA, and undergraduate levels. Dr. Arya is the recipient of the 2022 John B. Cullen Best Paper Award, 2022 College of Business Administration Research Impact Award, 2009 Douglas E. Durand Award for Research Excellence and 2016 Anheuser-Busch Excellence in Teaching Award.



Prof. (Dr.) Park Thaichon

Associate Professor of Marketing,
University of Southern Queensland

Topic: What Keeps You Awake at
Night: A Conversation with an Editor

Date: 28/05/2022

Park Thaichon is an Associate Professor of Marketing at the University of Southern Queensland, and an Adjunct Associate Professor of Marketing at the Griffith Asia Institute, Griffith University. Park is the Australian most published author (marketing) by Scholarly Output in Australia over the period 2017 to >2022 and 2019 to >2022 (SciVal, 2022). He has grown a national and international research profile by publishing in high-quality journal outlets and achieved a hg-index over 30 before his promotion to an Associate Professor (ranked at the highest possible score percentile at the Senior Lecturer level academics, Soutar et al., 2015 - ANZMAC November 2018).

Park's research, teaching, and consulting focus are on digital marketing, technology, relationship marketing, and consumer behaviour. He is open to research collaboration, consulting projects, and commercial research. He has been working with organizations such as Australia-ASEAN Council, the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO), Data61 Business Unit, AGL Energy Ltd, True Corporation Ltd, Nhon Trach New Industry City Ltd, among others.

Park has supervised several PhD candidates to completion. His commitment to mentoring HDR students is shown in sponsoring more than twenty PhD candidates to attend international conferences. He has been working with ECRs and PhD candidates on publications and projects which resulted in more than 80 A-ranked papers being accepted and published with A-ranked outlets.



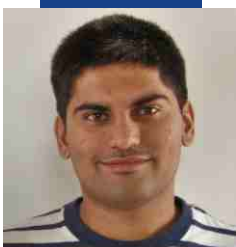
Prof. (Dr.) Piyush Gotise

Assistant Professor, ITM Business School Kharghar,
Navi Mumbai

Topic: Learning Qualitative Research with NVIVO

Date: 13/10/2023

Dr. Piyush Gotise is a seasoned researcher who is presently working as an Assistant Professor at ITM Business School Kharghar, Navi Mumbai. He was previously associated with top institutes like MDI Gurgaon, SIBM Pune, & NIT Bhopal. He has been doing qualitative research for almost a decade and is quite well with methods such as Grounded Theory, Thematic Analysis, Gioia Method, and Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA). He has hands-on experience with CAQDAS, particularly NVivo, Atlas.ti & MAXQDA. He has trained a lot of researchers and scholars from around the world on NVivo, both online and offline. His research papers are published in ABDC A, ABDC B, ABS, SSCI & Scopus journals.



Prof. (Dr.) Deepak Maun

Assistant Professor, International Institute for Higher Education Research and Capacity Building (IIHed),
O. P. Jindal Global University (Sonipat, Haryana)

Topic: How to Use Atlas.ti in Data Analysis

Date: 12/09/2023

Deepak Maun is an Assistant Professor at the International Institute for Higher Education Research and Capacity Building (IIHed) at O. P. Jindal Global University (Sonipat, Haryana). He received his PhD in Innovation and Management in Education (IME) from IIM Ahmedabad. His thesis focused on collaborative learning of government primary school teachers in online spaces. Prior to starting his PhD, he was working with a social sector organization focused on teaching XI-XII grade students from poor families. His research interests include governance and leadership in higher education, critical thinking, and unschooling/homeschooling.



Dr. Swaminathan Mani

VP & Head, Tech Mahindra

Topic: Roadblocks to the Ph.D. & It's Way Forward

Date: 01/08/2023

Dr. Swaminathan Mani possesses an extensive work history of almost 30 years in Indian IT services companies. He holds a PhD in Management with a specialization in Renewable Energy from the University of Petroleum & Energy Studies (UPES), Dehradun, as well as a PhD in Psychology from Lovely Professional University (LPU), Punjab. His educational achievements include an MBA degree from NIT Trichy, a Master's degree in Psychology from the University of Madras, and a diploma in counseling psychology & guidance from ANU, AP, where he graduated at the top of his class. Moreover, he obtained an Engineering degree from Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) Pilani. Dr. Swaminathan Mani has completed a prestigious 1-year PG certificate program in Senior Management at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Nagpur, where he graduated as a top performer. His contributions to academia are noteworthy, with several research papers published in international journals and receiving 250 citations. He has also presented papers at leading conferences, authored over a dozen book chapters, and holds 20 copyrights. Additionally, his thirst for knowledge is evident through his completion of over 150 Coursera courses. Dr. Swaminathan Mani actively contributes to the academic community as a reviewer for various international academic journals, including those published by distinguished publishers like Emerald. His involvement extends beyond research, as he serves as a valued member of the board of advisors for Mody University (Rajasthan), the board of studies for NIT, Trichy (Tamil Nadu), Jindal Global Business School (Haryana), and holds a significant role on the curriculum review board as an industry representative for LPU (Punjab).



Prof. (Dr.) Tanushree Sharma

Associate Professor College of Healthcare Management and Economics Gulf Medical University, Ajman (UAE)

Topic: Professor, Jindal Global Business School & Executive Director, Centre For Learning and Innovative Pedagogies, JGU

Date: 18/03/2023

Any inquiry into research-worthy narratives, perspectives, preferences, or experiences calls for meticulous conceptualization and sensitive conduct of interviews. An effective way to realize this is to construct a rigorous interview protocol before embarking on a research study. A thoughtfully constructed interview protocol acts as an effective guide for framing, piloting, and finetuning interview questions and prompts, foreseeing and addressing logistical concerns, preparing a script for initiating and concluding the interview, and steering an inquiry-based conversation for eliciting rich and reliable qualitative data. It is, therefore, essential to reflect on each aspect of interviewing and exercise rigor in crafting a research question-driven interview protocol for enhanced credibility of research findings. This workshop explores the why, what, and how of crafting a robust interview protocol for achieving enhanced trustworthiness.



Prof. Diptiman Banerji

Professor of Marketing and Associate Dean - Office of Communications and Outreach
Jindal Global Business School (JGBS)

Topic: Introducing Mendeley, A Great Referencing Tool To Support Your Research!

Date: 03/03/2023

Agenda of the Session:

- Importance of referencing,
- The basics of APA referencing style
- What does bibliographic software do? Why Mendeley?
- Populating the Mendeley Library
- Important fields for journal articles and book sections
- Reading and annotating PDFs
- Inserting citations and bibliographies in MS Word
- How to add new reference styles
- Some tips to get more from Mendeley



Prof. Ashish Kumar Jha

Associate Professor in Business Analytics, Trinity Business School,
University of Dublin

Topic: Publishing in Top-quality Journals: An Author's as
well as an Editor's Perspective

Date: 21/12/2023

Ashish Kumar Jha is an Associate Professor in Business Analytics at Trinity College Dublin, Ireland. He is the founding director of M.Sc. in Business Analytics and Director of Trinity Centre for Digital Business and Analytics at Trinity College Dublin where he has established the Business Analytics/IS group. He has been awarded an honorary M.A. by Trinity College Dublin in recognition of his contribution to the university. His primary area of research is how firms and users interact and communicate on social media and its impact on firm value and spread of information/misinformation. He has previously worked in France and India and continues to deliver visiting lectures in many countries including USA, Canada, China, UAE, India among others. Ashish is a distinguished member of Association of Information Systems and has represented Regions 2 (Europe and Africa) on Awards committee of AIS. Ashish is an associate editor at European Journal of Information Systems and Information & Management and a senior editor at Journal of Organizational computing and E-Commerce and regularly reviews for all top journals in the field including MISQ, JMIS, JAIS among others. His works have been published in journals like JMIS, I&M, DSS, Decision Sciences, IJPE among others and he regularly presents at top conferences in the field. Ashish regularly consults and trains senior executives in Ireland and beyond and has worked on creating thought pieces for companies like Microsoft Ireland, Novartis, EY Ireland, BNY Mellon. He also holds multiple patents in the field of Robotic Process Automation. Ashish is well funded by the Science Foundation Ireland and is a funded investigator for SFI-Funded research centre ADAPT.

09 OUTLOOK FOR SPRING 2024

As the Ph.D. program ventures into a new chapter, the following initiatives are planned:

- The Office of Doctoral Studies aims to introduce workshops led by esteemed personalities from around the world, covering coursework-related topics and encouraging global participation.
- Develop a conceptual framework and implement joint Ph.D. programs, leveraging existing research MoUs and the support of the international office.
- Offer Faculty Development Programs (FDP) focused on research, including workshops on publishing and writing high-quality research papers.
- Provide SPSS software training for quantitative data analysis and research.
- Offer ATLAS.ti software training for qualitative data analysis and research.



PH.D. RESIDENCY PROGRAMME FOR PART-TIME RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Date: June 03-09, 2023

Day 1	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	3rd Jun'23
09:50 AM - 10:00 AM	Ph.D Journey at JGU & Importance of Residency Programme by Prof. (Dr.) K K Pandey	
10:00 AM - 10:30 AM	Special Address by Prof. of Eminence (Dr.) Sanjeev P. Sahni	
10:30 AM - 11:00 AM	Address by SDC Chairs by Prof. Shivani & Prof. Jyoti	
11:15 AM - 01:00 PM	Library Orientation & Tour by Mr. Madhan	
02:00 PM - 05:00 PM	In-class Examination	
05:00 PM - 08:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 2	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	4th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
02:00 PM - 05:00 PM	Data Analysis in Qualitative Research : Essentials of Coding Prof. Tanushree Sharma (CLIP)	
05:00 PM - 08:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 3	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	5th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	
02:00 PM - 03:00 PM	Research Funding Opportunities by Prof. Indranath Gupta/Prof. Arpita Gupta	
03:00 PM - 04:00 PM	Publishing Prolifically by Prof. Sachin Mangla	
04:15 PM - 08:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 4	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	6th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	
02:00 PM - 04:00 PM	Theoretical Synthesis & Conceptualization to Contribution by Prof. T.Joji Rao	
04:15 PM - 08:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 5	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	7th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	
02:00 PM - 05:00 PM	Research Writing: Skills and Techniques by Prof. Nupur Samuel & Prof. Madhura Lohokare	
05:00 PM - 08:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 6	Venue: T4, S-102, O.P. Jindal Global University	8th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	
02:00 PM - 03:00 PM	Bibliometric Analysis by Prof. Gaurav Kabra	
03:00 PM - 04:00 PM	Questionnaire Designing by Prof. (Dr.) Mohita Junnarkar	
04:00 PM - 05:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 7		9th Jun'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	

December 04-10, 2023

08:30 am - 9:30 am
1:00 pm - 2:00 pm
4:00 pm - 4:15 pm
8:00 pm onwards

Breakfast
Lunch
Tea / Coffee Break
Dinner

PH.D. RESIDENCY PROGRAMME FOR PART-TIME RESEARCH SCHOLARS

Date: December 04-10, 2023

Day 1	Venue: Big Bang Conference Room, Prithviraj Jindal Academic Block	4th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM	Ph.D Journey at JGU & Importance of Residency Programme by Prof. (Dr.) K K Pandey	
3:00 PM - 3:30 PM	Special Address by Prof. of Eminence (Dr.) Sanjeev P. Sahni	
4:00 PM - 6:00 PM	Research Writing: Skills and Techniques by Prof. Shivani & Prof. Jyoti	
6:00 PM - 8:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 2	Venue: Classroom No. F39, 1 st Floor, Sajjan Jindal Academic Block	5th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Bibliometric Analysis by Prof. Gaurav Kabra	
5:00 PM - 8:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 3	Venue: Classroom No. F39, 1 st Floor, Sajjan Jindal Academic Block	6th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 5:00 PM	Theoretical Synthesis & Conceptualization to Contribution by Prof. T.Joji Rao	
5:00 PM - 8:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 4	Venue: Classroom No. F39, 1 st Floor, Sajjan Jindal Academic Block	7th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Data Analysis & Literature Review through Atlas.Ti by Prof. Deepak Maun	
4:00 PM - 5:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 5	Venue: Classroom No. F39, 1 st Floor, Sajjan Jindal Academic Block	8th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 3:00 PM	Research Funding Opportunities by Prof. Indranath Gupta / Prof. Arpita Gupta	
3:00 PM - 4:00 PM	Publishing Prolifically by Prof. Sachin Mangla	
4:00 PM - 8:00 PM	School Level Presentations	
Day 6		9th Dec'23
10:00 AM - 01:00 PM	In-class Examination	
2:00 PM - 5:00 PM	In-class Examination	
5:00 PM - 8:00 PM	School Level Presentations	

December 04-10, 2023

08:30 am - 9:30 am

1:00 pm - 2:00 pm

4:00 pm - 4:15 pm

8:00 pm onwards

Breakfast

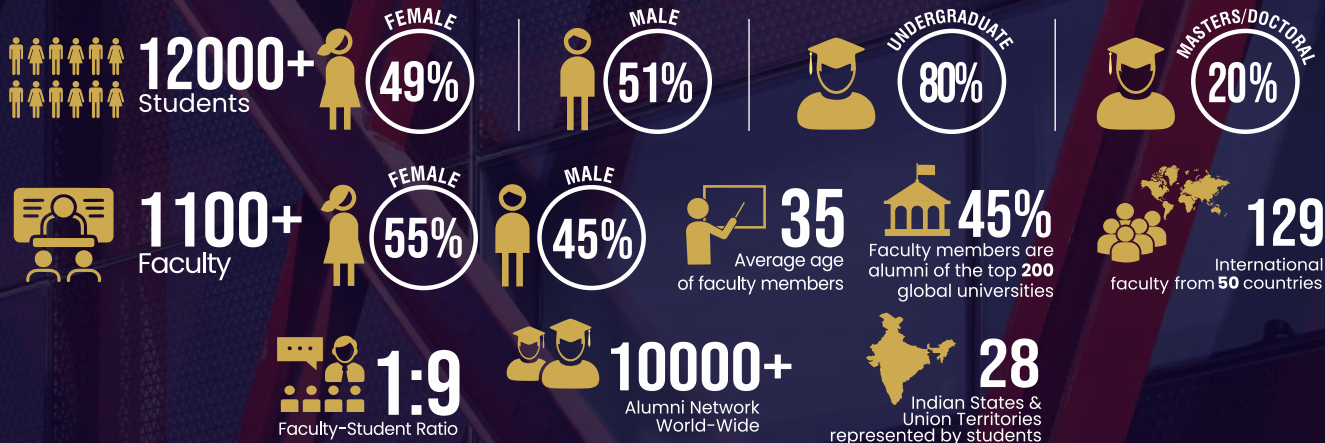
Lunch

Tea / Coffee Break

Dinner



JGU @ A GLANCE



12 SCHOOLS



45+ Programmes

30+ Undergraduate Programmes
15+ Postgraduate Programmes
 Doctoral Programme



Jindal Global Law School
 India's First Global Law School



JINDAL GLOBAL
 BUSINESS SCHOOL
 India's First Truly Global Business School



Jindal School of International Affairs
 India's First Global Policy School



Jindal School of Government
 and Public Policy
 India's First Public Policy School



Jindal School of
 Liberal Arts & Humanities
 India's First Transnational Humanities School



Jindal School of
 Journalism & Communication
 India's First Global Media School



JINDAL SCHOOL OF
 ART & ARCHITECTURE
 India's First International School of Art & Architecture



JINDAL SCHOOL OF
 BANKING & FINANCE
 India's First Global Finance School



JINDAL SCHOOL OF
 ENVIRONMENT & SUSTAINABILITY
 India's First Global Sustainability School



Jindal School of
 Psychology & Counselling
 India's First Transdisciplinary Psychology School



JINDAL SCHOOL OF
 LANGUAGES & LITERATURE
 India's First International School of Languages & Literature



JINDAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH &
 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
 India's First International School of Public Health & Human Development

RESEARCH



6050
 Publications



60+
 Interdisciplinary
 research centres

4 Research & capacity building institutes

JILDEE
 JINDAL INSTITUTE OF LEADERSHIP
 DEVELOPMENT AND EXECUTIVE EDUCATION



JINDAL INSTITUTE OF
 BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCES



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR
 POWER, EDUCATION, RESEARCH &
 CAPACITY BUILDING
 JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY



Jindal India Institute
 PROPELLING THE INDIAN CENTURY
 O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS



430+

Collaborations with
 International Universities &
 Higher Education Institutions



10

Forms
 of Global
 Partnerships



75+

Countries
 & Regions



200+

Faculty & Student
 exchange collaborations



70+

Countries
 represented by
 students

ACCREDITATION & RANKINGS



Granted Autonomy by
 University Grants
 Commission



Ranked 2nd
 Swachh Campus Ranking 2019
 Government of India



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY
 RANKINGS 2023



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY
 RANKINGS 2024 BY SUBJECT

CONFERRED THE STATUS OF AN
**INSTITUTION OF
 EMINENCE**
 BY THE
**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**



O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL
 INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY
 A Private University Promoting Public Service

📍 Sonipat - 131001, (NCR of Delhi)

JGU - An Initiative of Jindal Steel & Power Foundation

🌐 www.jgu.edu.in

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