SHIV NADAR

INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY
DELHI NCR

Report on

Sustainable Development

GOAL 16

PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels.

> "The roles of institutions, rules, and organization, important as they are, have to be assessed in the broader and more inclusive perspective of Nyaya, which is inescapably linked with the world that emerges, not just the institutions or rules we happen to have."
>
> – Economist Amartya Sen

Sustainable Development Goal 16 is about promoting just, peaceful, and inclusive societies. With 12 targets and 23 indicators, SDG 16 elucidates how higher education institutions can be critical in promoting peaceful and inclusive communities while creating compelling, accountable, and inclusive institutions.

While the goal looks deeply at issues across reducing violence, protecting child abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and corruption, and strengthening governance, at the same time, it advocates strengthening national institutions. The role of higher education institutions is critical because these are the hub where knowledge is created, research and collaborations emerge, and policies are discussed. At Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, SDG 16 is reflected in its teaching, research, partnerships, and Institutional practices within the campus and the community.

Here is a glimpse of some of our work.

1 Teaching and Learning

At Shiv Nadar, the Department of Economics, International Relations, History, and many others offer core courses to its students and a core common curriculum to students across the University on the themes of peace, justice, political economy, and strengthening institutions. Some of these are, Financial History: Institutions, Innovations, Successes and Failures (CCC203), Economics of Institutions (ECO232), Political And Institutional Economics (ECO634); Understanding Pakistan: Ideas, Institutions, Issues (INT344), Justice, Welfare and Institutions (ECO441), Institutions, Democracy and the Economy (CCC668), Labour, Politics, and Institutions (ECO 675), China and Global Political Economy (INT 248); International Political Economy (I) (CCC992), Political Economy (ECO624), Issues in Water Policy, Discrimination, Exclusion, and Conflicts (WSP 510). Besides, the School of Management and Entrepreneurship offers many engaging courses and opportunities to understand the workings and dynamics of strong institutions and governance.

2 Research

The Department of International Relations and Governance

The Department of International Relations and Governance in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences has a wide canvas of research and teaching interests among colleagues and its research scholars. It encourages eclecticism regarding empirical sites of inquiry, temporal spread, theoretical preferences, and methodological choices. There is an active interest in the department to promote a conversation with the natural and behavioral sciences when it

comes to the pursuit of questions like cooperation, diplomacy, and a slew of emotions across a political continuum from the study of anger and aggression at one end to trust, empathy, and altruism at the other end.

Measuring partial democracies: Rules and their implementation

In an exciting paper, Dr. Shabana Mitra and Dr. Debarati Basu, Associate Professors in the School of Humanities and Social Sciences, propose a new index that focuses on capturing the extent of democracy in a country using the existence of rules and their implementation. The measure, based on the axiomatically robust framework of (Alkire and Foster, J Public Econ 95:476–487, 2011), can moderate the existence of democratic rules by their actual implementation. The paper stresses that this is a meaningful way to capture a notion of partial democracy within a continuum between non-democratic and democratic, separating situations when the rules exist but are not implemented well. The results through the implementation-based index show that one can track the progress in democratization, even when the regime remains either a democracy or an autarchy.

Basu, Debarati and Mitra, Shabana and Purohit, Archana, Measuring Partial Democracies: Rules and their Implementation (December 5, 2021). Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=3978039 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3978039

Critical theory approaches to the international relations of South Asia.

In his chapter, Dr. Shibashis Chatterjee, a Professor at the Department of International Relations and Governance, explores the possibility of conceptualizing the region through the lens of Critical Theory, which focuses on the emancipatory project of human beings through an anthropological reading of identity and communities. It argues that for such an understanding to gain prominence, the region's political culture must transform from the territorial, authoritative, and state-centric notion of power and control to a more empathetic, unfettering, and citizen-centric notion. Giving the background, Dr. Chatterjee argues that even though it's an incredibly diverse region, there is a remarkable consistency in how the dictates of sovereign territoriality have guided the nation-building projects of all states. As a result, alternate ways of imagining the region have been severely compromised. South Asia, therefore, remains one of the least integrated regions in the world despite carrying tremendous collaborative potential in various fields.

Chatterjee, S. (2022). Critical theory approaches to the international relations of South Asia. Routledge Handbook of the International Relations of South Asia, 46–59. doi:10.4324/9781003246626-6

A cultural perspective on knowledge hiding: the role of organizational justice, distrust, and cultural intelligence

This study aims to expand the empirical research on knowledge hiding by studying its manifestation in a multicultural context, where intercultural differences can further aggravate knowledge hiding. The authors investigate the relationship between organizational justice and knowledge-hiding behavior through the underlying distrust mechanism.

The cultural differences can impact the perception of justice, creating distrust and leading to undesirable employee behaviors such as knowledge hiding. The study also examines the moderating role of cultural intelligence (CQ) as an effective mechanism to mitigate the organizational justice-knowledge hiding relationship. The findings reveal a negative relationship between organizational justice and knowledge hiding and the moderating effect of CQ on the organizational justice-knowledge hiding relationship. © 2022 The Operational Research Society.

Kadam, Raavee, and Waheed Kareem Abdul. "A cultural perspective on knowledge hiding: the role of organizational justice, distrust, and cultural intelligence." Knowledge Management Research & Practice (2022): 1-14.

'Carrying forward the great founding spirit': Governance in the Communist Party of China today

The Communist Party of China's transition from a revolutionary party to a ruling party has been accompanied by challenges to its legitimacy owing to corruption and

poor governance. As a result, the Party's leadership has repeatedly stressed discipline and unity in internal governance, in other words, to overcome its shortcomings. This article looks at two approaches towards internal governance under current General Secretary Xi Jinping. The first, it argues, stresses the fervor and ideals of a past revolutionary era as the party tries to reinforce its legitimacy to rule. The second is a strategy of greater control over the work of the state. Essentially, the Party is integrating the state closely with itself to validate the effectiveness of its internal governance. © 2022 SAGE Publications.

Jacob, Jabin T., and Bhim B. Subba. "'Carrying Forward the Great Founding Spirit': Governance in the Communist Party of China Today." China Report 58, no. 3 (2022): 263-282.

Crime, elections, and political competition

Are elections immediately preceded by periods of increased violent crimes? This paper tests the link between criminal activity and electoral cycles by using the annual data from 1981 to 2007 on crimes and data from the parliamentary elections in India for the same period. The paper uses the difference-in-difference design and highlights that election years have a significantly higher incidence of violent crimes even after accounting for poverty and inequality. This effect is statistically significant and consistent across specifications and gets magnified in more competitive districts. Similar regressions using economic crimes and elections show either a decline or no effect. The results strongly indicate a close link between violent crimes and elections and are critical for the growing debate on the criminalization of politics in developing countries. © 2022 John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Mitra, Shabana, and Althaf Shajahan. "Crime, elections, and political competition." Review of Development Economics 26, no. 4 (2022): 2394-2413.

Reforming the International Economic Institutions: India and Africa in the IMF and WTO

Dr. Priyanka Pandit, Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, contributed a chapter to the book on India-Africa Partnership in a Changing Global Order: Priorities, Prospects, and Challenges. The book has selected papers presented at a national conference on "India-Africa Relations in a Changing Global Order: Priorities, Prospects and Challenges" organized by the Indian Council of World Affairs. It examines the India and Africa relationship that has acquired a renewed significance over the last decade, with the change seen in their respective territories and the international system. The common interests driving the partnership encompass diverse fields concerning politics, economic development, and security.

Pandit, Priyanka. Reforming the International Economic Institutions: India and Africa in the IMF and WTO, in Nivedita Ray (ed.) India-Africa Partnership in a Changing Global Order: Priorities, Prospects and Challenges, (Indian Council of World Affairs, KW Publishers: 2022) 29-43.

Dr. Jabin Thomas Jacob contributed a book chapter, 'Building Institutional Linkages with India: A Roadmap for Taiwan,' in Alan Hao Yang and Sana Hashmi (eds). Taiwan and India: Strategizing the Relations. Taiwan-Asia Exchange Foundation, Research Series No. 6, February 2022. 42-49.

Dr. Shibashis Chatterjee contributed a case study, "How Indian foreign policy negotiates federalism: a case study of the role of the constituent states,"

StoMiedIntRelat (Taylor & Francis) 2:13 (https://doi.org/10.12688/stomiedintrelat.17417.1 (Approved Conditionally).

3 University Operations

At Shiv Nadar, the schools and departments conduct seminars, lectures, discussions, conferences, and workshops in collaboration with many experts on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Here is a glimpse of a few talks.

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DELHI NCR

Dr. Atul Mishra
Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies

The Ideas Forum

The Sovereign Lives of India and Pakistan

In this Ideas Forum, Dr. Atul Mishra will present the major arguments of his recent book *The Sovereign Lives of India and Pakistan: Post-Partition Statehood in South Asia* (Oxford University Press, 2021). The book explores what it has meant for India and Pakistan to act as sovereign states entangled at birth by an unsatisfactory partition. The book argues that for India and Pakistan, sovereignty has become an end in itself, and that its pursuit and assertion have aided majoritarianism, insecurity, and mutual estrangement. The book examines the trajectory of three problems that the partition of 1947 bequeathed to the two states. It investigates the state-minority relations, national identity debates, and contestation over Kashmir to outline the parallel processes of minoritization, homogenization, and territorialization. It shows how these processes signify the two states' quest for sovereignty. Ultimately, the book shows the inadequacy of the nation state form as the basis for political community on the subcontinent. It concludes by pointing to the contemporary relevance of alternative ideas of sovereignty and political community for South Asia that were articulated during the first half of the 20th century.

Date: 24 March 2022 | Timing: 5:15 PM
Venue: Club House

SHIV NADAR UNIVERSITY | SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DELHI NCR

TALK ON
"**The Last Mile - Turning Public Policy Upside Down**"

Speaker
Mr. Amarjeet Sinha
Member
Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB)

Moderator
Dr. Rajat Kathuria
Dean
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence

Thursday, 13 October | 11:30 AM to 12:45 PM (IST)
Venue: C021, Shiv Nadar IoE Campus

Shiv Nadar University Student Council

The Student Council at Shiv Nadar University consists of the Cabinet and the Executive Council, a unicameral body of senators elected every year by all students at the university through a secret ballot. Many significant committees on Campus have a representative student member to represent the voice of the student body.

The Campus, besides, has,

- Robust policies and procedures to manage the security of the 300-acre campus.
- All members of the University have access to all human resources and administrative policies.
- The University has a whistle-blower policy.
- The procurement policies and purchase committee on campus are duly represented by different university functions to facilitate decision-making.

4 Partnerships

Governance and Inequality

Dr. Yasmeen Arif, a Professor at the Department of Sociology, was invited by Grip Inequality as a visiting researcher. During her stay with GRIP in Bergen, Yasmeen worked particularly with GRIP-affiliated senior researcher Bjørn Enge Bertelsen to address questions on identity and global intellectual labor. On another GRIP research project, she worked with Elina Troscenko on Political Protests and New Forms of Citizenship. Dr. Arif also lectured on Governance and Inequality at the Bergen Summer Research School.

Institutional Changes for Rural Innovation

Dr. Rajeswari Raina, Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, in collaboration with Keshab Das, Professor, Gujarat Institute of Development Research, Ahmedabad, is doing an exciting project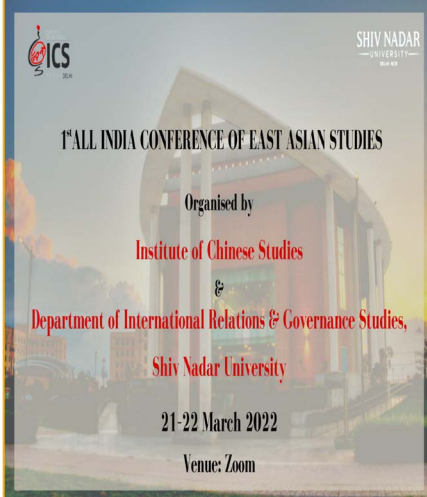 on Institutional Changes for Rural Innovation: The Civic Space and the State in India, the 1980s through 2010s. The project is sponsored by the Ford Foundation, NY, USA, with a grant of 95,000 US$.

Revisiting India's Transboundary Rivers: Social and Environmental Security reg.

Dr. Ajay Dandekar, Professor, Department of History and Archaeology, is working on a project on Transboundary river issues. The National Security Council Secretariat, the Government of India, has funded the project.

Laying Strong Foundations of East Asia Studies in India

Dr. Jabin Jacob, Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, organized a meeting discussing the titled, Laying Strong Foundations of East Asia Studies in India, at Shiv Nadar campus. SNU. Following this, the first All India Conference of East Asian Studies was organized by Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence and the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, on March 21-22,

Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence is fully committed to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have embraced a four-pronged strategy for SDGs through **teaching, research, our core institutional practices, and partnerships.**

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