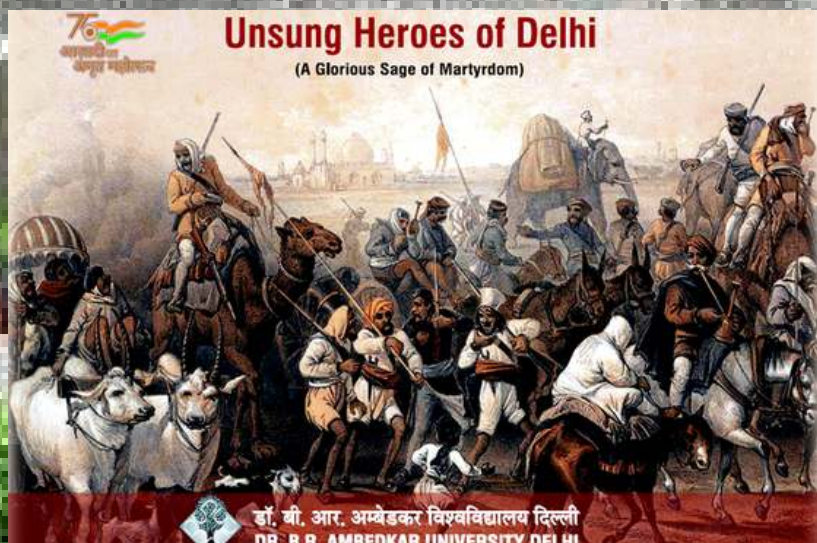
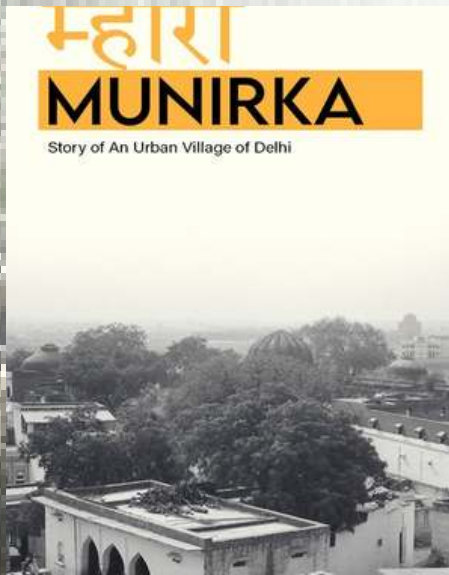




डॉ. बी. आर. अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय दिल्ली
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi

Faculty Research Compendium 2024-2025



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Faculty Research Compendium

Compendium of Abstracts of Faculty Research Publications
(January 2024 – December 2025)

Message from Vice Chancellor



Prof. Anu Singh Lather
Vice Chancellor
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

It gives me great pleasure to present the Faculty Research Compendium to the wider world of research enthusiasts. As part of the University commitment towards NEP 2020, faculty of our University regularly publishes in SCOPUS-indexed journals, on wide ranging social science, humanities, management and law related contemporary themes. Faculty research at Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi is relevant to policy making, laying down path towards social transformation.

The University has instituted an AURPIS award scheme (Ambedkar University Research and Publication Incentive Scheme), which has definitely boosted both the number and quality of research papers published by faculty. Together with publishing research in high impact factor journals, faculty also regularly publishes monographs with reputed national and international publishers. As a public university in Delhi, there is a lot of significant publications that our faculty does connected to different aspects of the city of Delhi, connected to wellbeing of the citizens.

I want to congratulate faculty for the hard work and rigorous research that they conduct and would encourage them to continue to do so. 'Somewhere, something incredible is waiting to be known' and through research and publication and greater dissemination knowledge is democratised. This Faculty Research Compendium, containing abstracts of the faculty research published between 2024 and 2025 is a step towards that direction.



Dean Research and Development Division



Dr. Bhawna Bali
Dean Research and Development
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

The Research & Development (R&D) Division of the Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi is the nodal Division coordinating all faculty-led funded research, both internal and external. The University's flagship Seed Money Grant for Faculty Research (SMGFR) and Major Research Project Grants alongside external funding from premier national institutions such as the Indian Council for Social Science Research (ICSSR) and Department of Science and Technology (DST) has promoted a robust research culture.

This year, the SMGFR grants have very specific policy focus on Delhi through themes being explored around Yamuna rejuvenation, human-ecological synergies in urban green spaces, innovative early intervention programme at AIIMS Delhi, studying mumpreneurs and more. The recent research grants from the ICSSR have been women-centric with themes such as digital-platform based work, transformation of Indian families, leadership in higher education. For the first time, DST-funded research has been received by faculty for documenting the folk traditions of Ladakh.

Each year, the R&D Division organises its annual research festival 'Shodhotsav', which brings together faculty, students, research scholars from across the country as well as other stakeholders – research think tanks and industry partners, for fostering research synergies and stimulate innovative thinking through key events such as conferences, ideation, poster competitions, and panel discussions.

Research is weaved in the University's philosophy and architecture, and is not a separate one-time activity. This research compendium symbolises that vision, instilled in all of us by the Honourable Vice Chancellor.



Director, Centre for Publishing



Prof. Rukmini Sen
Director Centre for Publishing
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

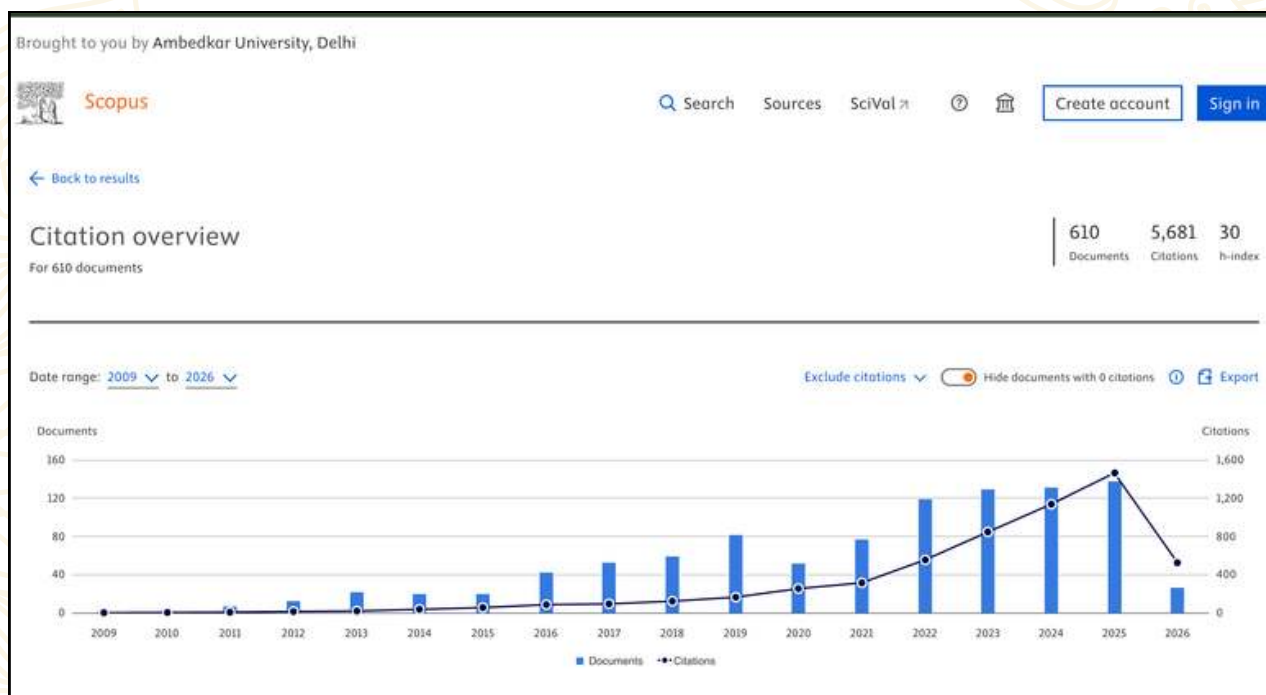
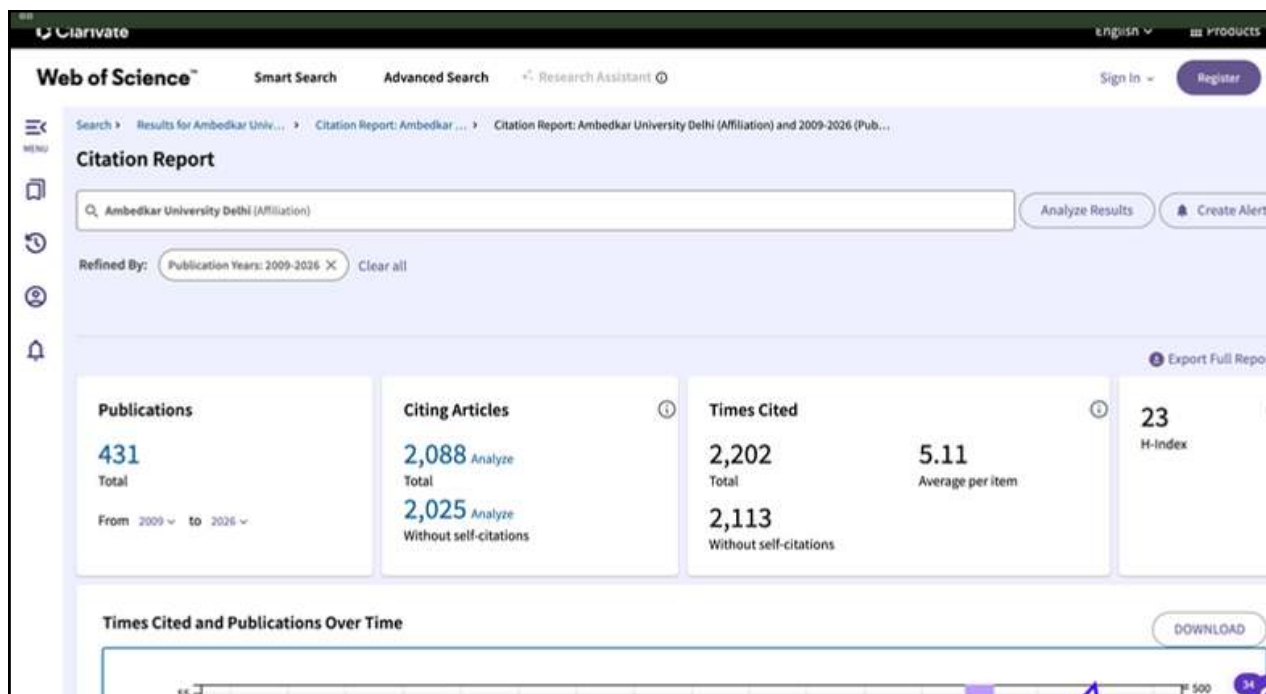
Centre for Publishing is the official publication wing of the University, regularly disseminating information related to university activities through the University Newsletter Samachar, as well as documenting and encouraging other forms of publication by faculty. This Compendium is following up on a previous documentation, Promoting Research Ecosystem: Initiatives and Impact, 2022. All such documentation, is intended to showcase the research and publication work that the faculty is conducting and as a commitment of a public university to share the information with the broader society.

This year the Centre for Publishing has published 'Munirka: Story of an Urban Village in Delhi'. This is a result of an ongoing research on Delhi's villages conducted by faculty and students of School of Global Affairs. Previously, the Centre has published 'Unsung Heroes of Delhi', a book documenting many lives and historical contributions of many ordinary citizens of Delhi, written by Dr. Anand Burdhan, School of Heritage Research and Management.

The Centre remains committed to both collating and documenting information of existing publications of the University's faculty as well as create a space for encouraging faculty to publish books, policy documents, occasional papers promoting contemporary, socially relevant research.



University H-Index



Authors: Shashank Bhardwaj, Shiwani, Mandeep, Gitanjali Yadav, Suresh Babu

Abstract: The tropical grasslands of the Central Nicobar Islands have long been perceived as anthropogenic formations, which has influenced their conservation and management in the region. Despite their ecological and cultural significance, these grasslands have received limited scholarly attention, rendering them vulnerable to alternative land uses and conversion. This study aims to address these knowledge gaps through an extensive vegetation survey, soil analysis, and ethnographic research. The outcomes of the vegetation survey and soil analysis reveal that these grasslands are the result of serpentine soil formations, managed by Nicobari communities by fire. The ethnographic research reveals the cultural importance of the grassland commons and its governance through the tuhet system. Further, the study shows that the access regimes have undergone a rapid transformation during post-tsunami resettlement, endangering local institutions and the sustainability of the grassland commons of the Nicobars.

APA Citation: Bhardwaj, S., Shiwani, Mandeep, Yadav, G., & Babu, S. (2024). Ecology of Grasslands of Central Nicobar: Commons in a Sea of Change. *Ecology, Economy, and Society—the INSEE Journal*, 7(2), 61–94.

Authors: Pranay Goswami, Bhawna Pokhriyal, Kranti Kumar

Abstract: This study proposed a two-dimensional local fractional Lighthill-Whitham-Richards (LWR) model of fractal vehicular traffic flow. The non-differentiable traffic parameters that arise in traffic flow are addressed by this model. The local fractional Laplace variational iteration method (LFLVIM) is employed to analyse the proposed model and making it serves well for examining the dynamic shifts in non-differentiable traffic density function. The existence and uniqueness of the solution of 2D local fractional LWR model have also proven. Several examples are also covered to further illustrate the effectiveness of applying LFLVIM to the proposed model. Additionally, the numerical simulations for every instance have been demonstrated. This study indicates that the presented 2D fractal model well captures the phenomena of traffic flow, and the iterative approach that has been employed to analyse the model is successful and can be applied to obtain the non-differentiable solution to 2D local fractional LWR model.

APA Citation: Goswami, P., Pokhriyal, B., & Kumar, K. (2025). On the solution of two-dimensional local fractional LWR model of fractal vehicular traffic flow. *Mathematics and Computational Sciences*, 6(2), 43–63. Bhardwaj, S., Shiwani, Mandeep, Yadav, G., & Babu, S. (2024). Ecology of Grasslands of Central Nicobar: Commons in a Sea of Change. *Ecology, Economy, and Society—the INSEE Journal*, 7(2), 61–94.

Authors: Bhawna Pokhriyal, Pranay Goswami, Kranti Kumar, Abdalla S. Mahmoud, Mohammed Abdalbagi, and Saad Althobaiti

Abstract: In this paper, we proposed a two-dimensional macroscopic local fractional viscous-diffusive model of vehicular traffic flow, derived from the two-dimensional fractal Navier-Stokes equation. The model was formulated by combining the derived momentum equation with the fractal LWR framework. The proposed fractal dynamic velocity equation incorporates convection, anticipation, relaxation, diffusion, and viscosity as governing parameters. A stability analysis was performed, and an analytical solution to the model was obtained. Certain aspects of multilane traffic flow are further explored through illustrative examples. The solutions are presented and discussed using graphical representations, which demonstrate how non-differentiable traffic density and speed functions evolve dynamically. The study highlights the influence of viscous-diffusive effects on traffic flow, showing that road narrowing increases viscosity and diffusion, thereby reducing traffic speed, whereas these factors have a comparatively smaller impact on wider roads.

APA Citation: Pokhriyal, B., Goswami, P., Kumar, K., Mahmoud, A. S., Abdalbagi, M., & Althobaiti, S. (2025). A new two-dimensional macroscopic local fractional viscous diffusive model of vehicular traffic flow. *AIMS Mathematics*, 10(9), 20782–20804. <https://doi.org/10.3934/math.2025928>

4

Recreation and social obligations during Covid in India: Does social distancing act as a barrier?

Authors: Nidhi Kaicker, Aashi Gupta, Raghav Gaiha

Abstract: Using three-stage least squares, the present study examines how the household expenditure on socialising activities, including eating out, entertainment and religious and social obligations changed during the COVID-19 pandemic in India. Our results suggest a negative impact of COVID-19 cases on the socialising expenditure shares of the households. Further, a higher spending on food is associated with a lower spending on socialising. We find that during the crisis, the increased food expenditures entails lower discretionary expenditures. Or, in other words, they are substitutes. A quadratic socialising expenditures curve confirms the expenditure variability and the wide-ranging responses of households belonging to different income groups to the COVID-19 induced economic shocks. The rising prices of food and other necessities required the households to spend larger shares of their incomes on necessary goods, and curtail the consumption of leisure goods. The role of maintaining a healthy work-life balance, active social network as well as leisure activities to be content in life is well documented. Hence a reduced expenditure on socialising due to the pandemic, may throw light on some larger and significant concerns such as the deteriorating mental health of individuals and greater stress and frustration.

APA Citation: Kaicker, N., Gupta, A., & Gaiha, R. (2024). Recreation and social obligations during Covid in India: Does social distancing act as a barrier? *Review of Development Economics*, 28(2), 527–543. <https://doi.org/10.1111/rode.13064>



Authors: Manoj Kumar, Sandeep Kumar, Kranti Kumar, Pranay Goswami

Abstract: This paper trains a multilayered neural network (MLNN) for solving fractional delay differential equations (FDDEs), including nonlinear and singular types. The proposed methodology involves replacing the unknown functions in the equations with a truncated power series expansion. Subsequently, a collection of algebraic equations is solved utilizing an iterative minimization technique that leverages the capabilities of the MLNN architecture. The outcomes demonstrate that the MLNN architecture provides the required accuracy and strong stability compared to several numerical methods.

APA Citation: Kumar, M., Kumar, S., Kumar, K., & Goswami, P. (2024). Multilayered neural network for power series-based approximation of fractional delay differential equations. *Mathematical Methods in the Applied Sciences*, 47, 8771–8785. <https://doi.org/10.1002/mma.10043>

6

Alcohol consumption response to pandemic induced income shocks in India

Authors: Nidhi Kaicker

Abstract: The study assesses the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on household consumption of alcohol in India, considering both income shocks and supply-side factors. based on a nationally representative household survey conducted by CMIE. Using a 2SLS panel regression model and employing an approach akin to difference-in- differences technique, our study finds that the pandemic induced lockdowns resulted in a sharp increase in the share of alcohol in total expenditure across rural and urban India, and for all income levels. Alcohol consumption varies by education level, by caste, religion, and severity of income shocks. The increased alcohol consumption during the pandemic, and more so among the households that faced a severe income shock, despite the supply restrictions, suggest the stronger impact of stress-response-dampening hypothesis and self- medication hypothesis compared to the income effect. Despite state-imposed supply restrictions, including temporary alcohol shop closures and subsequent reopening with higher taxes, the study raises concerns about a disproportionate rise in alcohol consumption among the most economically impacted. This underscores the need for balanced policy responses, considering both economic stressors and public health imperatives, and emphasizes targeted interventions to mitigate the consequences of increased alcohol consumption during crises.

APA Citation: Kaicker, N. (2025). Alcohol consumption response to pandemic induced income shocks in India. Journal of Policy Modeling, 47, 1021–1036. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpolmod.2024.09.001>



Authors: Aakriti Grover, Ashique Vadakkuveetil, Ruishan Chen, Jun Wu

Abstract: Urban expansion often comes at the expense of natural landscapes, leading to increased temperatures and environmental degradation. This study examines the effects of urbanization on land cover changes and their implications for land surface temperature (LST) by analyzing normalized difference satellite indices in the Kozhikode Urban Area (KUA), a city where substantial urbanization has significantly impacted the natural environment. By investigating changes in vegetation and impervious surfaces from 1993 to 2022, the research highlights a troubling trend: while vegetation cover has sharply declined, impermeable surfaces like roads and buildings have surged, contributing to a dramatic rise in average temperatures. The study reveals that built-up areas significantly elevate LST, whereas vegetation and water bodies offer cooling effects. The results underscore the urgent need for integrating green infrastructure into urban planning to combat rising temperatures and enhance environmental sustainability. This research emphasizes the importance of considering smaller, vegetation-rich cities like Kozhikode in broader urban heat research, as they present unique challenges and opportunities for effective climate adaptation strategies. By highlighting these issues, this study aims to inform policymakers and urban planners about the critical role of urban greening in mitigating the effects of climate change and fostering sustainable urban environments.

APA Citation: Grover, A., Vadakkuveetil, A., Chen, R., & Wu, J. (2024). Warming reality of Kozhikode Urban Area: Uncovering the heat of built-up expansion and vegetation loss. *Environmental Challenges*, 17, 101016. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envc.2024.101016>

Authors: Ivy Dhar

Abstract: In the early decades of the twentieth century in colonial Assam, the standardisation of language, the expansion of regional literature and literary circles, and the challenges arising for linguistic communities led to the formation of Asam Sahitya Sabha (ASS) that intended to work for the advancement of Assamese language in the interest of the public. Implicit in its model of association was the notion of collective identity that gradually set the pace for assertions. The ASS's motivations cannot be discussed in isolation. The historical junctures of colonial India must be taken into account that had set the stage for revolutionising the literary spaces. This article has two key aims, first to discuss the events of ASS's activism during the colonial and post-independence periods and observe the relevant transitions. Second, to look at the mobilisation agendas pursued by the ASS in contemporary times and whether there are alternative inspirations. To place the key issues of the present, the insights from ASS members, who were interviewed, are included. Overall, this article looks at the associational form of the language assertion in Assam, years earlier and the roles adopted with the changing times.

APA Citation: Dhar, I. (2024). Literary Associations and Language Activism: Reading the Past and Present Motivations of Asam Sahitya Sabha. *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 18(2), 256–272. <https://doi.org/10.1177/22308075231226369>

Authors: Ajay Immanuel Gonji, Sonali Chauhan, Suresh Babu

Abstract: Rapid urbanization across the world has drawn attention to the unique state of urban woodlands. New Delhi is one of the world's most populous cities; yet, it harbours several woodlands that support a variety of wildlife. The persistence of mesopredators like the golden jackal (*Canis aureus* Linn.) in the city is intriguing and provides an opportunity to explore coexistence in an urban context. Using a combination of camera trapping and occupancy modelling, our study aims to understand the habitat use, distribution, and urban adaptations of the jackal in Delhi's Central Ridge Reserve Forest. Preliminary analysis shows extensive habitat use and sophisticated adaptations including adjustments in activity patterns in response to human activity and competition from feral dogs. The study also demonstrated behavioural adaptations, particularly in terms of foraging, denning, and coexistence with other species, which enable these urban populations of golden jackals to persist in the city. The study indicates the need for newer frameworks for conservation of synanthropic wild fauna that persist in calorie-rich urban environments.

APA Citation: Gonji, A. I., Chauhan, S., & Babu, S. (2024). Coexistence of Wild Fauna in the City: A Case Study of the Golden Jackal (*Canis aureus* Linn.) in Central Ridge, Delhi. *Ecology, Economy, and Society—the INSEE Journal*, 7(2), 29–60. <https://doi.org/10.37773/ees.v7i2.1192>

Authors: Prashun Kumar and Geetha Venkataraman

Abstract: Let m be a cube-free positive integer and let p be a prime such that $p \nmid m$. In this paper, we find the number of conjugacy classes of completely reducible solvable cube-free subgroups in $GL(2, q)$ of order m , where q is a power of p .

APA Citation: Kumar, P., & Venkataraman, G. (2025). Conjugacy classes of completely reducible cube-free solvable p' -subgroups of $GL(2, q)$. *Journal of Algebra and Its Applications*, 24(11), 2550259. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S0219498825502597>

Authors: Arushi and Geetha Venkataraman

Abstract: We find an upper bound for the number of groups of order n up to isomorphism in the variety $S = A_p A_q A_r$, where p , q and r are distinct primes. We also find a bound on the orders and on the number of conjugacy classes of subgroups that are maximal amongst the subgroups of the general linear group that are also in the variety $A_q A_r$.

APA Citation: Arushi, & Venkataraman, G. (2025). Enumeration of Groups in Some Special Varieties of A-Groups. Bulletin of the Australian Mathematical Society, 111, 107–117. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0004972724000431>

Authors: Simon R. Blackburn, William Cocke, Andrew Misseldine and Geetha Venkataraman

Abstract: We define and investigate the property of being “exponent-critical” for a finite group. A finite group is said to be exponent-critical if its exponent is not the least common multiple of the exponents of its proper non-abelian subgroups. We explore properties of exponent-critical groups and give a characterization of such groups. This characterization generalizes a classical result of Miller and Moreno on minimal non-abelian groups; interesting families of p -groups appear.

APA Citation: Blackburn, S. R., Cocke, W., Misseldine, A., & Venkataraman, G. (2025). Exponent-critical groups. *Journal of Group Theory*. <https://doi.org/10.1515/jgth-2024-0177>

Authors: Khanal A and Bali B

Abstract: Introduction: Informal Waste Workers (IWWs) face numerous occupational hazards, including exposure to toxic materials and a lack of safety measures, which can lead to various health issues. This study investigates the prevalence of job-related illnesses among IWWs in Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC) and identifies the most common types of illnesses experienced.

Methods: A mixed-method cross-sectional study was performed. The primary data were collected via a survey of 100 IWWs using snowball sampling from November 2022 to January 2023, covering Itinerant Waste Buyers (IWBs), landfill workers, rag pickers, and scrap center workers. Interviews with key informants, including the head of the Solid Waste Management Association of Nepal (SWMAN), Samyukta Safai Jagaran (SASAJA), and waste collection service providers, were conducted. The data was analyzed using SPSS and ALTAS.ti software.

Results: Health issues are prevalent, with 49% of respondents reporting illness in the past year, 69% of which were job-related. Common ailments include headaches, body aches, and fevers. Workers often avoid health checkups due to cost, relying on self-medication. Only 15% received medical benefits from employers, and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) usage was inconsistent, with many reusing gloves found in waste. There was no significant correlation between gender, nationality, and type of waste worker with the likelihood of becoming unwell.

Conclusion: IWWs in KMC face numerous job-related health issues which impact their ability to work. Safety concerns, such as lack of proper medical care and inadequate use of PPE, increase their vulnerability.

APA Citation: Khanal, A., & Bali, B. (2025). Livelihood impacts of job-related illnesses among informal waste workers in Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Nepal. *International Journal of Occupational Safety and Health*, 15(2), 265-276. <https://doi.org/10.3126/ijosh.v15i2.66126>

Authors: Nidhi Kaicker, Aashi Gupta, Raghav Gaiha

Abstract: The present study examines the impact of COVID-19-induced mobility restrictions and supply chain disruptions on the food security outcomes among households in India using a nationally representative survey. Using a structural change approach, we find that the relationship between covariates—monthly per capita expenditures, relative food prices and household characteristics, and measures of food security (food expenditure shares) and dietary diversification (share of staples in food expenditure) changed prior to and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The greater responsiveness of food expenditure shares and staples expenditure shares after the outbreak of COVID-19 in India, particularly among the vulnerable and the marginalized, raise concerns about the household's resilience to such unprecedented crises. This calls for effective action on the part of policymakers to boost aggregate demand, and create effective safety nets to overcome supply, price, and income shocks.

APA Citation: Kaicker, N., Gupta, A., & Gaiha, R. (2025). Examination of Structural Shift in Food Consumption During the COVID-19 Pandemic in India. *The European Journal of Development Research*, 37(1), 189–218. <https://doi.org/10.1057/s41287-024-00661-w>

Authors: Shelly Agarwal and Nidhi Kaicker

Abstract: The SRI industry in India is undergoing a major transformation. The regulatory requirements are increasing, investors are incorporating non-financial information in investment decision, and companies are focusing on the needs of all the stakeholders. In India, SRI is in the early stages, and there needs to be more awareness among retail investors. While exclusionary screening is quite popular in India, impact investing and shareholder activism are also becoming popular in the country. In order to accelerate the progress of SRI in the nation, India has introduced various measures like BRSR, BRSR Core, new categories for ESG mutual funds, regulation of ESG rating providers, and legally mandated CSR.

APA Citation: Agarwal, S., & Kaicker, N. (2025). Socially Responsible Investing (SRI) in India. The Chartered Accountant, 73(8), 1088-1092.

Authors: Shelly Agarwal and Nidhi Kaicker

Abstract: In the wake of escalating global challenges like climate change, corporate misconduct, and rising social and income inequality, ESG investing has gained significant prominence among investors, stakeholders, and regulatory bodies. This article provides an in-depth coverage of the various challenges, complexities, and improvement areas associated with the ESG framework. Further, it highlights the crucial role of asset managers, investors, regulatory bodies, company managers, and society in advancing and shaping ESG investing in India.

APA Citation: Agarwal, S., & Kaicker, N. (2025). Investing in ESG Initiatives: The Way Ahead. The Chartered Accountant, 74(3), 40-43.

Authors: Shahnaz Basheer, Aakriti Grover, Sulochana Shekhar

Abstract: Nutrition is crucial for global health and development, with malnutrition presenting a substantial threat. India grapples with both undernutrition and overnutrition. Understanding the intricate relationship between socio-economic and demographic factors and dietary diversity is crucial for promoting public health and well-being. This comprehensive analysis delves into the impact of these factors on dietary habits. Socio-economic determinants such as income, education, and access to healthcare services, along with demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and household composition, are known to influence dietary choices significantly. Women of reproductive age are particularly at risk of inadequate nutrition, necessitating a focus on improving nutritional standards. Socio-economic and demographic factors significantly influence dietary diversity, highlighting the need for targeted interventions. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics notably influence a person's dietary diversity. There is a known concern regarding women's dietary patterns in their reproductive years. Still, a substantial push has not been made to tackle or enhance this matter through specific programmes or actions. This suggests a need for increased attention and measures to improve the dietary standards of women.

APA Citation: Basheer, S., Grover, A., & Shekhar, S. (2024). Exploring the interplay of socio-economic and demographic factors on dietary diversity among women of Thiruvananthapuram district in Kerala: a comprehensive analysis. *Human Geographies – Journal of Studies and Research in Human Geography*, 18(1). <https://doi.org/10.5719/hgeo.2024.181.6>

Authors: Ivy Dhar

Abstract: The patterns of domestic water access and use are diverse in urban locations and significantly reflect the nature of public distribution of water. Delhi's household water supply is largely dependent on the nature of the land use and whether the location is defined as a formal or informal settlement. The present study is based on the investigation of Unauthorised Colonies of Delhi to show how this type of informal settlement is at the receiving end of discriminated water provision. Methods applied are convenience sampling for collecting household responses on the questionnaire. Administering of interview schedule, narrative inquiry in the locality, and non-participant observation aided to be understood that gender and socio-economic disadvantages intersect the urban water needs. The findings suggest that the informal arrangements of water have become formalised by the regulated use of alternatives. It seems the publicness of water is forcibly built through an informal supply system.

APA Citation: Dhar, I. (2024). Finding the Blue Drums: A Micro Study on Urban Household Water in Delhi. *Journal of Kolkata Society for Asian Studies*, 10(2), 273-284.

Authors: Kritika Mathur and Sarita Singh

Abstract: The present study examines the determinants of currency hedging in Indian non-financial firms. The study uses a sample of 512 Indian non-financial firms for 2016 to 2022, during the pre-COVID, COVID and post-COVID period. The study uses panel logistic regression with the dependent variable taking a binary form with firms using currency derivatives assigned a value of 1 and those not using them receiving a value of 0. The study also uses different firm-level internal factors as independent variables. The present research can improve corporate managers' risk management practices to shield themselves from currency fluctuations.

APA Citation: Mathur, K., & Singh, S. (2024). Determinants of Currency Hedging in Indian Non-Financial Firms: A Study of Pre-COVID, COVID and Post-COVID Era. *Journal of Business Thought*, 15, 47-58. <https://doi.org/10.18311/jbt/2024/44733>

Authors: Shelmi Sankhil

Abstract: Tamsula Ao’s anthology of short stories, *These Hills Called Home: Stories from a War Zone* (2005), represents the first instance in which the varied experiences of ordinary Nagas during the peak of Naga insurgency (1950s to 1980s) are retold from the vantage point of hindsight. Ao’s stories represent an attempt to contextualise the actions of Naga individuals in a way that complicates the rigid notions of right and wrong, patriot and traitor, etc., that are characteristic of Naga self-discourse about their past. The overarching premise of Ao in this revisionism is the recognition of the dynamic relation between the existential impulse of self-preservation (at the individual level) and the demands of revolutionary ideals (decided at the collective level). In Ao’s conceptualisation of this dynamic, the abstracted idea of home functions as the default hermeneutical paradigm for individual action. Accordingly, in this article, Ao’s stories in the anthology are read to test and explore the viability of this alternative interpretive frame for Naga literary criticism.

APA Citation: Sankhil, S. (2025). An Apology for “Home”: Tamsula Ao’s *These Hills Called Home: Stories from a War Zone*. *Contemporary Literary Review India*, 12(1), 28–43.

Authors: Kuldeep Malik, Pranay Goswami, and Vikash Yadav

Abstract: This paper proposes a Susceptible-Infected-Recovered (SIR) mathematical model with diffusion coefficient. Nonlinear incidence and treatment rates are employed to control infectious diseases and epidemics. In this study, the treatment rate is regarded as Holling type II function, while the infection incidence rate is viewed as Crowley-Martin type function. A detailed mathematical analysis is carried out that includes non-negativity and existence of solution, existence of both type disease free and endemic equilibrium points. Further, stability analysis at equilibrium points is performed. Additionally, the numerical simulation is conducted and graphical representations are displayed. The results show the impact of diffusion coefficients and non-linear incident and recovery rates on susceptible, infected and recovered populations.

APA Citation: Malik, K., Goswami, P., & Yadav, V. (2025). Impact of the diffusion coefficient and non-linear incidence rate on the dynamics of the SIR model. *Boletim da Sociedade Paranaense de Matemática*, 2025(43) 1, 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.5269/bspm.75426>

Authors: Jasmine Sharma

Abstract: The article examines water as a nonhuman agent while discussing the relevance of hydrofiction in a literary classroom. It substantiates storied water as a signifying subject of expressive potential in building a posthuman relationship of care and empathy. This article will attempt to make four contributions: (1) it will describe the concepts of materialist ecocriticism, and new thalassology, and situate the conceptualizations within the broader fields of environmental humanities, (2) it will reinscribe the image of water as a densely plural and a tentacular living organism using Karen Barad's theory of agential realism and Stacy Alaimo's notion of transcorporeality, (3) it will briefly overview hydrofiction as a critically apt genre for interrogating the disoriented dialectics between humans and nonhumans, and consider Emmi Itäranta's young adult dystopian fiction, *Memory of Water* (2012) as the primary entry point in de-anthropocising wet matter, and (4) it will delineate the relevance of water narratives and the inclusion of such narratives in higher education curricula. In conclusion, the article hopes to academically sacralize water as a medium of planetary commitment endowed with the agency to narrate its story of dispossession and render itself resilient to vulnerability and misuse.

APA Citation: Sharma, J. (2024). Stories of Water/Storied Water: Agential Realism and New Thalassology in the 21st-century Literary Classroom. *Anglica*, 33(3). <https://doi.org/10.7311/0860-5734.33.3.06>

Authors: Sunil Prajapat, Pankaj Kumar, Kashish Chaudhary, Kranti Kumar, Gyanendra Kumar, and Ali Kashif Bashir

Abstract: Brain-computer interface (BCI) technology has emerged as a transformative means to link human neural activity with electronic devices. BCIs, which facilitate bidirectional communication between the brain and computers, are categorized as invasive, semi-invasive, and non-invasive. EEG (electroencephalography), a non-invasive technique recorded via electrodes placed on the scalp, serves as the primary data source for BCI systems. P300, a component of the human brain's event-related potential, has gained prominence for detecting cognitive responses to stimuli. However, the susceptibility of BCI data to tampering during transmission underscores the critical need for robust security and privacy measures. To address security issues in P300-based BCI systems, this article introduces a novel elliptic curve-based certificateless encryption (CLE) technique integrated with image encryption protocols to safeguard the open communication pathway between near control and remote-control devices. Our approach, unique in its exploration of ECC-based encryption for these systems, offers distinct advantages in security, demonstrating high accuracy in preserving data integrity and confidentiality. The security of our proposed scheme is rigorously validated using the Random Oracle Model. Simulations conducted using MATLAB evaluate the proposed image encryption protocol both theoretically and statistically, showing strong encryption performance against recent methods. Results include an entropy value of 7.98, Unified Average Changing Intensity (UACI) of 33.4%, Normalized Pixel Change Rate (NPCR) of 99.6%, and negative correlation coefficient values, indicating efficient and effective encryption and decryption processes.

APA Citation: Prajapat, S., Kumar, P., Chaudhary, K., Kumar, K., Kumar, G., & Bashir, A. K. (2025). A Robust Image Encryption Protocol for Secure Data Sharing in Brain Computer Interface Applications. *Optical Journal of Communication Systems*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/OJCS.2025.3587014>

Authors: Nisha Singh, Kranti Kumar, Bhawna Pokhriyal

Abstract: This study presents the development of AST-Deep, an attention-based deep learning model aimed at improving the accuracy and reliability of short-term traffic flow forecasting. Traffic forecasting plays a critical role in managing road operations, reducing congestion, enhancing safety, and optimizing transportation resources. The AST-Deep model consists of three key steps: (1) Spatial Correlation Analysis, where an enhanced version of ResNet is utilized to capture spatial dependencies between mileposts; (2) Temporal Correlation Modeling, where an attention-driven LSTM network is employed to model the temporal dynamics of traffic flow; and (3) Weighted Feature Fusion, which integrates the spatial and temporal features to generate the final traffic flow predictions. The model incorporates three traffic flow patterns-real-time, daily, and weekly-allowing it to account for periodic traffic behavior and improve forecasting precision. Experiments conducted on real-world traffic datasets show that AST-Deep consistently outperforms nine baseline models, including traditional and machine learning approaches, by a significant margin in terms of forecasting accuracy. Specifically, the AST-Deep model achieves a 1 to 5 % improvement in mean absolute error and root mean square error over the best-performing baseline model as the prediction horizon increases. These results demonstrate the effectiveness of AST-Deep in capturing both spatial and temporal dependencies to provide more accurate and reliable short-term traffic flow predictions.

APA Citation: Singh, N., Kumar, K., & Pokhriyal, B. (2025). Attention based spatiotemporal model for short-term traffic flow prediction. *Int J Syst Assur Eng Manag* <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13198-025-02784-7>

Authors: Pratima Kaushik

Abstract: Background: Many people resist returning to the pre-pandemic lifestyle after spending more than two years in pandemic-related restrictions. Despite being fully vaccinated, people are anxious about transitioning to their previous lives. People experienced Cave Syndrome due to the pandemic-related behavioral changes that have resulted in fear and uneasiness due to the risk of illness, death, and repercussions in numerous life zones.

Purpose: The present research aimed to examine the lives of Indian adults, find the reasons for 'resisting to return' to the pre-pandemic lifestyle, and gain insight into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on their lives.

Method: A descriptive, cross-sectional online survey design was used for the present study. The self-designed open-ended questionnaire related to Cave Syndrome, including informed consent and sociodemographic data sheet, was entered into Google Forms and shared with the participants using emails and WhatsApp to the investigator's personal contact information, following snowballing principles. English-speaking Indian male and female adults who are fully/partially vaccinated were included in the study.

Results: Findings suggested that despite being fully/ partially vaccinated, most adult participants admitted being uncomfortable about returning to in-person interactions and feared infection. Participants also reported discomfort in compromising the benefits of mandatory social distancing and social isolation and have become accustomed to the "new normal." They were comfortable doing everything from home and limiting in-person interactions. Adult subjects, in particular, revealed that they experience fear of going out (FOGO). These elevated scores indicate anxiety among people about engaging in a pre-pandemic lifestyle.

Conclusion: This study is a preliminary step to get insight into the impact of the pandemic on the increased levels of distress and mental health liabilities demanding psychosocial intervention. The findings significantly contribute to framing interventions and preventive measures for pandemic-affected people.

APA Citation: Kaushik, P. (2024). Cave Syndrome: A State of Re-Entry Anxiety Linked to Covid-19 Pandemic. *Perspectives in Social Work*, XXXIX (2), 43-64.



Authors: Bhavya Shah and Pratima Kaushik

Abstract: Background Digital culture fosters rapid dissemination of information while offering anonymity, reducing obstacles for individuals inclined to copycat criminal activity. The present study examines the instances, nuances, and potential causes of copycat crimes.

Methods A detailed analysis of previous research studies, news articles, and media content was conducted. Case vignettes from both Indian and global media were given special consideration. Data was methodically extracted from the chosen studies with an emphasis on specifics like the possible explanations for copycat crimes and contextual factors, followed by deriving the following themes: Digital culture and criminality. Violent media content related case analysis on copycat crimes, Media primarily serves as a catalyst or rudder for criminal activity and, Violent media and juvenile criminality.

Findings suggested a relationship between violent media and instances of juvenile criminality. Exposure to violent content not only aids learning and imitation but also primes and desensitizes their minds to aggression, catalyzing criminal activity. Media representations of violence create a hyperreality that makes sensationalized or fictionalized crimes seem plausible and attainable. Digital culture and criminality, coupled with technology, facilitate access to information regarding high-profile cases and criminals, contributing to the ‘celebrity obsession phenomenon.’

Conclusion The study concludes that violent media content is often viewed as a credible source of criminal knowledge and execution of criminal acts driven by nuanced imitation and reinforcement. The study underscores the need for responsible media reporting and integration of the impact of criminogenic media into criminal justice policies.

APA Citation: Shah, B., & Kaushik, P. (2025). Copycat crimes: exploring the intersection of violent media, technology, and digital culture on criminal behavior. Discover Global Society, 3, 111. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s44282-025-00226-0>

Authors: Nathan Allen, Erin Kinzie, Ekta Singh

Abstract: Emigrant voting rights are a widely accepted practice, with over 140 countries recognizing the right of non-resident citizens to vote from abroad. The process of enfranchisement varies significantly across regions, however. The countries of South Asia depart markedly from global practices: legal adoption of emigrant voting rights occurred after other regions, recognition of voting rights often came through the judicial process rather than legislation, and when legal adoption occurred it has rarely followed up with timely implementation. Present theories of emigrant enfranchisement emphasize a bargain between the diaspora and political actors, in which voting rights are extended in exchange for some desirable action from citizens abroad, be it votes, economic resources, or some other service. These theories cannot account for the distinct trajectory of South Asian cases. Using a comparative area studies approach, we analyze both the politics of legal adoption and the politics of implementation, highlighting the important role state capacity and task complexity plays in frustrating a bargain between home-state elites and potential voters abroad. The challenges of incorporating large emigrant groups into political institutions shaped by the British colonial legacy have frequently thwarted the plans of leaders, even those with an interest in emigrant enfranchisement.

APA Citation: Allen, N., Kinzie, E., & Singh, E. (2024). Deferred Emigrant Voting Rights in South Asia: Analyzing the Puzzle of Non-Enfranchisement in Competitive Regimes. *International Area Studies Review*, 27(2), 75–94.
<https://doi.org/10.69473/iasr.2024.27.2.75>

Authors: Pratima Kaushik, Himanshi Pande and Anashwara Uday Menon

Abstract: Romantic relationships have developmental significance during late adolescence and early adulthood. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted these experiences, warranting an investigation into the changes and their impacts in India. This study aims to decode the intricacies of Gen-Z love relationships during and after the pandemic. Using a phenomenological approach, semi-structured interviews were conducted with four participants (three females and one male) from diverse backgrounds, selected through purposive and snowball sampling. The focus was on the challenges of managing romantic relationships during the pandemic, its aftermath, and the role of social media in relationship sustainability. Findings reveal that contemporary dating couples value respect, trust, and communication while challenging societal norms and stereotypes. This study is highly significant and offers a broader scope for further exploration into the evolving dynamics of modern romantic relationships.

APA Citation: Kaushik, P., Pande, H., & Menon, A. U. (2024). Decoding Love Relationships During Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Phase: Understanding Gen-Zs' Views on Romantic Relationship Management. *Journal of the Indian Academy of Applied Psychology, Special Issue*, 266–280.

Authors: Ekta Singh

Abstract: In recent times, there has been an increasing concern over shrinking space for civil society the world over including India. Restrictions on freedom of speech, increasing surveillance and monitoring of civic space, revocation of foreign funding licenses of NGOs, harassment and intimidation of civil rights activists are some of the manifestations that reflect the trend. Concerns have also been raised over rising public intolerance in the civic space marked by bigotry, violence and hate crimes. In light of these recent developments, the paper seeks to conceptually engage with the idea of civil society and its interface with the state as it has evolved in the Indian context. By revisiting the scholarly literature on state-civil society intersection in India, the paper reinforces the need for a contextual understanding of civil society contesting the universalistic claim about the ‘emancipatory potential’ of civil society.

APA Citation: Singh, E. (2025). Mapping State-Civil Society Interface in India: A Conceptual Engagement. *Mind and Society*, 14(2), 75–81. <https://doi.org/10.56011/mind-mri-142-202510>

Authors: Santulan Chaubey, Kritika Mathur and Dinesh Taneja

Abstract: The right to time-bound delivery of public service is an initiative of the government to empower citizens and enhance their trust in the government. Madhya Pradesh, an Indian state, implemented it around 13 years ago, and it was subsequently implemented in most states in India. This study examines the present status of delivering notified time-bound public services using a narrative review. It was found that states and union territories have increased the number of notified services under the Right to Service Act (RTS Act). The state governments used information technology as a tool to deliver public services on time by automating their process. It is observed that the services notified under RTS Acts are not differentiated from other services in service portals. The RTS Acts have played a pivotal role in reducing the timelines for providing public services. However, citizens have minimal awareness about the services notified under the RTS Acts.

APA Citation: Chaubey, S., Mathur, K., & Taneja, D. (2025). A Review of the Right to Time-bound Delivery of Public Services in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00195561251397539>

Authors: Richa Awasthy and Monica Adya

Abstract: This study explores how employees in hybrid organizations navigate institutional contradictions in the context of India's evolving energy sector. Drawing on a qualitative case study of VTPL, a public-private hybrid firm, we examine how non-managerial and contractual employees experience and respond to tensions arising from conflicting public and private logics. Framing the case study as a process investigation, we identify four coping strategies: pragmatic role-switching, symbolic compliance, contractual worker resilience and legitimacy shielding. These strategies reflect a dynamic process of sensemaking and adaptation, moving beyond static models of conflicting logics in hybrid organizations. Our findings contribute to research by demonstrating how employees actively construct hybrid work identities and shape responses from the bottom up. The study offers insights into how hybrid organizations can foster adaptation and flexibility to sustain performance in complex environments.

APA Citation: Awasthy, R., & Adya, M. (2025). Which Way Do I Go? How Non-managerial Employees Navigate Conflicting Logics in an Indian Hybrid Organization. FIIB Business Review, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23197145251370854>

Authors: Javed Iqbal Wani and L. David Lal

Abstract: The Constitution of India prescribes provisions to safeguard the lives of the Scheduled Castes. Special Acts are designed to address the existing challenges related to discriminatory practices and brutal violence against them by the dominant communities. However, the protective legislations have seldom acted to restrain the increasing display of cruelty against the historically marginalised. Mundane normalised violence compels us to question the authority of caste and the functioning of the legal system in India. The persistence of caste-based violence highlights the inability of state and bureaucracy to create order in society. It is, therefore, necessary to understand the nature of the social dynamic, causes of violence against Dalits, and the working of administrative and judicial machinery. This article presents a detailed analysis of a caste violence that occurred in 2006 in the Bura Bartara village in Uttar Pradesh. It examines the usage of violence by the dominant Lodhi caste to maintain and reproduce the caste-based social order. Simultaneously, it attempts to theorise caste atrocity as a form of violence.

APA Citation: Wani, J. I., & Lal, L. D. (2024). Dearer Caste and Cheaper Lives: The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and the Double Violence of Law in India. *History and Sociology of South Asia*, 1–14.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/22308075231226364>

Authors: Sonu Madan and Surender Mor

Abstract: This paper attempts to examine variations in wage earnings of workforce contributing to Indian labour market as own-account workers and regular wage/salaried employees, employing GLM: ANCOVA, a combination of ANOVA and regression. Three-factor full factorial design has been used to explore earnings from work for different factors, i.e., occupation, work status and gender along with educational attainment of workers as a covariate. The findings report significant variations in the earnings from work in various occupations, i.e., highest for managers and lowest for elementary workers. In contrast, the work status exhibits less monetary rewards for own account workers than that of regular wage/salaried employees. The verdict further establishes the fact that male workers tend to earn more than their female counterparts. However, two-way and three-way interaction of occupation, work status and gender indicate that the monetary outcomes change significantly in response to consideration of the interaction of factor(s) of relevance.

APA Citation: Madan, S., & Mor, S. (2025). Do occupation, work status and gender cause variations in wages? Case of Indian labour market. *International Journal of Economic Policy in Emerging Economies*, 21(4), 317–334.

Authors: Sumati Varma, Richa Awasthy, Monica Adya

Abstract: Global Virtual Teams (GVTs) based projects provide a robust experiential learning environment to develop and enhance the global mind set and workforce readiness of dispersed teams. Yet, this learning environment can be negatively impacted by inherent team conflict, as described in this study through an incident that emerged in an online student collaboration platform (X-Culture). We view this incident through the lens of cultural intelligence and recommend that the design of pedagogy and interventions around GVST interactions can greatly improve the metacognitive intelligence of each participant and enhance the likelihood of successful GVT engagement through active conflict resolution. Key communications, informant interviews, e-mails and web board discussions were triangulated to demonstrate that lack of cultural intelligence and trust are the genesis of conflict between team members in multicultural GVTs. We conclude with recommendations for pedagogical and managerial practice that include pre-engagement preparatory development for GVTs.

APA Citation: Varma, S., Awasthy, R., & Adya, M. (2025). Managing conflict in global virtual teams: a study in cultural intelligence. *European Journal of International Management*, 26(3/4), 595–620.

Authors: Manasi Thapliyal Navani and Shivani Nag

Abstract: The academic profession requires a consistent immersion into the realm of ideas, scholarship, and an extended engagement beyond the classroom. In such a context, the distinction between the spaces of home and work is already blurred. Feminist scholarship shows that the responsibility of care in academia is already deeply gendered. The transformation of home into the workspace during the pandemic not only brought attention to the asymmetrically gendered division of labour but also intensified it. This paper explores how academic roles and identities are gendered and how they were experienced during the pandemic through the narrative accounts of six women academics in Delhi. This narrative inquiry focuses on how—in the context of the pandemic—identities and responsibilities for women in academia came to be gendered and engaged with the notion of care in pedagogy and scholarship. Our findings highlight that while some participants were facilitated by the greater flexibility that came with working from home in terms of being able to focus on their health, childcare, and avoiding a career break during pregnancy and postnatal care, they also pointed towards the lack of institutional flexibility in responding to a gendered experience of the workplace and the achievement of their academic goals. This paper underlines the significance of (a) having a physical workspace for a dialogic interpersonal pedagogy, (b) having a distinct professional identity as an “escape” from essentialised care demands at home, and (c) being part of a community of practice which is integral to women’s sense of being in academia.

APA Citation: Thapliyal Navani, M., & Nag, S. (2025). Women’s Experiences in Academia During the Pandemic: A Narrative Inquiry. *Comparative Education Studies*, Vol. 2 (1), 9–34.

Authors: Mounirah Areshi, Pranay Goswami and Manvendra Narayan Mishra

Abstract: Many years have passed since the model that outlined the connection between sugar and insulin was developed, and a great deal of study and investigation has subsequently been done on it. In this work, we investigated the disparities in the Modified Bergman’s glucose–insulin model between Yang–Abdel–Cattani derivative and Caputo–Fabrizio derivative. With our improvements, the prior model now includes the diet, which is a crucial component of the blood glucose model. Based on results, the new model outperforms the previous one in terms of accuracy. To highlight the significance of fractional derivatives, we also established the fractional models. In addition, we verified the existence and uniqueness of the results and offered a graphical and numerical depiction of the findings.

APA Citation: Areshi, M., Goswami, P., & Mishra, M. N. (2024). Comparative study of blood sugar–insulin model using fractional derivatives. *Journal of Taibah University for Science*, 18(1), 2339009. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16583655.2024.2339009>

Authors: Shelmi Sankhil

Abstract: This article reads Easterine Kire’s popular novel about Naga insurgency movement, *Bitter Wormwood* (2011), framed by its metaphorical title. Naga insurgency is the oldest in the Northeast region of India and has shaped the subjectivities of generations of Naga men and women. In this article, Kire’s choice of a metaphor from traditional Naga herbology is used as an interpretive frame to tease out the meaning and objective of the novel. From this exercise, a picture of disillusionment with Naga insurgency and the need to find closure to the collective memory of being subjected to military excesses by the Indian armed forces emerges. Kire’s novel represents an attempt to provide Nagas with an alternative view and attitude towards the not-so-pleasant memory of their past while also exploring new avenues of relationships underpinned by a desire for a mutually respectful co-existence.

APA Citation: Sankhil, S. (2025). “Closing” the Wounds: A Close Reading of Easterine Kire’s *Bitter Wormwood*. *The Criterion: An International Journal in English*, 16(2).

Authors: Abhishek Shrivastava and Manish Jain

Abstract: स्पष्ट है कि अधिगम ह्रास एक समसामयिक विषय है जो वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर शिक्षा की दशा और दिशा पर दूरगामी प्रभाव डाल रहा है। शिक्षा जगत और खासकर हिंदी अकादमिक दुनिया में , जिन सांचों में 'लर्निंग लास ' , उनकी समस्याओं और उपायों को ढाला जा रहा है , उस पर गंभीर चर्चा का अभाव दिखता है।

APA Citation: Shrivastav, A., & Jain, M. (2025). Samayantar, 57(7), 39-42.

Authors: Rishabh Kumar Mishra, Shubham Kumar Pati, Samarjeet Yadav

Abstract: राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा निति - 2020 (रा. शि. नि) में विद्यार्थियों के सर्वांगीण विकास को उनके सन्दर्भों के साथ जोड़कर देखा गया है। इस दस्तावेज़ की संस्तुति है कि विद्यार्थियों की औपचारिक शिक्षा को संस्कृति स्पंदित होना चाहिए। रा. शि. नि स्थानीय संस्कृतियों , परंपराओं, भाषाओं , दर्शनों , भौगोलिक विशेषताओं , प्राचीन एवं समकालीन ज्ञान , सामाजिक एवं वैज्ञानिक आवश्यकताओं तथा देशज अधिगम विधियों को विद्यार्थियों के सन्दर्भ के रूप में पहचानती है। रा. शि. नि की यह भी संस्तुति है कि प्राथमिक शिक्षा के स्तर पर अधिगम को प्रासंगिक, रुचिकर तथा प्रभावी बनाने के लिए ऐसी पाठ्यसामग्री को प्राथमिकता दी जाये, जिसका विद्यार्थियों के संदर्भों के साथ गहन संबंध हो। रा. शि. नि की इस अपेक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रस्तुत लेख में लोककथाओं के शिक्षणशास्त्रीय महत्व को प्रतिपादित किया गया है। इसके साथ ही लोककथाओं के बाल पात्रों एवं उनके चारित्रिक विकास का विश्लेषण करते हुए प्रतिपादित किया गया है कि लोककथाओं में बच्चों और बचपन की प्रस्तुति ऐसे कर्ता और अवस्था की तरह हैं, जो सक्रिय , सचेत और मननशील हैं।

APA Citation: Mishra, R. K., Pati, S. K., & Yadav, S. (2025)..... Adhigam, 35.

Authors: Babu P Remesh

Abstract: In the context of a recent incident of a young chartered accountant succumbing to work pressure and the ongoing debate on weekly working hours for India's workforce, this article discusses the intensifying overwork culture clouding white-collar jobs in India's corporate sector and new economy. It cautions that the prevailing situation is akin to Karoshi, a unique occupational hazard and social phenomenon reported in Japan since the 1980s. This is an appropriate time to revisit and revive the much-needed legislation on the "right to disconnect."

APA Citation: Remesh, B. P. (2025). Overwork Culture, Karoshi, and the Right to Disconnect. *Economic & Political Weekly*, LX (11), 10-13.

Authors: Praveen Kumar, Indervir Singh

Abstract: An examination of the changes in caste-based wage inequalities in India reveals an improvement in the relative wages of deprived caste groups. However, the improvement is slow and the deprived castes still earn significantly lower wages. The decomposition analysis shows an increase in the unexplained component, which, coupled with the narrowing of the wage gap, suggests that the improvement in wages may largely be a consequence of an improvement in educational and health outcomes due to affirmative action rather than a decline in labour market discrimination.

APA Citation: Kumar, P., & Singh, I. (2024). Caste and Wage Inequalities in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, LIX (20), 41-48.

Authors: Gunjan Sharma and Jyoti Raina

Abstract: The inclusion of student–teacher research (STR) in initial teacher education (ITE) is a debated concept. In India, STR in ITE remains underexplored in practice and research. Even though STR has been a compulsory part of the curriculum of an innovative 4-year undergraduate ITE, Bachelor of Elementary Education (BEEd) programme, a systematic analysis of this component is still awaited. This study explores the concept of STR in ITE in the Indian context by analysing the STR projects undertaken by BEEd graduates. It examines the nature of inquiry in selected student–teacher projects to understand how STR contributes to teacher development, inquiry skills and knowledge production. The study, conceptualised in the self-study genre of research, has analysed data from the STR reports of 26 BEEd graduates. The findings indicate that the outcomes of the STR projects do not align with the intended vision of preparing the student–teachers to contribute to knowledge-for-practice, as these lack conceptual and methodological rigour. However, STR has its own merit as an idiosyncratic space that allows the student–teachers to explore experiences and ideas, build perspectives and identify theory-practice gaps. The study presents some possibilities opened by STR in ITE.

APA Citation: Sharma, G., & Raina, J. (2025). Student–Teacher Research in Initial Teacher Education: Vignettes from India’s Bachelor of Elementary Education Programme. *Contemporary Education Dialogue*, 22(2), 306–335. doi: 10.1177/09731849251336291

Authors: Nidhi Kaicker and Gunjan Sharma

Abstract: Private tutoring has become an omnipresent yet unregulated and under-theorised dimension of education globally, particularly in Global South countries including India. This paper examines the determinants of household expenditure on private tutoring in India, using data from India's Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy–Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CMIE-CPHS) for the period 2014 to 2023, and the Government of India's Unified District Information System on Education (U-DISE) for the period 2019 to 2022. Employing tobit and quantile regression models, the paper investigates how socioeconomic, socio-spatial, demographic and infrastructural factors shape private tutoring expenditures of households. The findings reveal unevenness and disparities in private tutoring expenditures across rural-urban location, income groups, caste categories and gender. The expenditures vary even within disadvantaged groups. These patterns suggest that household expenditure on private tutoring is not only based on access or affordability but also on how educational challenges are experienced by different groups. Based on this analysis, the paper argues that the expenditure on private tutoring is a coping mechanism for offsetting inadequacies in formal schooling. It thereby advocates for improvement in public education quality and regulation of the private tutoring sector to reduce dependence on shadow education.

APA Citation: Kaicker, N., & Sharma, G. (2025). Unequal Lessons: Determinants of Private Tutoring Expenditures in India. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 15(2), 1–22. doi: 10.1177/00219096251365459



Authors: Gunjan Sharma · Yusuf Sayed

Abstract: UNESCO's 2021 Report Reimagining our futures together: A new social contract for education calls for principled dialogue and laudable commitment to education as a common good. At its heart is the call for a new social contract for education. This article interrogates the governance implications of such a principled social contract in the contemporary global education policy context, marked by power asymmetries between various actors, including state actors, non-state actors, and international agencies. It identifies several governance challenges in realizing this new social contract in the current dominant global discourse and in the international educational cooperation architecture. In light of these analyses, this article argues for an alternative framing of the governance of such a social contract, based on the principles of recognition, redistribution, and representation. The elements of such an approach, while reflected in the report, are not consolidated. This framing is one way through which the called-for new social contract can gain significant policy traction for social justice and the right to quality education for all.

APA Citation: Sharma, G., & Sayed, Y. (2024). Global governance and a new social contract for education: Addressing power asymmetries. *Prospects*, 54, 351–360. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11125-024-09696-7>

Authors: Manisha Chaurasiya and Vijay Kumar Yadav

Abstract: This article attempts to understand the key developments leading to greater acceptance for India into the multilateral export control regime. It focuses on the factors that led to the acceptance of India into a regime institution—the Missile Technology Control Regime. This is significant because for decades India shared a strained relationship with the export control regime and was often viewed as a target or outsider. In the last two decades, consequent to the prolonged and synergistic efforts of a generation of Indian policy-makers, India has been better integrated and normalised into the regime. The article studies the role of self-reliance or *atmanirbharta* in Indian indigenous defence capabilities, success of jointly developed weapon systems like BrahMos, increasing the overall likelihood of defence exports for India. The article also looks into the confident strides India has made in the space programme in the recent decades. With a Nuclear Suppliers Group waiver and full membership of three out of four key institutions under the regime—the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Australia Group—India stands firm. These are gradual but notable changes with strategic implications for India and its goal of becoming a developed nation or *Viksit Bharat* by 2047.

APA Citation: Chaurasiya, M., & Yadav, V. K. (2024). India's Membership to the Missile Technology Control Regime Analysing Causal Factors, Defence Self-Reliance, Defence Export Potential and Space Capabilities. *Journal of Defence Studies*, 18(4), 251–273.

Authors: Ankita and Indervir Singh

Abstract: Purpose – This paper aims to examine women’s likelihood of being employed in a high-skill occupation compared to men in India. It also analyses the impact of education on women’s likelihood of entering a high-skill occupation.

Design/methodology/approach – This study uses data from Periodic Labour Force Survey 2018–19. National Classification of Occupations 2004 is used to classify the occupations in three categories, i.e. high-skill, medium-skill and low-skill. The paper uses ordered probit with Heckman’s sample selection method to estimate the impact of gender identity and education on women’s likelihood of entering high-skill occupations.

Findings – The results show that female workers are more likely to be employed in high-skill occupations than male workers. Formal years of schooling and technical education further improve women’s probability of working in high-skill occupations compared to men. However, an increase in monthly per capita expenditure of the households improves men’s chances of being employed in high-skill occupations in comparison to women. It suggests that gender norms are still relevant.

Originality/value – Studies have found occupational segregation in India with a large share of women being employed in low-wage work. This study examines the issue by focusing on the skill level of occupations. It found that women have a higher likelihood of entering high-skill occupations in India and education is playing an important role in it.

APA Citation: Ankita, & Singh, I. (2025). Education and women in high-skill occupations in India. *Indian Growth and Development Review*, 18(1), 1-19. doi: 10.1108/IGDR-09-2023-0136

Authors: Jasmine Sharma

Abstract: The article examines Ted Chiang's novelette, "The Merchant and the Alchemist Gate" (2007) as a philosophical manifesto of stoic wisdom. It argues that postmodern science fiction is a fitting genre to interrogate faith in human reality amid temporal crisis. The author coalesces three absorbing parables presenting a fictional account of Kip Thorne's defense of the theoretical existence of a time portal and its adherence to Einstein's theory of Relativity. Each parable delivers an insightful response to the learning quotient of the characters who oscillate through the time travel Gate of Years. The article investigates the stoic principles of fate, virtue, realization, and acceptance while past, present, and future blend together. To begin with, it addresses the relevance of stoicism interweaved within Chiang's fictional fabric, and how it helps the characters towards accepting their destiny. Next, the article employs the scientific theories of "block universe" and "closed time curve" to interpret the metaphysics behind time travel parables within the novelette. Finally, it delineates the ustopian (to use Atwood's term) dimension running through the text and its link with the concept of "eternal return" within the philosophical dynamic. This subsequently contributes to developing the ontological acumen of the central protagonist while responding to the ethical dilemma that he encounters throughout his time-shift journey.

APA Citation: Sharma, J. (2024). Stoicism, Temporality, and Ustopia in Ted Chiang's "The Merchant and the Alchemist Gate" as Philosophical Science Fiction. IIS Univ. J. A., 13(4), 60–74.

Authors: Vikram Singh Thakur

Abstract: Indian drama has engaged with socio-political issues since the second half of the 19th century. Dinabandhu Mitra's Bengali play *Neel Darpan* (The Indigo Mirror, 1859) is usually considered to be the beginning of the anti-colonial drama in India. This was to be followed in Hindi by Bharatendu Harishchandra's *Bharat Durdasha* (The Plight of India, 1875) and *Andher Nagari* (The Dark City, 1881) that were critical of British rule in India. There were similar such attempts in other Indian languages too. However, with the emergence of the popular Parsi theatre during the last quarter of the 19th century, Indian drama, still in its infancy, changed its course. With entertainment as its primary motive, the entrepreneurial Parsis strove towards establishing theatre as a 'public' activity and gradually a financially profitable industry. As the fortunes of Parsi theatre dwindled the focus of theatre began to change once again. Amidst the high nationalist sentiment in the 1940s, Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA) was born. The present essay is an attempt to study IPTA's use of theatre as a political weapon to fight against fascism and imperialism by drawing upon its own folk and traditional performances. The study also tries to delineate the reasons for IPTA's 'failure' and its legacies in post-colonial India.

APA Citation: Thakur, V. S. (2024). Indian People's Theatre Association: The Pro-genitor of Political Theatre in India. *IIS Univ. J. A.*, 13(4), 282–296.

Authors: Krishna Ram and Neha

Abstract: The paper examines the status of indebtedness across social categories and investigates why Dalits on average pay higher interest rate on their loans compared to non-Dalits, even when borrowing under the same scheme. About one-third of households were in indebtedness by the end of June 2018, 90% of which became indebted during 2013–2018. The extent of indebtedness during this period was higher among SCs and OBCs. SCs and STs on average paid higher interest rates than OBCs and ‘Others’ regardless of lending institutions. They also faced higher interest rates even on loans taken under the schemes specifically designed to provide easy credit to marginalized community at supposedly lower interest rates. Using the Oaxaca–Blinder & Fairlie decomposition techniques, the paper reveals that around 40% of the gap in accessing credit from formal sources between SCs and forward castes or ‘Others’ is unexplained and can be attributed to discrimination. Similarly, 40–70% of the difference in interest rates between the groups are unexplained, further suggesting discrimination. Due to such biases, Dalits are 11% less likely to obtain credit, and cost of credit for them is on average 2.4% higher compared to the “Others” category.

APA Citation: Ram, K., & Neha. (2025). Indebtedness and cost of credit across social categories in India: a study based on AIDIS 2018–2019 data set. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*. doi: 10.1007/s40847-025-00433-0

Authors: Yogesh Snehi

Abstract: Region formation in India has until now been understood through homogenising models of state formation. The reorganisation of various Indian states and the emergence of newer regions in the post-independence scenario have generally been seen through asserting regional aspirations and/or the question of language. The formation of Himachal Pradesh, however, presents a complex story. Markers of homogenous identity and language were missing in Himachal Pradesh. Further, despite apprehensions about the Akali demand for a Punjabi Suba, the central government systematically encouraged the formation of Himachal Pradesh as a separate hill state. In 1966, the hilly areas of Punjab and the Part-C state of Himachal were joined and reconstituted as Himachal Pradesh, though formal statehood continued to elude the region until 1971. Despite a complicated distribution of languages, Hindi was declared the state language of the new region. Territoriality, in this case, emerged as a result of region formation that was not shaped solely by linguistic or cultural considerations but by the imagination of geography and marginality. The process of region formation also centres various debates on development in the region, which remained a neglected periphery of the Punjab plains. This paper shall explore these varying intriguing processes of region formation in Himachal Pradesh.

APA Citation: Snehi, Y. (2024). Language, identity and geography: State reorganisation and the emergence of Himachal Pradesh. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(3), 383–414. doi: 10.1177/00194646241263942

Authors: Pratima Kaushik

Abstract: Background: After more than three years of being in pandemic times, many people find it difficult to continue their public routine. The world has suffered varying severity and loss. The pandemic-related changes have fear and uneasiness because of the risk of illness, death, and repercussions in numerous life zones. This condition is known as Cave syndrome. Purpose: The present study aimed to investigate the fears and anxieties of people that inhibit them from resuming their previous lives. Method: The study was cross-sectional, using an online survey method. A sociodemographic data sheet and a self-designed open-ended questionnaire related to languishing behavior were entered into Google Forms and sent to the investigator's contact using emails and WhatsApp using snowballing principles. Results: Findings suggested that young adults fear infection and admit to being uncomfortable about returning to in-person interactions at the current time. They are not comfortable compromising the benefits of mandatory social distancing and have become accustomed to the "new normal," Most young adult subjects revealed that they experience Fear of Going Out (FOGO). These elevated scores indicate anxiety among people about engaging in a pre-pandemic lifestyle. Conclusion: This study shares insight into the impact of the pandemic on the increased levels of distress and mental health liabilities demanding psychosocial intervention. The findings significantly contribute to framing interventions and preventive measures for pandemic-affected people.

APA Citation: Kaushik, P. (2024). Languishing Behavior among Youth: Pandemic Associated Re-entry Anxiety. Youth Voice Journal, 14(2).

Authors: Sonu Madan, Manisha Yadav

Abstract: Wage inequality has always been a topic of discussion across the globe and is persisting prominently despite occupational and regional diversity in India. An estimation of wage inequality within and between nine broad occupational groups across various regions of India provides a meaningful insight into the existing line of research. An application of Theil index on wage level of 94,460 workers across nine broad occupational groups, obtained from unit level data of Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2019 at all India level, confirms the prevalence of substantial wage inequality. After analysing various aspects of wage inequality among various occupations, the study observed that the wage inequality is estimated to be highest, among managers, professionals, and technicians & associate professionals and least among plant and machine operators and assemblers. Regional analysis in this regard highlights that wage inequality is estimated to be highest in eastern and central regions. The study found that occupational diversity, diverse nature of work assignment in accordance with the cognitive ability of workers are the main reasons behind wage inequalities. Difference in socio-economic conditions, per-capita state domestic product and different labour market conditions contributes towards regional wage inequalities in India.

APA Citation: Madan, S., & Yadav, M. (2024). Occupational Wage Inequality Amid Regional Diversity in India: A Nested Theil Approach of Decomposition. *Economic Alternatives*, Issue 3, 568–586. doi: 10.37075/EA.2024.3.07

Authors: Bhawna Pokhriyal, Pranay Goswami, Kranti Kumar, Abdalla S. Mahmoud, Mohammed Abdalbagi and Saad Althobaiti

Abstract: In this paper, we proposed a two-dimensional macroscopic local fractional viscous-diffusive model of vehicular traffic flow, derived from the two-dimensional fractal Navier-Stokes equation. The model was formulated by combining the derived momentum equation with the fractal LWR framework. The proposed fractal dynamic velocity equation incorporates convection, anticipation, relaxation, diffusion, and viscosity as governing parameters. A stability analysis was performed, and an analytical solution to the model was obtained. Certain aspects of multilane traffic flow are further explored through illustrative examples. The solutions are presented and discussed using graphical representations, which demonstrate how non-differentiable traffic density and speed functions evolve dynamically. The study highlights the influence of viscous-diffusive effects on traffic flow, showing that road narrowing increases viscosity and diffusion, thereby reducing traffic speed, whereas these factors have a comparatively smaller impact on wider roads.

APA Citation: Pokhriyal, B., Goswami, P., Kumar, K., Mahmoud, A. S., Abdalbagi, M., & Althobaiti, S. (2025). A new two-dimensional macroscopic local fractional viscous diffusive model of vehicular traffic flow. *AIMS Mathematics*, 10(9), 20782–20804. doi: 10.3934/math.2025928

Authors: Mitali Mishra, Surbhi Saraswat, Krishna Menon

Abstract: This article analyses Amrita Pritam's novel *Pinjar* through the framework of motherhood studies. It places the story in the historical context of the Partition and Recovery Operation and focuses on how women are constructed as subjects by competing discourses of family, community, and state. The distinction between mothering as an experience and motherhood as a patriarchal institution is used to see whether empowered mothering is at all possible. It looks at two aspects of the protagonist Pooro's mothering. In her mothering of Javed, the essay locates maternal ambivalence and analyses the politics of this ambivalence. Through the act of adopting the mad woman's son, Pooro's experiences reflect and evoke the debates that surrounded the citizenship and belonging of children born to 'recovered' women.

APA Citation: Mishra, M., Saraswat, S., & Menon, K. (2024). Motherhood and Resistance in Amrita Pritam's *Pinjar*. *Madhya Bharti*, 86, 210–217. ISSN 0974-0066.

Authors: Deepak Ranga, Sunil Prajapat, Kranti Kumar, Pankaj Kumar

Abstract: Brain tumor classification has become a critical entry point in enhancing the diagnosis and the subsequent management in medical imaging. In an attempt to design an efficient classifier for brain tumors, this study introduces the hybrid quantum-classical neural networks (H-QNNs). The model comprises standard convolutional layers for the extraction of relevant features from input images with a quantum neural network based on ZZFeatureMap with RealAmplitudes Ansatz for enhanced feature identification. MRI images of four tumor classes were assessed in the study, which include glioma, meningioma, pituitary tumor, and no tumor. The proposed framework led to a classification accuracy of 95.58% with precision, recall, and F1-score at 95.58%, significantly surpassing legacy methods. Data imbalance was resolved using data augmentation and weighted cross-entropy loss, while methods such as weight decay were used to increase model resilience. Findings indicate the future application of QML in improving the efficiency of computer-aided image analysis for medical diagnosis and accuracy of classification. Specific strategies mentioned for future work include extending the method to larger datasets and improving quantum components to support additional tasks.

APA Citation: Ranga, D., Prajapat, S., Kumar, K., & Kumar, P. (2025). Brain tumor diagnosis using hybrid quantum-classical neural networks. *Neural Computing and Applications*.

Authors: ऋषभ कुमार मिश्रा/शुभम कुमार पति

Abstract: एक ओर भारत में बहुभाषिकता प्राकृतिक एवं स्वाभाविकसंसाधन की तरह है। वहीं दूसरी ओर भाषाओं की राजनीति भाषाओं के पदानुक्रम और सामाजिक विभाजन जैसे घटक भी उपस्थित हैं। ये घटक भाषाओं की स्वीकार्यताएं प्रभावशीलता तथा प्रासंगिकता को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं जिससे बहुभाषिक भारत में भाषाओं के मध्यदोहरे विभाजन की प्रवृत्ति का निर्माण होता है। इस विभाजन के पहले भाग में *मुख्य या संपन्न* भाषाएं होती हैं जिनकी पहुंच एक बड़े समूह तक होती है तथा इन्हें विशेष सामाजिक&प्रशासनिक&राजनीतिक संरक्षण भी प्राप्त होता है। इसके दूसरे भाग में *अन्य या उपेक्षित* भाषाएं होती हैं। जिनके उपयोगकर्ता या तो पूर्व से हाशियेकृत समुदायों के सदस्य होते हैं या भाषाई प्रभुत्व के आधार पर हाशियेकृत हो जाते हैं। भारत में जनजातीय भाषाएं इस दोहरे विभाजन के कारण निरंतर हाशिये पर जा रही हैं जिसके कारण जनजातीय समुदाय से आने वाले विद्यार्थी *मुख्य या संपन्न* भाषाओं में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। हालांकि यह भविष्य में जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान कर सकता है परंतु इससे उनकी अपनी मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान या प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पाती है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप कक्षा में जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों की क्षमता वंचना के साथ&साथ उनके संस्कृति तथा पारंपरिक ज्ञान की अनुपस्थिति देखी जा सकती है। शैक्षणिक दृष्टिकोण से यह परिदृश्य भारत में *अन्य भाषाओं* के विद्यार्थियों की *संपन्न भाषाओं* की तरफ सुनियोजित तथा विवशतापूर्ण झुकाव को दर्शाता है तथा भारत में भाषाओं के सामाजिक रूप से सह&अस्तित्व की प्रवृत्ति पर भी प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा करता है। इस जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस शोध कार्य में सर्वप्रथम भारत की बहुभाषिक प्रवृत्ति एवं विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया गया है। इसके उपरान्तशैक्षिक नीतियों में भाषा @ बहुभाषिकता संबंधी सुझावों को रेखांकित करते हुए एक क्षेत्रानुभव के माध्यम से कक्षा में जनजातीय भाषाओं के समकालीन स्वरूप एवं सह&अस्तित्व के प्रति को विश्लेषित करने का प्रयास किया गया है। अंत में विश्लेषण के आधार पर कक्षा में भाषा की उपयोगिता तथा बहुभाषिकता को पोषित करने के संदर्भ में सुझाव प्रदान किए गए हैं।

APA Citation: Mishra, R. K., & Pati, S. K. (2025). कक्षा में जनजातीय भाषाएं: सैद्धांतिक दृष्टियां और नीतिगत निहितार्थ. Gaveshna, Chaitra-Jyeshtha, 2082 (April-June, 2025), 125-137.

Authors: S. Verma, R. Kumar, M. M. Gour and P. Goswami

Abstract: We define and study geometric properties of functions in the class KK_q which is a subclass of K_q , the class of q -convex functions. We prove that the well-known class K of convex univalent functions is properly contained in KK_q . We obtain necessary and sufficient conditions for the functions to be in the class KK_q . We also prove that the class KK_q is closed under convolution with convex functions.

APA Citation: Verma, S., Kumar, R., Gour, M. M., & Goswami, P. (2024). Inclusion and convolution properties of a q -generalized class of convex functions. *Palestine Journal of Mathematics*, 13(4), 181–187.

Authors: Disha Tewari and Pratima Kaushik

Abstract: Mindfulness meditation is known to be an efficient means to train human cognition and has been confirmed by several research evidences. There has been a growing interest in assessing the applications of brief mindfulness meditation using virtual reality (VR) for mindfulness training. The present experiment-based study compared the efficacy of audio-based, video-based, and VR-based mindfulness meditation practices on state mindfulness and selective attention. The pre-test and post-test experimental study was conducted on 60 school and college-going students aged 15 to 24, assigned into six groups using randomization. Findings revealed a significant difference between the scores of state mindfulness among experimental and control groups of all three intervention modalities, indicating that brief mindfulness meditation with all three modalities was quite effective in achieving mindfulness. The study reported a favorable outcome of all the technology-supported brief mindfulness meditation in inducing state mindfulness, but selective attention improved with VR-based mindfulness meditation only. The study proved the effectiveness of VR-based brief mindfulness meditation in strengthening state mindfulness and selective attention among youngsters.

APA Citation: Tewari, D., & Kaushik, P. (2025). Comparing Effects of Technology-Supported Brief Mindfulness Meditation on State Mindfulness and Selective Attention. *The Indian Journal of Home Science*, 37(1).

Authors: Anisha Yadav, Oinam Hemlata Devi and Pulak Das

Abstract: The relationship between man and nature plays an important role in the everyday lives of human societies. Places like Delhi and its people face major challenges and issues of urbanisation affecting their health and well-being. Urban greens such as parks play a major role in bringing greenness into the lives of urban dwellers. Trees are seen as a major green component in the urban greens. This paper attempts to understand how public sees green spaces and their uses. Tree diversity index (The Shannon Index also known as Shannon Weiner Index, is a statistical index that measures diversity by estimating species richness and evenness.) canopy cover, and tree trunk diameter have been taken as indicators of greenness of park. Tree distribution at the species level is studied in one of the parks managed by Delhi Development Authority as ‘Landmark greens’. The park users’ perception is studied using an ethnographic method. Whereas the Shannon index is 2.2, which is a moderate value, 50 per cent of the visitors could only identify the popular species namely Neem, Banyan, Ashok, and Peepal. People are aware of the potential benefits of trees and plants or the role of green spaces in their overall well-being. Some of the visitors are the regular ones as they use the park with a purpose to heal from respiratory tract infection, obesity, diabetes, and palpitation, while there are 22 per cent visitors who found the park unsafe during certain instances.

APA Citation: Yadav, A., Devi, O. H., & Das, P. (2024). Public Perception of Urban Green Spaces and its Tree Diversity in Delhi. *Nagarlok*, 56(2), 196–212. doi: 10.32381/NL.2024.56.02.5

Authors: Pulak Das

Abstract: Analysis of alternatives (AOA) is one of the most important components of environmental impact assessment (EIA) adopted worldwide, where it is analysed whether project location, technology, processes, design etc. have any other more feasible alternative (along with no project option) with less adverse consequences to environment. Its inclusion therefore decides the quality of EIA report. To explore the AOA practice in India, 47 EIA reports for onshore oil and gas upstream industry is involved in the present study. Onshore oil and gas upstream industry have known significant impacts on environment, and an impact assessment therefore is a mechanism to manage these environmental impacts beforehand. The AOA is studied with respect to four focus areas; types of alternatives, length of information, no-action alternative, and copy and paste practice. Important points observed in the study are limited discussion on alternative types, repetition of same content in many EIA reports, no or limited comparison and evaluation of alternatives, and trying for project justification citing financial benefits of project in no-action alternative. More than 57% of the reports are found to either did not have chapter on AOA or only one page dedicated for AOA. Length of content of AOA ranged from one sentence to around seven pages, with average of less than two pages per report. The type of alternatives observed are location/site, technology, resources, and no-action, in 68.1%, 63.8%, 10.6%, and 42.6% of the reports respectively. No-action alternative is observed in only 20 reports out of 47. In two reports, criteria based meaningful alternatives are analysed. It is concluded that incorporating early AOA, synchronised with project cycle, training of EIA preparers for AOA, and more vigilant appraisal may help in improving quality of AOA in Indian EIA system.

APA Citation: Das, P. (2025). Analysis of Alternatives – A Forgotten Component of EIA for Onshore Oil and Gas Upstream Industry in India. *Environmental Management*, 75, 1112–1129. doi: 10.1007/s00267-025-02147-9

Authors: Nivedita Sarkar, Aishwarya Sharma

Abstract: The Guidelines for Regulation of Coaching Center 2024 mark an assertive regulatory intervention into India's proliferating shadow education sector. While ostensibly aligned with the broad vision of the National Education Policy 2020, a critical reading reveals notable tensions and conceptual disjuncture between the guidelines' regulatory orientation and the NEP's transformative aspirations. This article attempts to decode the guidelines by examining their underlying sociopolitical assumptions, mechanisms of implementation, and ramifications for equity, access, and pedagogical transformation.

APA Citation: Sarkar, N., & Sharma, A. (2025). Regulating Coaching Centres: Reform Paradoxes and Market Conundrum. *Economic & Political Weekly*, LX (37), 21-24

Authors: Vijay Kumar and Neelu Verma

Abstract: Tourism industry is considered as one of the largest growing industry in world which includes accommodation, transportation, food, local culture and many more among all of these food industry is very important because most of the tourist spend more than 25% (Outlook June, 2012 Emerging Trends in Food & Beverage Services Retailing in India) of their expenses on food. Tourists' perceptions about food and beverage service attributes are considered to be very crucial in rural area for influencing their satisfaction and behavioral intentions in the food and beverage service industry. Now a day mostly tourist are looking for how food and beverage is deliver to them, so it is very important to find the quality of food and beverage service are provided by restaurants. This study aimed to find the tourist satisfaction and perception about food and beverage service quality in Bhimtal. This research is based on observation and feedback of 100 tourists who visits food & beverage outlets in Bhimtal through personal interview and structured questionnaire including 18 questions of likert scale using statistical tools such as percentage and mean from which we conclude that what is the tourist satisfaction level and perception of food and beverage service quality.

APA Citation: Kumar, V., & Verma, N. (2025). Tourist Satisfaction and Perception about Food and Beverage Service Quality in Bhimtal. *International Journal of Research in Tourism and Hospitality (IJRTH)*, 11(1), 16–20. doi: 10.20431/2455-0043.1101003

Authors: Kavita

Abstract: In a largely anthropocentric view of history, plants and other non-human beings occupy a position of marginality (Marder). While plants remain central in narratives meant for children and young adults, they serve a subservient role in the storyline which tends to focus on child characters (Höing). Thus, approaching youth literature from the perspective of critical plant studies can provide intriguing insights on how meanings are created and imposed onto the natural world. The 13 essays in the volume provide a comprehensive understanding of colonial, postcolonial, and Indigenous approaches to plants and their representation in Australian youth literature, as well as transnational perspectives from Poland, Ukraine, and Aotearoa New Zealand. Most essays in the collection are guided by a need to voice the issue of environmental damage and offer an ecocritical perspective. This review mainly focuses on contributions that discuss YA literature, the genres that YA literature employs, and the thematic concerns and possible outcomes envisaged by the YA writers discussed in the essays.

APA Citation: Kavita. (2024). Review: Storying Plants in Australian Children's and Young Adult Literature: Roots and Winged Seeds. Edited by Melanie Duckworth and Annika Herb. Palgrave Macmillan, 2023. *International Journal of Young Adult Literature*, 5(1). doi: 10.24877/ijyal.183

Authors: Sima Yadav

Abstract: The cultural value and historicity of two Indian epics, viz, the Ramayana and Mahabharata, have been the subject of cultural heritage, faith and its continuity on the one hand and heated academic debates and political, religious, ideological and legal battles ever since these epics attracted the attention of scholars, both in India and abroad. These debates and differences of opinion made the history and archaeology of Ayodhya a deeply contested subject worldwide. Many problems and challenges are associated with Ayodhya's heritage, archaeology and history. The historicity of Ayodhya as the birthplace of Lord Rama has been legally settled by the court judgement delivered on 9 November 2019 by the bench of five judges of the Supreme Court of India. The court judgment finally resolved many unresolved issues with the help of pieces of evidence that came forward through literary and epigraphical sources and corroborated by archaeological excavations and their findings. In this article, attention has been drawn to the archaeological excavations and the history of court cases that made Ayodhya a unique case of archaeological studies because archaeological excavation played a vital role in these long-drawn political and legal battles.

APA Citation: Yadav, S. (2024). The Role of Archaeology in the Heritage of Ayodhya. Dharohar Smarika, 50-52.

Authors: Satvir Singh, Sonu Madan

Abstract: The objective of this study is to conduct an analysis of the efficiency and productivity of a thermal power generation plant in the Indian public sector. This analysis has been carried out using the non-parametric Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) methodology, focusing on the period from 2014-15 to 2017-18. The analysis has considered a single output variable and five input variables. The thermal power generation sector in India has been found to have significant inefficiency, primarily attributed to technical inefficiencies. Nevertheless, the operational efficiency of centrally owned thermal power plants exhibits relatively superior performance when compared to their state-owned counterparts. Furthermore, the absence of technological developments and bad managerial practises has hindered the gradual growth of productivity in thermal power generation.

APA Citation: Singh, S., & Madan, S. (2025). Efficiency and Productivity of Public Sector Thermal Power Generation in India. *Thailand and The World Economy*, 43(2), 1–21.

Authors: Samik Chowdhury

Abstract: Public policy in India has historically ignored the potential of urban local bodies (ULBs), a constitutionally mandated third tier of Government, in addressing urban health issues. Constituted against the backdrop of an overwhelming pandemic, the Fifteenth Finance Commission (FFC) of India went beyond its conventional domain of recommending revenue sharing principles across different levels of Government, to make certain novel financial recommendations around decentralized provision of health services. This paper critically analyses the context, nature and scope of FFC recommendations for health to ULBs. In the process, the paper engages with diverse, yet connected themes like evolution of urban health policy in India, constitutional status and current fiscal situation of ULBs, their role in health service delivery, nature and composition of FFC grants for health and their status of implementation. A re-categorisation of FFC grants guided by a comprehensive understanding of health, shows that the grants are well designed to address the persistent, escalating as well as emerging public health problems of a rapidly urbanizing nation. Moreover, composition of these grants displays a clear emphasis on delivery of public health and primary health care services by local bodies - the tier of Government which is closest to its constituency. However, data from the first three years of the FFC period demonstrates in-consistencies in allocation, release and actual spending of health grants, which is likely to impact the realisation of its stated objectives.

APA Citation: Chowdhury, S. (2025). Fiscal federalism, inter-governmental transfers and public health– The case of Urban Local Bodies in India. SSM - Health Systems, 5, 100123. doi: 10.1016/j.ssmhs.2025.100123

Authors: Sapna Dudeja Taluja

Abstract: This paper intends to critically examine the separatist impulse that motivates second-generation feminists, its articulation through inverted sexism and terrorism, its strengths and the limitations incumbent upon such an approach. Moving beyond the third approach, as proposed by Julia Kristeva, the paper posits a fourth attitude of focusing on the complementarity between the sexes. It argues that since both men and women are constructs and that since both are in a way oppressed by patriarchy, there is a need to move beyond an exclusionary, separatist impulse towards forming solidarities across gender, class, race, ethnicity, caste and other differences that merely divide the body politic.

APA Citation: Taluja, S. D. (2024). Beyond Separatist Feminism: An Indifference to Differences. *Scope*, 14(2), 1368–1374.

Authors: Monimalika Day and Manasi Thapliyal Navani

Abstract: As the world's largest democracy India has developed various policies and programmes to scale up primary and preschool education to address the goal of Education for All (EFA). While the number of primary schools and early childhood centers has expanded significantly over the past few decades, the country has struggled to provide quality education, especially in rural areas. An exploratory study was conducted using qualitative methodology to document experiences and perspectives of some of the national experts in education regarding multigrade classrooms. Interviews were conducted with seven participants selected through purposive sampling, to understand the context in which multigrade practices developed. Six major themes were identified through thematic analysis. The evidence suggests that three models have emerged in the past few decades. Two of these models, single teacher schools and small schools were developed to address the shortage of resources in the education system, while increasing access to rural areas. While such schools have played an important role in improving access, there are concerns related to quality and equity. However, innovative practices by private schools and non-government organizations led to the development of a third model, the ungraded classrooms. This approach was viewed by the participants as a possible pathway to promote inclusive education. Important factors affecting the quality of education in such classrooms are: the quality of the teachers, capacity building opportunities, collaboration between teachers, and availability of the appropriate teaching learning materials. However, efforts to scale up models of good quality multigrade pedagogy have not been successful as it requires systemic reforms.

APA Citation: Day, Monimalika and Navani, M.T. (2025). Equity, inclusion and multigrade classrooms in Indian context. *International Journal of Educational Research* 132 (2025) 102619.

Authors: शिवानी नाग/कनिका सिंह

Abstract: सरकारी स्कूलों और अन्य पब्लिक स्कूलों—इन सभी में प्रति छात्र खर्च में बहुत फर्क होता है। बिना उनकी परिस्थितियों और चुनौतियों को समझे जब सभी छात्रों से एक जैसी उम्मीदें की जाती हैं, ऐसे में कुछ छात्रों की कठिनाइयाँ नज़रअंदाज़ कर दी जाती हैं। इन चुनौतियों में शामिल हैं—जटिल अकादमिक अंग्रेज़ी का उपयोग करना, सैद्धांतिक टेक्स्ट्स को समझने में कठिनाई, विभिन्न स्रोतों की तुलना कर पाना और उन्हें जोड़कर समझ पाने जैसे जटिल संज्ञानात्मक कार्य, प्रस्तुतिकरण के कौशल तथा अकादमिक लेखन।

इस अध्ययन में सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक अधिगम सिद्धांतों (sociocultural learning theories) और situated cognition की अवधारणाओं का सहारा लिया गया है, जिन्हें विगोत्स्की, कोल, लेव और वेन्जर जैसे विचारकों ने प्रस्तुत किया है। साथ ही, भारत की अलग-अलग शिक्षा नीतियों से मिली सिफारिशों को भी ध्यान में रखा गया है—खासकर नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP 2020), जो उच्च शिक्षा में भी मातृभाषा की सहायता से बहुभाषिक शिक्षा देने पर ज़ोर देती है।

APA Citation: Nag, S., & Singh, K. (2024). उच्च शिक्षा में भाषा] शिक्षणशास्त्र और समावेशन. *Paripekshya*, 31(2), 113.

Authors: Sapna Dudeja

Abstract: Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak is one among many translators of Mahasweta Devi but one who deliberates upon the act of translation both from theoretical as well as practical perspectives. She is also someone who enjoys Devi’s approval and who consciously caters to an international readership. This paper attempts to critically examine the relationship between her theory of translation as predicated on the notion of “surrender to the text” and her practice of translation of Devi’s texts, wherein the translated text is interlaced with dense commentary and is consumed by the English language reader in a heavily mediated form as also to study how effective is this notion of “surrender” to understand the process of translation as such. An attempt has also been made to highlight the politics of translating into English rather than not for a select audience. On the one hand, through her translations, she makes Devi available to an international English language audience, on the other, such attempts at mediation, domestication, institutionalization, appropriation, assimilation and cooptation qualify for a different kind of racism. While acknowledging the necessity yet impossibility of translation, this paper deliberates on some important questions viz can the subaltern speak, who can/should speak for the subaltern, what are the alternatives and what constitutes an ethics of translation.

APA Citation: Dudeja, S. (2025). “To Surrender or Not: Spivak’s Translations of Devi”. *Scope*, 14(9), 1025–1034.

Authors: Sima Yadav

Abstract: The “Indian feudalism” debate is a significant historiographical discussion in Indian history, primarily focusing on whether early medieval India's socio-economic and political structures (roughly the 8th to 13th centuries CE) resembled or differed from European feudalism. In the Indian context, the *bhumidana*, translated as land charters or land grants given by the King/officers or magnates/feudals for educational or religious purposes were cited as parallel to the land grants the lord gave to his European vassals. The research paper will discuss the historiographical model of European feudalism, which inspired some Indian scholars to propose that feudalism existed in India, too. The paper critically examines the various historiography models eminent historians propose on Indian feudalism – key figures like D.D. Kosambi and R.S. Sharma’s model for the existence of feudal characteristics, while others, notably D.C. Sircar, Harbans Mukhia, Chattopadhyaya and Yadav, challenged this interpretation. The debate centres on the nature of land charters, land ownership, the role of the state, and the extent of peasant dependence. (Yadav: 2005)

APA Citation: Yadav, S. (2025). ‘Situating Indian Feudalism Debate: A Historiographical Survey’. *Shodh Dharohar*, 1(2), 69–87.

Authors: Diwakar Singh and Richa Awasthy

Abstract: Purpose – This study aims to present a sustainability framework that advances the conceptual understanding of the role of spirituality in the context of social entrepreneurship. Design/methodology/approach – Through a systematic literature review of spirituality at both the individual and organisational levels, the triple bottom line framework of sustainability, and business ethics, this study offers a sustainability framework for social entrepreneurship. It explains how spirituality at these levels influences various dimensions of social entrepreneurship and helps achieve social, economic, environmental and ethical outcomes. Findings – The study proposed that individuals with spiritual practices are more likely to engage in entrepreneurial, social, ethical and environmental orientations, while organisations with spiritual practices are more likely to engage in employee, market and ethical orientations. Spiritual capability can serve as a strategic advantage and contribute to the sustainable development of social enterprises. Originality/value – This study makes three significant contributions. First, it presents an emergent framework for integrating spirituality (at both individual and organisational levels) and sustainability within the social entrepreneurship literature, offering implications for both social entrepreneurs and social enterprises. Second, this study proposes incorporating ethics as the fourth dimension of sustainability and argues that spirituality can act as a catalyst for achieving sustainability in social entrepreneurship. Third, this study identifies seven critical dimensions of social entrepreneurship: spiritual capabilities, entrepreneurial orientation, social orientation, environmental orientation, market orientation, ethical orientation and employee orientation, all of which contribute to ethical and sustainable development.

APA Citation: Singh, D., & Awasthy, R. (2025). Spirituality in social entrepreneurship: an ethical approach to sustainability. *Social Enterprise Journal*. doi: 10.1108/SEJ-05-2024-0083

Authors: Sanjana Singh, Anshu Gupta and Richa Awasthy

Abstract: The proliferation of digital gig platforms is revolutionizing the traditional employment landscape. Scientific studies present contrasting views concerning the underlying attributes driving or impeding its growth and rarely examine these dynamics from the stakeholders' perspectives. This research endeavours to explore a comprehensive list of the attributes driving growth as well as the obstacles impeding the advancement of the gig economy from the stakeholders' perspectives. This qualitative study explores the gig economy in the lower-middle income country context using focus group discussions (FGDs). Two FGDs were conducted to explore stakeholders' perspectives on enablers and challenges of the gig economy growth. The attributes are summarized using the content analysis technique, and results are validated through an extensive literature review. The unique contribution of this article lies in a symbiotic relationship among workers, customers and platforms, with the state acting as the catalyst that either accelerates or impedes the progress of the gig economy. The research has implications for stakeholders in understanding the dynamics of various attributes of the gig economy.

APA Citation: Singh, S., Gupta, A., & Awasthy, R. (2025). Stakeholder Interactions and the Gig Economy: Exploring Enablers and Challenges. South Asian Journal of Business and Management Cases. 1-19. DOI: 10.1177/22779779251381575

Authors: K. Valentina, Kumar Manaswi, Priyanka Aggarwal, Bharat Singh

Abstract: Purpose: This study examines the role of circular economy (CE) in the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), providing insights into their synergistic relationship and potential for global sustainability transformation. Design/methodology/approach: The study uses PRISMA, bibliometric and network analysis for reviewing 166 papers (2016-2025).

Findings: The network analysis produced the following clusters: Cluster 1 - Red : Impact of CE on Climate Change and Renewable Energy (SDGs 7 and 13); Cluster 2 - Green: Impact of CE on SDGs (Overall SDGs); Cluster 3 - Blue: Role of Innovation in CE (SDGs 8, 9, 12); Cluster 4 - Yellow: Impact of CE on Supply Chain Management (SDG 9); and Cluster - 5 Purple: Role of Governance in achieving SDGs and CE (SDGs 11 and 12). In this study, the authors concluded through a mapping exercise that CE plays a very important role in achievement of SDGs, especially, SDGs 6, 7, 8, 12 and 15.

Originality: This research uniquely identifies and analyses the "Barriers, Mitigation Strategies, and Emerging Opportunities" linked with the successful implementation of CE for SDGs. By synthesizing current knowledge and highlighting critical research gaps, this study establishes a foundational roadmap for scholars and practitioners pursuing sustainability through circular economic models.

APA Citation: Valentina, K., Manaswi, K., Aggarwal, P., & Singh, B. (2024). Integrating Circular Economy and the Sustainable Development Goals: A Holistic Review. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 10(6s), 252-267.

Authors: Ngoru Nixon

Abstract: The recent writings on the communities and peoples hitherto known as 'tribe' or categorised under the constitutional-legal nomenclature of 'Scheduled Tribe' in India have witnessed a stride towards inaugurating a new scholarship and the concomitant envisioning of a distinctive field of study by way of privileging the category of 'adivasi' over the colonial nomenclature of 'tribe'. As much as these academic/intellectual endeavours are projected as 'disruptive' enterprises which foreground the political alterity of the peoples in question, they tend to be beset with haphazard invocations and use contending categories such as tribes, adivasis and indigenous peoples without conceptual clarity. If the category of tribe is considered problematic due to its provenance in the colonial ideological scheme, the disentangling of the category of adivasi from its provincial mooring in the region of Central India in order to be articulated as a universal category encompassing highly discrete groups of peoples in India hitherto known as tribes is no less problematic. In grappling with these methodological and conceptual issues, the objective of this article is constitutive of a genealogical and deconstructive undertaking to underline the limits of the putative universality of the adivasi category. The article further argues that any attempt to conceive of a common epistemological grounding must reflexively engage with the usage of the category emanating from the subjects inhabiting different geographies and denoted by multiple historical and political imaginaries.

APA Citation: Nixon, N. (2025). Limits of the adivasi category: Critical notes on writing the 'indigenous' in India. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 62(1), 67–99. doi: 10.1177/00194646241307223

Authors: Krishna Ram and Akhil Alha

Abstract: Notwithstanding the large decline in poverty in Bihar and UP during 2004–2005 and 2011–2012, incidence of poverty among Dalits continues to remain high in comparison to OBCs and upper castes. The article examining the nature of poverty among Dalits in Bihar and UP situates the high incidence of poverty among them in structural and institutional factors. More than 90% of Dalits living in the two states are either landless or own marginal land holdings and have an abysmal representation in the ownership of private enterprises. As a result, the majority of Dalit households eke out a livelihood through casual wage work, where many of them earn less than the stipulated minimum wage. The article, using the Oaxaca–Blinder model, re-establishes the fact that Dalits and other marginalised social groups face discrimination in the wage labour market. About 85% of Dalit workers in Bihar and 90% in UP are either working poor or ‘vulnerable to poor’, and even a small economic shock can push them below the poverty line.

APA Citation: Ram, K., & Alha, A. (2025). What Explains High Incidence of Poverty Among Dalits in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh? *The Indian Economic Journal*, 73(5), 887–902. doi: 10.1177/00194662251334796

Authors: Amen Jaffer and Mashal Saif (Eds.)

Abstract: The book *State and Subject Formation in South Asia* is an edited volume that investigates the changing state–society relations in South Asia through a critical engagement with the Foucauldian framework. Arguing for ‘more processual accounts of the enmeshment between state and society’ (p. 6), the focus is on the productive dimension of state power in producing and shaping identities through discourses and practices, effectively transforming ‘citizens’ into ‘subjects’.

APA Citation: Jaffer, A., & Saif, M. (Eds.). (2022). *State and Subject Formation in South Asia* [Book Review by Ekta Singh]. *Social Change*, 55(1), 157–160.

Authors: Lalengkima

Abstract: Agriculture is a critical sector of the Indian economy, serving as the primary source of income for a significant portion of the population. Although agriculture contributed only 20.19 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021, it continues to be the main livelihood source for the majority of the rural population. India has more than 12.5 million farmer households. More than 85 per cent of these are small and marginal farmers with less than 2 ha of land. The average land holding size per farmer household is 1.33 ha. Due to this fragmentation and disorganization, it is not economically feasible for farmers to embrace improved technologies and utilize high-yielding inputs such as seeds and fertilisers. Also, they cannot maximise the value of their marketable surplus by selling their products individually. Even less than half of Indian farmers, especially small farmers, have access to the formal agriculture marketing system, leaving the remainder dependent on exploitative and unremunerative informal service providers. An analysis of the country's cooperative structure found political involvement, corruption, elite capture, inefficiency, loss-making, and falling government backing (capital limitations). To address these issues, the Indian government has been developing a new form of collective known as Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) under the Companies Act of 1956. Farmer Producer Organisations enable small farmers to participate more effectively and collectively in the market. As a result, they are in a better position to lower the transaction costs associated with gaining access to inputs and products and to get the essential market information, enabling them to compete with larger farmers and agribusinesses by granting them access to modern technologies. Considering all these in mind, the present study entitled “Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in Mizoram: A Case Study” has been undertaken.

This research examined the demographic characteristics of member farmers and their perceptions of how FPOs perform in the state, the marketing practices of member farmers, and the perceptions of stakeholders regarding the training program's contents and important areas. In addition, the study assessed the socio-economic impacts of FPO on member farmers. Moreover, it investigated the impact of FPO membership on the social empowerment of members. Furthermore, the study has highlighted the constraints of member farmers and suggested recommendations for the effective operation of FPO in the state.

APA Citation: Lalengkima. (2025). Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) in Mizoram: A Case Study. Mizoram Economic Review, 8(1), 32–36.



Authors: Lalengkima, Konthoujam Gyanendra Singh, Lalhriatpuii, C. Lalnunmawia, Lalrinkima

Abstract: India is a nation characterised by a significant proportion of small and marginal farmers who lack the capacity to take advantage of economies of scale. Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) have emerged as a possible solution for the many challenges faced by Indian agriculture, bringing a glimmer of positive outlook for the vast number of farmers within the country. The present research was carried out in the state of Mizoram. The data collecting process included the use of the personal interview approach, using a meticulously designed interview schedule, as well as conducting Focus Group Discussions with both member farmers and executives. Data was gathered through a purposeful selection of 16 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs) that had been operational for a minimum of 3 years. A random sample of 25 member farmers each was chosen from the selected FPOs using Yamane's sample size formula. Consequently, a total of 380 farmers were included in the study. The results of the study showed a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in members' annual income, number of working days, savings, and landholding size after membership in the Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO). The eta square values of 0.10, 0.18, 0.03, and 0.01 indicated that the magnitude of the intervention on income, working days, saving, and land holding size were negligible.

APA Citation: Lalengkima, Singh, K. G., Lalhriatpuii, C. L., & Lalrinkima. (2025). Evaluating the Economic Impact of Farmer Producer Organizations on Member Farmers in Mizoram: A Pathway to Agricultural Prosperity. *International Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 11(12S), 943–948.

Authors: Lalengkima, Thelma Lalhmingthangi

Abstract: The rapid adoption of mobile wallets has transformed the digital payment landscape, offering users convenience, security, and efficiency. This study evaluates user preferences for mobile wallets in Aizawl City using the Garrett Ranking Technique. Respondents ranked popular platforms such as Google Pay, PhonePe, PayTM, SBI YONO, Paypal, and WhatsApp Pay based on their usage and satisfaction. The rankings were converted into scores using Garrett and Woodworth's table for quantitative analysis. Findings reveal that Google Pay is the most preferred mobile wallet, attributed to its user-friendly interface and extensive merchant network. PhonePe and PayTM follow closely, highlighting their competitive features like seamless integration and versatile services. SBI YONO ranks fourth due to its strong banking integration, while Paypal and WhatsApp Pay are less favored for everyday transactions. Other wallets like JioMoney and Ola Money hold minimal appeal due to limited functionality. The study underscores the importance of factors such as ease of use, trust, perceived utility, and demographic influences in shaping user preferences. These insights can guide service providers in refining their offerings to enhance user satisfaction and adoption rates. Additionally, understanding regional preferences can help tailor marketing strategies to specific demographics, fostering greater penetration of mobile wallets in emerging economies.

APA Citation: Lalengkima, & Lalhmingthangi, T. (2025). Evaluating User Preferences for Mobile Wallets in Aizawl City: Insights from a Survey-Based Ranking Approach. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 9(7).

Authors: Lalengkima, Thelma Lalhmingthangi

Abstract: This study explores the factors influencing mobile wallet adoption and usage in Aizawl City, offering insights for stakeholders like financial institutions, technology developers, policymakers, and marketers. Key determinants include performance expectancy, effort expectancy, price value, information quality, security, trust, and privacy. The research also highlights the impact of social influence, facilitating conditions, hedonic motivation, and habitual usage on customer perceptions. Using data from 228 respondents, analyzed through weighted mean and standard deviation, the study underscores the convenience, time-saving benefits, and user-friendliness of mobile wallets. It identifies privacy and security concerns as barriers, while social influences, resource availability, and user enjoyment enhance adoption. Building trust through strong security measures and effective customer support is critical for user satisfaction. The findings contribute to understanding mobile wallet adoption, promoting financial inclusion, and advancing the digital economy in India. Future research can examine adoption in other markets and refine engagement strategies.

APA Citation: Lalengkima, & Lalhmingthangi, T. (2024). Analysis of Factors Affecting Mobile Wallet Usage in Aizawl City. *Innovative Trends in Multidisciplinary Research*.

Authors: F. Lalrinnghinglovi, Lalengkima, Vanlalzawmi

Abstract: This study examines the socio-economic characteristics and income profiles of rubber cultivators in Zawlnuam village, Mizoram. Rubber cultivation is gaining traction in northeastern India, offering potential economic benefits for rural communities. The study employs a descriptive research design, using quantitative methods to analyze data from 30 rubber farmers, focusing on demographics, income distribution, educational levels, housing quality, and primary income sources. Key indicators, such as average income, landholdings, and family classifications under the National Food Security Act, were assessed to create a comprehensive socio-economic profile. The findings reveal a predominantly male, middle-aged group with moderate income levels, limited advanced education, and varied family sizes. Housing conditions and income diversity suggest economic stratification within the community, where agriculture remains a primary income source, supplemented by self-employment and government roles. The study highlights the need for targeted interventions to enhance economic resilience, productivity, and inclusivity in rubber cultivation. These insights provide a foundation for developing policies aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods for rubber cultivators in Mizoram.

APA Citation: Lalrinnghinglovi, F., Lalengkima, & Vanlalzawmi. (2024). Socio-Economic Dynamics and Income Profiles of Rubber Cultivators in Zawlnuam Village. *The Academic International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 2(10), 379–392.

Authors: K. Angela Lalhmingsangi, Lalengkima

Abstract: This study explores the economic impact of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) on the beneficiaries in Mizoram, with a particular focus on income, working days, expenditure, and savings before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. MGNREGA, a flagship social security program introduced by the Indian government in 2005, aims to provide 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to rural households, thereby addressing poverty and unemployment. In Mizoram, a state characterized by a predominantly rural population and limited industrial activity, the program has played a critical role in stabilizing the local economy and providing livelihood security to marginalized communities. The study employs paired t-tests to analyze the differences in the key economic indicators before and during the pandemic. The findings indicated that the onset of the pandemic resulted in a moderate decline in the income level and the number of working days, with an eta squared value of 0.6 for each variable, reflecting the adverse impact of COVID-19 on rural livelihoods. In addition, the household expenditure witnessed an impressive increase during the pandemic, as shown by an eta squared value of 0.9, suggesting that MGNREGA provided a vital source of financial support during economic hardships. However, the level of savings remained relatively unchanged, with an eta squared value of 0.2.

APA Citation: Lalhmingsangi, K. A., & Lalengkima. (2024). A Comparative Analysis of The Economic Impact of MGNREGA On Beneficiaries in Mizoram Prior to and During Pandemic. Library Progress International, 44(3), 29076–29080.

Authors: Kristina Z. Zama, Lalengkima, V.L. Ruatpuii

Abstract: This study investigates the dynamics of cultural identity formation and preservation among the Mizo community in Mizoram, drawing from a quantitative survey conducted across the districts of Aizawl, Champhai, and Lawngtlai. The research, rooted in the ICSSR project on origin myths and post-memory, explores generational and educational differences in perceptions of cultural values such as parenting, language, and communal virtues like hospitality. Utilizing descriptive statistics and Chi-square tests, the study reveals that older generations emphasize parenting and traditional customs, whereas younger individuals value traits such as kindness and participation in cultural organizations like the Young Mizo Association (YMA). Educational attainment also influences identity perceptions less educated individuals favour traditional values, while higher education correlates with increased importance on language preservation and social awareness. Despite modern influences, key cultural traits remain significant across all groups, highlighting the resilience of Mizo identity. This research stresses the complex and evolving nature of cultural identity in the face of globalization, suggesting that a balanced approach integrating both traditional and modern elements is vital for sustainable cultural preservation. The findings contribute to broader discourses on identity in indigenous and tribal communities, especially within rapidly changing socio-cultural landscapes.

APA Citation: Zama, K. Z., Lalengkima, & Ruatpuii, V. L. (2025). Notions of Importance for Cultural Identity Building and Preservation in Mizoram: A Quantitative Study. *International Journal of Research Culture Society (IJRCS)*, 9(7).

Authors: Kristina Z. Zama, Lalengkima, V.L. Ruatpuii

Abstract: This study examines the perceptions of refugees from Myanmar regarding the socio-cultural systems of Mizoram, specifically in the Champhai district, which has experienced significant refugee migration. The short study explores the complex relationship between the refugee communities and the local Mizo population, focusing on aspects such as cultural affinities, governmental schemes, religious influences, and the role of local organizations like the Young Mizo Association in facilitating integration. Using both primary and secondary data, including surveys and interviews, the study assesses how refugees perceive the Mizoram cultural system based on demographic factors such as age, clan, and country of origin. The findings reveal that refugees from Myanmar exhibit more favorable views of local systems, showing the most positive responses, particularly toward denominational influences and governmental administration. The study underscores the importance of clan and origin in shaping refugee attitudes and highlights the role of kinship networks, cultural continuity, and informal community support in facilitating successful integration. The findings contribute to the broader discourse on refugee integration, offering valuable insights for policy-making and social support mechanisms in border regions like Mizoram.

APA Citation: Zama, K. Z., Lalengkima, & Ruatpuii, V. L. (2025). Impression of Myanmar Refugees on Significance of Socio-Cultural Structures in Mizoram: A Short Survey. *International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)*.

Authors: Lalengkima, Zohlupuii

Abstract: This study examines teaching effectiveness and academic performance in government and private secondary schools in Chaltlang, Aizawl, underscoring the crucial role of education in intellectual and social development. Teaching quality, assessed through clarity of instruction, teacher-student interaction, and the learning environment, is a key factor influencing student outcomes. Government school teachers demonstrate a "Moderate" level of effectiveness, with an average mean score of 0.690. While they meet basic expectations, areas such as impartial grading, addressing student doubts, and structured note delivery require improvement. In contrast, private school teachers, with an average score of 0.475, excel in subject knowledge and note delivery but need to enhance student encouragement, doubt clarification, and fair grading. Analysis of High School Leaving Certificate (HSLC) results from 2020 to 2024 reveals a significant performance gap, with private school students outperforming their government school peers by an average of 20.87 percentage points. A p-value of 0.024 confirms this difference as statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. To bridge this gap, government schools should focus on improving teacher-student interactions and assessment fairness, while private schools should adopt more student-centered teaching practices. These targeted improvements will enhance educational outcomes across both sectors.

APA Citation: Lalengkima, & Zohlupuii. (2025). A Comparative Analysis of Teaching Effectiveness and Academic Performance between Government and Private Secondary Schools in Chaltlang, Aizawl. *Int. Jr. of Contemp. Res. in Multi.*, 4(S1), 25–30. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.14932493

Authors: Shivani Nag

Abstract: The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 begins at the very outset by acknowledging education as the fundamental tool for achieving human potential and for achieving economic and social mobility, justice, equality and inclusion. It further recognises the need for education itself to be ‘inclusive and equitable’ for it to be able to become such a tool. The article drawing from socio-cultural learning perspectives examines the language perspective of NEP 2020. The present article aims to examine the commitment of NEP 2020 towards linguistic inclusion and multilingualism in school education by focusing on how the policy appears to understand the significance of languages and the pathway it suggests for the same.

APA Citation: Nag, S. (2024). Language as a Tool for Inclusive and Equitable School Education: A Critical Review of NEP 2020. Contemporary Education Dialogue. 1-15. DOI: 10.1177/09731849241253398.

Authors: Javed Iqbal Wani

Abstract: By examining a protracted instance of workers' militant action in the city of Kanpur in the 1930s, the article will examine the significance of the neighbourhood in workers' lives and its interplay with urban politics that often led to public order crises for the government. It will argue that such crises revealed shortcomings in colonial urban governance and will show that urban proximity accentuated precarity and brought a diverse set of workers together to agitate for their rights and stake claims to political power in the city.

APA Citation: Wani, J. I. (2025). The volatile neighbourhood: urban proximity, precarity and public order in early twentieth-century Kanpur city in the United Provinces of British India. *Urban History*, pp. 1–18. doi:10.1017/S0963926825000100

Authors: Surender Mor, Ranjan Aneja, Sonu Madan

Abstract: The present endeavour attempts to assess the impact of increased carbon emissions on the global mean annual temperature by employing an autoregressive distributed lag model (ARDL) on time series data for 1970-2020. The study aims to predict the expected increase in global mean temperature until 2100 by considering the mean annual temperature as the dependent variable, while taking carbon emissions as the independent variable. Additionally, control variables such as electricity from coal sources, energy imports, fossil fuel energy consumption, and water productivity are considered. The findings show that the expected increase in global mean temperature will be 4.1°C, which is higher than the temperature increase expected by the turn of the century. The conclusions reveal that the expected annual mean temperature increase is likely to surpass the 1.5°C and 2°C limits set in the Paris Agreement by 2029 and 2043, respectively. The study recommends a straight cut in global annual carbon emissions by 1.02% from the year 2029 and 0.94% from the year 2043 so as to meet the Paris Agreement targets and to make the planet Earth sustainable. Therefore, the study calls for technological solutions, strict compliance with the respective NDCs, technology transfer to the South, and quickly shifting to non-fossil fuels cumulatively to help the planet towards sustainability.

APA Citation: Mor, S., Aneja, R., & Madan, S. (2025). Climate Management and Paris Agreement: A Predictive Evaluation. *Thailand and The World Economy*, 43(1), 1-18.

Authors: Lavi Vats, Ratnam Mishra, Shekhar Tokas

Abstract: E-commerce adoption has become a transformative lever for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), enhancing their competitiveness, efficiency, and sustainable performance. This study identifies and models thirteen critical factors—comprising six enabling factors, six resulting performance outcomes, and one ultimate goal (MSME performance)—through a mixed-method approach. Expert evaluations, using focus group discussions and Delphi rounds, informed the selection and structuring of these factors. Interpretive Structural Modeling (ISM) was applied to uncover their hierarchical relationships, while Matrix of Cross-Impact Multiplications Applied to Classification (MICMAC) analysis classified them into driver, dependent, and linkage categories based on driving and dependence power. The results highlight IT knowledge as the foundational enabler, supported by factors such as top management support, government support, competitive pressure, organization size, and reduction in complexity. These enablers drive performance outcomes like brand value, effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, market share, and profitability. The integrated ISM-MICMAC framework offers a strategic roadmap for MSME leaders and policymakers to strengthen digital readiness, allocate resources efficiently, and design supportive interventions. By addressing interdependencies among variables, this research contributes to digital transformation strategies in resource-constrained environments. Future studies may extend this model by incorporating emerging technologies and sector-specific dynamics.

APA Citation: Vats, L., Mishra, R., & Tokas, S. (2025). A study of key factors driving e-commerce adoption to boost MSMEs performance: An ISM and MICMAC analysis. *International Journal of Humanities Education*, 13(1), 984-1006.

Authors: Shekhar Tokas, Anand Sharma

Abstract: Internationalization of higher education as a strategic policy is a relatively new phenomenon in India. Importantly, one of the several strategic policy initiatives recommended includes Information and Communication Technology (ICT) based internationalization. While the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to make India a ‘global educational hub’, there is a lack of literature on ICT-based internationalization of Indian higher education. Given the contemporary dominance of ‘West’ in the Internationalization of Higher Education (IoHE) through ‘consumption abroad’ (student mobility), ICT-based internationalization through ‘virtual mobility’ (programmes, students, and experts) can play a transformational role in IoHE for the ‘Global South’ including India. This paper attempts to map the ICT-based Internationalization of Indian Higher Education in National Capital Region to understand and analyze the objectives, perceptions, challenges, and benefits of ICT-based IoHE. The findings suggest that ICT-based internationalization is of top importance for only one-third of institutions compared to 88.46% faculty. Institutional leadership conceptualizes virtual internationalization as primarily a means to attract more international students and faculty, increase international networks, and enhance prestige or rankings. In contrast, faculty conceptualizes ICT-based IoHE very differently; for most, it is a matter of increased global, international, and intercultural teaching learning skills and increased international networking for research publication.

APA Citation: Tokas, S., & Sharma, A. (2024). Mapping ICT-based Internationalization of Indian Higher Education: Evidence from the National Capital Region of India. AIP Conference Proceedings, 3220, 030026. <https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0234945>.

Authors: Ratnam Mishra, Shekhar Tokas, Lavi Vats

Abstract: With the adoption of e-commerce platforms, businesses including Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) have widened their markets and outweighed the limitations of physical locations, to stay relevant, competitive and sustainable. In this context, this article aims to explore the relation between digital transformation, e-commerce and SMEs and their interdependence through a systematic literature review (SLR). The SLR (using PRISMA technique and VosViewer software) is based on the publications retrieved from the Web of Science database between the years 2015 to 2022. The results reveal the primacy of three relationships represented via clusters (themes) viz., (i) integration between SMEs and digitalization (ii) barriers in adoption of e-commerce by SMEs and (iii) impact of digital transformation on the performance of SMEs. Based on interactions among these themes, the paper proposes a conceptual framework integrating sustainability at its core.

APA Citation: Mishra, R., Tokas, S., & Vats, L. (2024). A systematic literature review of digital transformation through e-commerce adoption in small and medium enterprises. *Empirical Economics Letters*, 23(Special Issue 2), 188-204.

Authors: Nikhil Sharma, Ghadah Alhawael, Pranay Goswami and Sunil Joshi

Abstract: In this paper, a modified method is used to approximate the solution to the time-fractional n-dimensional Navier–Stokes equation. The modified method is the Variational Iteration Transform Method, which is implemented in the equation whose fractional order derivative is described in the Caputo sense. The proposed method's findings are presented and examined using figures. It is demonstrated that the proposed method is efficient, dependable, and simple to apply to various science and engineering applications.

APA Citation: Sharma, N., Alhawael, G., Goswami, P., & Joshi, S. (2024). Variational iteration method for n-dimensional time-fractional Navier–Stokes equation. *Applied Mathematics in Science and Engineering*, 32(1), 2334387.
doi:10.1080/27690911.2024.2334387

Authors: Shweta Thakur, Samriti Thakur, Aryan Rana, Pankaj Kumar, Kranti Kumar, Chien-Ming Chen

Abstract: Brain–computer interfaces (BCIs) have emerged as transformative tools, enabling direct communication between the brain and external devices, particularly for individuals with neuromuscular disabilities. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of feature extraction (FE) methods across all major signal processing domains and various types of BCIs, addressing a significant gap in existing reviews and surveys that often focus exclusively on EEG- based systems. Also, a detailed comparative analysis of FE techniques, highlighting their formulas, advantages, limitations, and practical applications, is provided. The study not only reviews state-of-the-art methods but also evaluates recent research, identifying trends and gaps in the field. Key insights reveal a growing foundation for invasive BCI research, which, while currently limited, shows promise for future advancements. Based on this analysis, we identify and discuss open challenges such as inter- subject variability, real- time processing demands, integration of multiple modalities, and user training and adaptation. Additionally, we examine pressing concerns related to security, privacy, and the transferability of models. By addressing these challenges, this paper aims to guide the development of robust, efficient, and inclusive BCI systems, paving the way for cutting- edge innovations and real- world applications.

APA Citation: Thakur, S., Thakur, S., Rana, A., Kumar, P., Kumar, K., & Chen, C. M. (2025). Exploring the evolution of feature extraction methods in brain–computer interfaces (BCIs): A systematic review of research progress and future trends. Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, doi.org/10.1002/widm.70040

Authors: Manisha Chaurasiya and Vijay Yadav

Abstract: Sri Lanka is facing an unprecedented economic crisis. Signs of politico-economic disturbances were visible for several years, but it was the first half of 2022 that brought the crisis to the global stage. The consequences of prolonged domestic political instability, neglect of the civil society and opposition voices, deep political fault lines, weak economic decision-making, poor economic planning for the future, partnership with opportunist lender countries like China, all combined to translate into a multifaceted blunder for the Island State. How does India see the future of a bilateral relationship with Sri Lanka? And how does it envision the future of South Asia? Manisha Chaurasiya and Vijay Kumar Yadav describe (a) the nature of the present crisis in Sri Lanka, (b) the Indian foreign policy approach and the "Neighbourhood First Policy" towards Sri Lanka, (c) the options for India to handle this challenge in a neighbouring state and also to mitigate its impact on the larger South Asian region.

APA Citation: Chaurasiya, M., & Yadav, V. (2024). India's "Neighbourhood First Policy" in the Indian Ocean: The case of economic crisis in Sri Lanka. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), 56-67.

Authors: Aakriti Grover, Ajaydas Poolatt and Ashique Vadakkuveettil

Abstract: Urbanization and changes in Land Use Land Cover (LULC) influence the formation of urban microclimate (UMC). The current study analysed the urbanization and microclimatic changes in the National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi utilizing the Landsat-derived LULC map, Land Surface Temperature (LST), and a variety of spectral indices viz., Heat Effect Contribution Index (HECI), Surface Urban Heat Island (SUHI), Thermal Index (TI) and Environment Criticality Index (ECI). The results indicate that Delhi has undergone a substantial increase in urbanization and concomitant urban warming (1999–2021). The mean LST had risen across all LULC classes, with vegetation exhibiting the most significant variance in mean LST. Largely, water bodies and vegetation lands converted to other LULC classes yielded the highest rise in LST. Notably, the contribution of the build-up to the heat effect rose by more than 40%. A rise in LST and its association with different LULC classes led to the widespread development and spatiotemporal shifting of SUHI and a subsequent decline in thermal comfort. This research uniquely quantifies LST changes associated with shifts in LULC categories and utilizes multiple heat indices to study the UMC of Delhi, offering crucial insights for future planning and policy formulation.

APA Citation: Grover, A., Poolatt, A. & Vadakkuveettil, A. (2024). Spatio-temporal Variation Analysis of Thermal Climate in Response to Urban Cover Changes: A Case Study of Delhi Using Landsat Data, *Geografisk Tidsskrift-Danish Journal of Geography*, DOI: 10.1080/00167223.2024.2351521

Authors: Siddharth Dhira and Urfat Anjem Mir

Abstract: This paper explores the mental healthcare-seeking behaviors of university students and the marketization of mental healthcare services. It critiques current psychiatric, psychological, and therapeutic approaches to mental health, emphasizing the influence of profit-driven incentives on treatment options. The research highlights the depoliticization of student mental health and the impact on help-seeking behaviors. Through qualitative interviews with mental health experts, six key themes emerged: anxiety and depression, the biomedical model, individualized treatment, competitive individualism, government inadequacy, and commercialization of mental healthcare. The findings underscore the urgent need for awareness and education among university students, recognizing mental health as a structural issue. By challenging the legitimacy of existing mental healthcare services and fostering an intersectional discourse, it may be possible to create transformative change in addressing the mental health crisis.

APA Citation: Dhira, S. and Mir, U. A. (2025). An Exploratory Study on Healthcare-Seeking Behaviors and Co Modification of Mental Health among University Students in Delhi, *Scope*, 15 (2), 352-370

Authors: Shalki Bansal and Nidhi Kaicker

Abstract: The Sustainable Development Goals have set a new global standard for sustainability, requiring significant corporate involvement through the adoption of sustainable practices. Corporate Governance (CG) is acknowledged as a crucial factor influencing Corporate Sustainability Performance (CSP). This paper aims to identify research gaps in the CG-CSP area through a systematic review of literature based on articles indexed in Scopus from 1993 to 2022. A total of ninety-four articles that examine CG as a predictor of CSP were selected and analysed using content analysis. The findings indicate that research on CG-CSP has increased in recent years, leading to the development of a conceptual framework highlighting existing research and revealing gaps in research methodologies and CG elements that influence CSP. Future studies should focus on utilising qualitative or mixed-method approaches and investigating the behavioural aspects of various corporate governance stakeholders.

APA Citation: Bansal, S. & Kaicker, N. (2024). Corporate governance and corporate sustainability performance: A systematic literature review. Colombo Business Journal, 15(2), 87-114. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/cbj.v15i2.191>

Authors: Nidhi Kaicker and Arushi Bathla

Abstract: In January 2022, Siddharth Pande, the founder and owner of DIBS*, a new creative branding studio providing design solutions based in Delhi, was trying to identify an appropriate strategic position for his business in an overcrowded market. Digital spaces have turned business outcomes significantly, especially after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and the resultant mobility restrictions. Digital agencies experienced plenty of new opportunities as all traditional and new-age businesses were competing to improve their online presence and humanize their brands to connect with their customers. This also gave birth to a plethora of digital brand consulting agencies which offered differentiated services at varying price points. In the design industry that relied on a star system where agencies struggled to make any headway, how could DIBS* craft a treasured niche?

APA Citation: Kaicker, N. and Bathla, A. (2024). DIBS*: Crafting a Treasured Niche. Management Teaching Case, 7 (1), 29-33.
DOI: 10.1177/25166042241258041

Authors: Aryan Rana, Deepika Gautam, Pankaj Kumar, Kranti Kumar, Athanasios V. Vasilakos, Ashok Kumar Das, Vivekananda Bhat

Abstract: In recent years, advances in nanotechnology and the Internet of Things (IoT) have led to the development of the revolutionary Internet of Nano Things (IoNT). IoNT, has found very similar real-life applications in agriculture, military, multimedia, and healthcare. However, despite the rapid advancements in both IoNT and machine learning (ML), there has been no comprehensive review explicitly focused on the integration of these two fields. Existing surveys and reviews on IoNT primarily address its architecture, communication methods, and domain-specific applications, yet overlook the critical role ML could play in enhancing IoNT's capabilities—particularly in data processing, anomaly detection, and security. This survey addresses this gap by providing an in-depth analysis of IoNT-ML integration, reviewing state-of-the-art ML applications within IoNT, and systematically discussing the challenges that persist in this integration. Additionally, we propose future research directions, establishing a framework to guide advancements in IoNT through ML-driven solutions.

APA Citation: Rana, A. et. Al. (2025). A comprehensive review of machine learning applications for internet of nano things: challenges and future directions, *Artificial Intelligence Review*, 58, 200.

Authors: Ngoru Nixon, Kevilenuo Tapa, Salikyu Sangtam

Abstract: A surprising verdict has emerged out of Nagaland's 2024 parliamentary election result. After long being missing from the high corridor of electoral politics in Nagaland, Congress managed to defeat the formidable force of the ruling conglomerate led by the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party and Bharatiya Janata Party. In examining the 2024 verdict, the article underlines the need to locate the shifting dynamic of electoral politics in Nagaland against the embedded web of historical and political processes that have come to define the Naga context.

APA Citation: Nixon, N., Tapa, K. and Sangtam, S. (2024). Between Resistance and Participation Decoding the Shifting Dynamics of Electoral Politics in Nagaland, Economic & Political Weekly, October 12, LIX (41), 39-45

Authors: Vineet Thakur, Pavan Kumar, Kalathmika Natarajan

Abstract: What does caste have to do with diplomacy? This special issue is an effort to guide discussions more systematically in thinking through the relationship between caste and diplomacy and, more specifically, Indian diplomacy. Accordingly, this introductory article lays out the reasons for interrogating Indian diplomacy through the prism of caste and reveals the ways in which diplomacy as a site has remained an exclusively upper caste space. In an effort towards de-sacralizing diplomacy, we look towards Begumpura, a utopia that provides space for an alternative tradition of ‘anti-diplomacy’.

APA Citation: Thakur, V., Kumar, P. and Natarajan, K. (2025). The Caste of Diplomacy, The Hague Journal of Diplomacy, 20, 377–404

Authors: K. Valentina

Abstract: विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन (WHO) की मार्च 2025 में प्रकाशित रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, हर साल 7,20,000 से अधिक लोग आत्महत्या के कारण अपनी जान गवांते हैं। यह रिपोर्ट यह भी इंगित करती है कि वैश्विक आत्महत्याओं में से तिहत्तर प्रतिशत निम्न और माध्यम आयु के युवाओं में मृत्यु का तीसरा प्रमुख कारण है। इस लेख में माध्यमिक स्रोतों जैसे कि किताबें, जर्नल, समाचार पत्र और वेब पोर्टलों के माध्यम से यह समझने की कोशिश की गयी है कि हमारे युवा छात्रों द्वारा आत्महत्या करने के क्या कारण , चुनौतियां और समाधान हो सकते हैं।

दिया गया है, और ये ध्यान देने योग्य है कि छात्रों में आत्महत्या की घटनाओं में वृद्धि हुई है। आत्महत्या के कारण बहु-आयामी होते हैं , जो सामाजिक , सांस्कृतिक, जैविक , मनोवैज्ञानिक और पर्यावरणीय कारकों में प्रभावित होते हैं, जो जीवन के विभिन्न चरणों में देखे जा सकते हैं। दिलचस्प बात यह है की NCRB 2022 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार , निजी क्षेत्र के कर्मचारियों की तुलना में आत्महत्या के अधिक शिकार होते हैं। किताबों , जर्नलों , समाचार पत्रों और वेब पोर्टलों जैसे द्वितीयक स्रोतों के माध्यम से यह लेख हमारे युवा क्षेत्रों द्वारा की जाने वाले आत्महत्याओं के कारणों , चुनौतियों और समाधान पर प्रकाश डालता है।

Authors: Pratima Kaushik and Pranav Kumar Shrivastava

Abstract: Background. EEG is an effective tool due to its ability to capture and interpret the changes in brain activity under different situations. Quantitative EEG (qEEG) can be essential in evaluating and treating children's learning problems.

Methods and procedure. Fifty school-going children with difficulty in learning were studied. Analysis of the difference between pre-intervention and postintervention EEG power ratio of frequency bands, including Theta to Beta and Theta to Alpha, while eyes-closed, eyes-open, hyperventilation, writing, and reading conditions and the values for relative powers were calculated. The study correlated postintervention theta/beta ratio (TBR) and theta/alpha ratio (TAR) values with behavioral measures.

Results. The findings suggested that there was a significant difference in pre-intervention and postintervention relative TAR and TBR power values. A significant increase of TAR and TBR power values was observed in eyes-closed (resting), hyperventilation, writing, and reading task conditions, indicative of a state of arousal at FP1FP2, T3T4, and O1O2 scalp locations. During eye open conditions, the TAR and TBR were significantly low at all 3 scalp locations, indicating a relaxed, conscious, and aware state of mind. Postintervention TAR and TBR values were significantly correlated with behavioral measures during 5 task conditions on several scalp locations.

Conclusion. These quantitative electroencephalogram findings in children with learning problems indicate that with the increased complexity of the cognitive tasks, TAR and TBR increase, while postintervention, children could attain a relaxed and conscious state of mind during eyes-open condition.

APA Citation: Kaushik, P. and Shrivastava, P.K. (2024). Remediation of Learning Difficulty Utilizing School-Based Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Measured by EEG Theta-Alpha and Theta-Beta Ratio During Resting and Cognitive Task Performance Conditions, *Clinical EEG and Neuroscience*, 55(4), 426–444

Authors: Amit Bhaduri and Kaustav Banerjee

Abstract: While the colonial powers had access to lands and related resources in other countries for their initial phases of industrialisation, this choice is mostly unavailable to postcolonial countries. In this paper its consequence for the model of accumulation with land acquisition as the central variable in a post-colonial democracy is analysed through a government enabled corporate led industrialisation strategy. We develop a model of land acquisition in Section 2 with its implication for land use patterns taking into account the impacts of demand constraints due to a limited domestic and foreign market. The analysis brings out the net effect of land utilization pattern on employment and output in various situations, and shows its links with the growth of the informal labour markets as a necessary adjunct of the corporate land acquisition model. In section 3 the impact on the informal economy is considered in some details. It shows how a general scheme of cost and regulation arbitrage employed by the corporate sector captures to some extent its impact on the informal sector. The intertwined development of the organized with a vast unorganized sector requires political legitimization to be sustainable. The concluding section 4 deals with the typical legitimization strategies that are adopted to define a spectrum, and the emergence of varieties of corporate capitalist democracies with different role of the state. The paper attempts to identify some elements that partly account for success and failure of the state in ushering in development in post-colonial democracies.

APA Citation: Bhaduri, A and Banerjee, K. (2025). Land acquisition and economic development: A decolonised view, World Development 192, 107011

Authors: Mannat Singh and Amogh Talan

Abstract: Purpose: This bibliometric analysis investigates the complex relationship between business, entrepreneurship, and peace-building, with a focus on how entrepreneurial and business activities contribute to global peace initiatives.

Design/methodology/approach: The study involves a systematic search of scholarly articles from the Scopus database, employing bibliometric techniques to analyze a wide array of methodologies, perspectives, and themes. Quantitative data were used to identify emerging trends, key authors, journals, and the geographic distribution of research in the field, while qualitative analysis explored the conceptual frameworks that underpin the literature.

Findings: The analysis reveals the multifaceted ways in which businesses and entrepreneurship contribute to peace-building, highlighting themes such as social entrepreneurship, corporate social responsibility, and the role of business in conflict resolution. The study identifies significant trends and regional focuses in the literature while also pinpointing gaps and potential areas for future research.

Originality/value: This study offers a comprehensive synthesis of existing literature on the relationship between business and peacebuilding, uncovering patterns that enhance the understanding of how entrepreneurial initiatives can be leveraged for sustainable peace.

APA Citation: Singh, M. and Talan, A. (2024). Entrepreneurship and Business Contributions to Peace-Building: A Bibliometric Analysis, JIMS 8M, DOI: 10.5958/0973-9343.2024.00024.0

Authors: Shivani Nag and Manasi Thapliyal Navani

Abstract: Higher education (HE) in India has seen an exponential growth phase over the last two decades. Challenges of meeting expansion demands along with goals of equity and quality have underpinned discussions on educational reforms as well. The dynamics of market-supported increased access have compromised on goals of equity, whereas the role of technology in assisting growth has been fraught with similar and greater social challenges. A new normal seems to have emerged into the HE landscape across the world in the form of legitimising and rationalising ‘digital’ as an equal alternative to the face to face. In the context of a developing postcolonial economy like India, this development has further highlighted the contradictory pulls within the emerging aims/purposes of HE. The digital divide even as it impacts or reflects the existing asymmetries in access to resources, also engenders a dilemma with respect to the desired aims of higher education. There appears to be a contingent shift in approach appropriating the discourse of democratisation of knowledge/educational institutions and materially undermining prospects for enhancing social capital of graduates essential for a critical participation in the social, political and economic realm. In this context, the paper aims to problematize the idea of inclusion of the marginalised through digitalisation of education with focus on the pedagogic space and the possibilities for a participatory, mediated, empathetic and empowering pedagogy. The paper begins by contextualising the digital emphasis in the neo-liberal imagination of higher education in India.

APA Citation: Nag, S. and Navani, M.T. (2024). The Digital University: Imaginations around the pedagogic space for the marginalised, *Journal for Critical Education Policy Studies*, 22 (1), 188-212

Authors: Kumar Manaswi, Bharat Singh, K. Valentina and Priyanka Aggarwal

Abstract: Purpose – The global economy has acknowledged the significance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The objective of this project is to conduct a comprehensive review of studies on outbound FDI by SMEs from developing countries from 2010 to, with the objective of identifying research deficiencies and establishing a research agenda for the future. This review will be conducted from 2010 to 2022.

Design/methodology/approach – The authors used a three-step methodology for systematic review: first, the PRISMA technique was used to select articles; second, the Biblioshiny software was used for bibliometric analysis; and third, the ADO (Antecedents, Decisions, Outcomes) framework was used to analyse the literature.

Findings – The study discover various areas that have been overlooked in past study on the internationalisation of SMEs from developing nations, particularly the variables influencing their growth and internationalisation.

Originality/value – This review distinguishes itself by emphasising on the factors driving the growth of SMEs in developing countries and synthesising the difficulties confronting those SMEs in a methodical manner. Thus, the authors hope to establish a comprehensive foundation for scholars working in this field. This review aims to provide deeper insights that will enable us to contribute to the field's advancement.

APA Citation: Manaswi, K., Singh, B., Valentina, K. and Aggarwal, P. (2025). Navigating Globalization: Outward FDI By Smes from the Global South – An Integrated Literature Review, International Journal of Environmental Sciences, 11 (17s), 801-813

Authors: Rishanbh Kumar Mishra and Shubham Kumar Pati

Abstract: एक ओर भारत में बहुभाषिकता 'प्राकृतिक एवं स्वाभाविक' संसाधन की तरह है, वहीं दूसरी ओर भाषाओं की राजनीति, भाषाओं के पदानुक्रम और सामाजिक विभाजन जैसे घटक भी उपस्थित हैं। ये घटक भाषाओं की स्वीकार्यता, प्रभावशीलता तथा प्रामाणिकता को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करते हैं। इस प्रभाव के कारण बहुभाषिक भारत में भाषाओं के मध्य 'दोहरा विभाजन' की प्रवृत्ति का निर्माण होता है।

इस विभाजन के पहले भाग में 'मुख्य या सम्पन्न' भाषाएँ होती हैं जिनकी पहुँच एक बड़े समूह तक होती है तथा इन्हें विशेष सामाजिक-प्रशासनिक-राजनीतिक संरक्षण भी प्राप्त होता है। इसके दूसरे भाग में 'अन्य या उपेक्षित' भाषाएँ होती हैं, जिनके उपयोगकर्ता या तो पहले से हाशिए पर स्थित समुदायों के सदस्य होते हैं या भाषाई अल्पसंख्यक होने के कारण हाशिए पर चले जाते हैं।

भारत में जनजातीय भाषाएँ इस दोहरे विभाजन के कारण निरंतर हाशिए पर जा रही हैं, जिसके कारण जनजातीय समुदाय से आने वाले विद्यार्थी 'मुख्य या सम्पन्न' भाषाओं में अध्ययन कर रहे हैं। हालाँकि यह भविष्य में जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों के लिए पर्याप्त अवसर प्रदान कर सकता है, परन्तु इससे उनकी अपनी मातृभाषा को कक्षा में स्थान या प्राथमिकता नहीं मिल पाती है।

इसके परिणामस्वरूप कक्षा में जनजातीय विद्यार्थियों की क्षमता-विकास के साथ-साथ उनकी संस्कृति तथा पारंपरिक ज्ञान की अनुपस्थिति भी देखी जा सकती है। शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण से यह परिदृश्य भारत में 'अन्य भाषाओं' के विद्यार्थियों को 'सम्पन्न भाषाओं' की तरफ सुव्यवस्थित तथा विशिष्टतापूर्ण झुकाव को दर्शाता है तथा भारत में भाषाओं के सामाजिक रूप से सह-अस्तित्व की प्रवृत्ति पर भी प्रश्नचिह्न खड़ा करता है।

इस जटिलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस शोध कार्य में सर्वप्रथम भारत की बहुभाषिक प्रवृत्ति एवं विशेषताओं का अध्ययन किया गया है।

Authors: K. Valentina

Abstract: The Telangana Tourism Policy 2025 30 is designed to provide necessary impetus to tourism infrastructure development with strategic concessions and incentives to significantly accelerate the establishment of new tourism projects. The key objectives include: Attract Rs 15,000 crore new investments to the tourism sector in next five years, to create additional employment opportunities for three lakh people, to position the state in top five states in domestic and international tourist arrivals. The government also proposes to return 50 per cent of state GST collected, and give special incentives to some of the tourism projects. As part of providing safe tourism experience, the policy has provisions to create dedicated tourist police units/tourist patrols across the key tourist destinations. The tourism policy also acknowledged women friendly measures to ensure the safety of female tourists, and leverage Tourism Friendly Index (TFI) to evaluate the safety standards of destinations. Adivasis constitute about 9 percent of the population of Telangana. Some of the Adivasi communities are Kolam's, Gonds, Pardhans, Koyas and Lambadas. Gonds and Kolams are culturally rich and are located in mostly forest and hilly terrains. Through a mix of primary and secondary research methods, this paper explores the opportunities and challenges in promoting tourism in these Adivasi areas of North Telangana belt.

APA Citation: Valentina, K. (2025). Opportunities and challenges for promoting Tourism in Adivasi areas of North Telangana: An exploratory study. GRWS International journal of applied commerce and strategic management, 1 (2), 50-62

Authors: Jasmine Sharma

Abstract: In this article, I am interested in exploring issues of solastalgia and climate anxiety and how overcoming these emotions leads to the establishment of posthuman agency in Jeff VanderMeer’s ontologically multifaceted novel *Borne* (2017). I argue that the circumstances of ecological grief can be transformed into an inclusive form of materialist entanglement and intra-active agency, which can eventually create optimal conditions for cross-species understanding. Divided into two core sections, the article first delineates the concept of solastalgia and its dynamics of addressing environmental doom. Through specific textual examples, it examines the conditions of climate anxiety experienced by Rachel, the central protagonist of VanderMeer’s novel, and, secondly, it substantiates how Rachel, by the end of the novel, transforms her solastalgia into an emancipating weapon that helps her, along with Borne as a nonhuman companion, to re-establish a symbiotic relationship with the newly emerging posthuman world.

APA Citation: Sharma, J. (2025). “We Are the Future”: Solastalgia, Climate Anxiety, and Posthuman Agency in Jeff VanderMeer’s *Borne*, *Transversal Textures – Journal of Literature, Culture and Literary Translation*, 2, 1-17

Authors: Rukmini Sen, Shahaha Rafiq

Abstract: In India, caste and religious customs have long guided marriage decisions. Even today, inter-caste and inter-religious marriages are viewed as a deviation. Though the Constitution of India had legalized inter-religious marriage through the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in most of the instances, it is socially unacceptable. There has also been an increase in love marriages; however, such relationships are not always acknowledged. In this context, this article discusses inter-caste and inter-religious marriage occurrences in this environment, emphasizing the significance of the mother in these unions. A mother plays a 'key' role in the upbringing of a child and is held responsible for his or her overall development. Therefore, this article focuses on how the blame for not following the customs and norms by an individual (son or daughter) rests with the mother. Drawing on the in-depth personal interviews and a few observations from the fieldwork, this article talks about how a mother negotiates between the strict patriarchal and caste conventions of her community and the love she has for her child.

APA Citation: (2024) (with Shahaha Rafiq) 'Intercaste/Community Marriages: Contestations and Negotiations in the Family', Contemporary Voice of Dalit, May 30, 2024 (online first) <https://doi.org/10.1177/2455328X241253356>

Authors: Rukmini Sen, Aishwarya Rajeev

Abstract: Despite being key “frontline” workers, made even more visible by the pandemic, accredited social health activists are not categorised as workers, denying them many entitlements and social security benefits. This paper reviews legal judgments and public policy discourses, locating them in the interstices of women’s unpaid care work and the law, to interrogate the conceptualisation of the ASHA. The terrain of legal recognition has been uneven for ASHAs, with the journey beginning from volunteer to a proposed “worker.” However, many of their demands remain unfulfilled, for which this paper proposes a feminist re-imagination of care work.

APA Citation: (2024) (with Aishwarya Rajeev) ‘Recognising Care Workers: A Feminist Legal Examination of ASHAs’, Review of Women’s Studies, Economic and Political Weekly, June 29 and July 6, 2024, Vol. LIX, Nos. 26 and 27, 46-51

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**The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Ancient India:
Reflections from the Inscriptions of the Gurjara Pratihara Dynasty**

Authors: Sima Yadav

Abstract: Not Available

APA Citation: Yadav, S. (2024). The Role of Corporate Social Responsibility in Ancient India: Reflections from the Inscriptions of the Gurjara Pratihara Dynasty. *History Today: Journal of History and Historical Archaeology*, 25, 140–149.

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Musai Cha

Authors: Kashinath Singh and Kavita

Abstract: Not Available

APA Citation: Singh, K., & Kavita. (2024). Musai Cha. *Indian Literature*, 68(5), 78 - 85.

116

**Commentary: Navigating Tensions and Stabilising
Public Safety with Internet Shutdowns**

Authors: Ivy Dhar

Abstract: Not Available

APA Citation: Dhar, I. (2024). Commentary: Navigating Tensions and Stabilising Public Safety with Internet Shutdowns, *Indian Public Policy Review*, 5(2): 59-67
<https://doi.org/10.55763/ippr.2024.05.02.004>



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**Democracy and Identity Politics:
Examining the Narratives of Regionalism in Assam**

Authors: Ivy Dhar

Abstract: Not Available

APA Citation: Dhar, I. (2024). Democracy and Identity Politics: Examining the Narratives of Regionalism in Assam, *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, LXXXV (2), 393-400

118

Lukács at Tashkent

Authors: Shad Naved

Abstract: Not Available

APA Citation: Naved, S. (2024). Lukács at Tashkent, *Social Scientist*, 52 (5-6), 23-32



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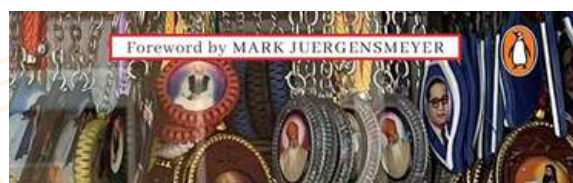
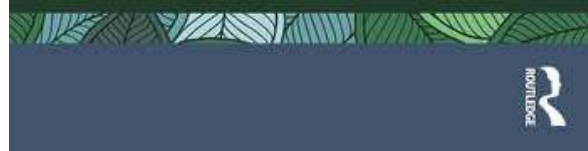
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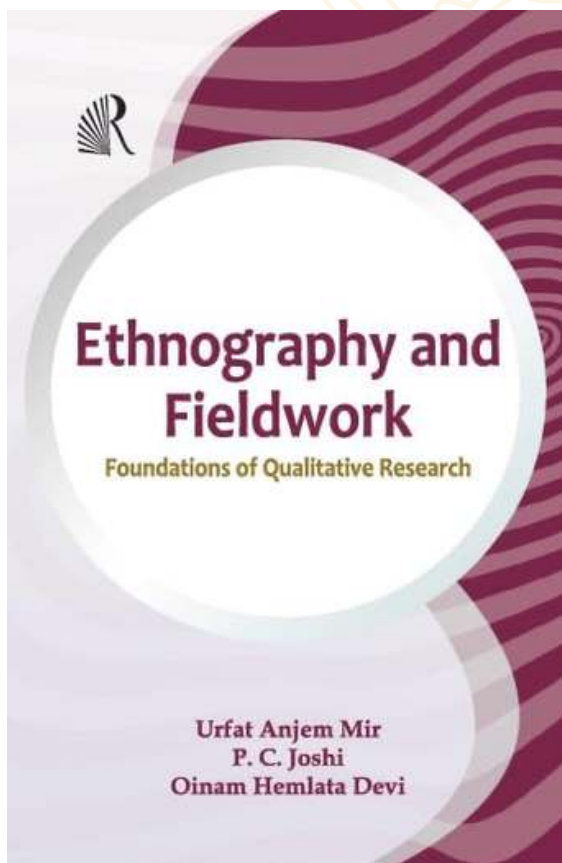
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