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CRITERIA 3.2.2

NUMBER OF RESEARCH PAPERS PER TEACHERS IN THE
JOURNALS NOTIFIED ON UGC WEBSITE DURING THE LAST
FIVE YEARS

TOTAL: 9

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Supporting Documents for 3.2.2 Number of Papers Published per teachers in Journals notified on UGC website during the last five years

Last five years 2018-2023

Title of Paper	Name of the Author	Name of Journal	Year of Publication	ISSN number	Link
Female Labor Force Participation In India	Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje	International Journal of Research in Social Sciences	2019	ISSN: 2249-2496	
An Assessment Of Status Of Personal Laws In Indian Constitution	Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje	Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(5).	2020	ISSN 1567-214x.	
The Influence of Legal and Human Resources on Industrial Performance– A Study	Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje	International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences (IJRESS)	2020	ISSN: 2249-7382	
Online Child Exploitation: The Role of Technology and Cyber Security in Preventing and Addressing Cyber Crimes during the Pandemic	Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje	Airo Journals	2023	ISSN 2320-3714	

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The Impact Of Digital Media On Intellectual Property Rights And Constitutionalism In India	Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje	ShodhSarita An International Bilingual Peer Reviewed Referred Research Journal	2023	ISSN - 2348-2397	
Political Philosophy of Gandhi in brief	Mr. Roshan Varma	One Day Interdisciplinary National Seminar on "Remembering the Mahatma-Epitome of Humanism" conducted by Indian Council of Basic Education	2019		
Gandhi Corporate Social Responsibility	Mr. Roshan Varma	One Day Interdisciplinary Seminar on Gandhian Values and Challenges conducted by Indian Council of Basic Education	2019		
Gandhian Perspective Measure on	Mr. Roshan Varma	Interdisciplinary International Colloquium on	2019		

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Climate Change and Environmental Law in India		"Environmental Changes- Multifarious Issues & Challenges" conducted by Indian Council of Basic Education			
Litigation Costs, One Of The Major Constraints Limiting Developing Countries Participation In Wto Dispute Settlement Proceedings	Ms. Shweta Shah	Indian Journal of Law and Legal Research	2023	ISSN: 2582-8878	https://www.ijllr.com/post/litigation-costs-one-of-the-major-constraints-limiting-developing-countries-participation-in-wto

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Screenshots of 1st Page of the Articles

AN ASSESSMENT OF STATUS OF PERSONAL LAWS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

PJAEE, 17(5) (2020)

PalArch's Journal of Archaeology
of Egypt / Egyptology

AN ASSESSMENT OF STATUS OF PERSONAL LAWS IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje

Associate Professor, Department of Law, Himalayan University, Ita Nagar (Arunachal Pradesh)

Dr. Balasaheb Sonajirao Garje , An Assessment Of Status Of Personal Laws In Indian Constitution , Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(5). ISSN 1567-214x.

Keywords: Personal Laws, Article 13, Legal Framework etc.

ABSTRACT:

Personal law is one of the only elements of the Indian legal system. It is a rule that regulates marriage, the heritage, etc. of persons of a certain religion. Such social systems have been legally recognised in India. India is a multicultural society and various groups have different personal laws in India. The role of personal law within the Indian legal system should be ensured in the absence of clarification with regard to the status of personal law, whether it is a "law in force" or a "law in force" or a tradition which has "force of law." The problem of personal law reforms was also resisted by the religious denominations, especially by the Muslims, in an aggressive way. In a social welfare state such as India, the judiciary must take a militant stand to abolish all prejudice it does as a judicial activism. Judicial advocacy has in many cases dealt with personal law issues. It is only by doing so that the massive forms of discrimination in personal laws are curbed and the constitutional values of equality and fraternity are thus achieved. Not considering Personal Laws 'Law' under Article 13 of the Constitution and keeping it outside the purview of Judicial Review gives rise to dangerous situation where women will be made victims of male dominance and abuse and social exploitation without any legal remedy. The object of the study is to see the status of the Personal Laws vis- a- vis the need of social justice and if a common civil code is adopted will it be treated as a 'Law' in the secular domain.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In order to be legally legitimate, the Indian Constitution prescribes certain conditions that must be fulfilled by statute. Article 13 is applicable to laws which predate the constitution such as personal laws (1). Article 13(1) stipulates that no clause of Part III of the Constitution shall be violated by any pre-constitutional law. The same Article offers other clause, i.e. The

1617

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Free / Unpaid
Peer Reviewed
Multidisciplinary
International

ISSN: 2320-3714
Volume 2 Issue 2
May 2023
Impact Factor: 11.7
Subject Law

Online Child Exploitation: The Role of Technology and Cyber Security in Preventing and Addressing Cyber Crimes during the Pandemic

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Abstract

As of right now, a large amount of international economic, commercial, social, and legislative activities as well as international cooperations involving individuals, non-legislative organizations, and governmental and administrative foundations are carried out online. The modern world is heavily dependent on electronic technology, so protecting this data from cyber-attacks is a challenging problem. The goal of cyberattacks is to financially harm businesses. Cyber-assaults can occasionally be used for military or political ends. Up until this time, numerous methods to prevent cyber-assaults or lessen the harm they cause have been put forth by scientists from all over the world. The goal of this study is to review and thoroughly investigate the typical advancements made in the field of cyber security as well as to look at the challenges, flaws, and strengths of the suggested techniques. Different types of new relative assaults are perceived as subtle. The set of experiences and early-stage cyber-security methods are used to analyze standard security structures. In addition, new trends and ongoing developments in cyber security, as well

171 | Page

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International Journal of Research in Economics and Social Sciences(IJRESS)
Available online at: <http://euroasiapub.org>
Vol. 10 Issue 12, December- 2020
ISSN: 2249-7382 | Impact Factor: 6.939|



The Influence of Legal and Human Resources on Industrial Performance– A Study

Mr. Ved Prakash (Research Scholar, Himaliyan University)

Dr. Balasaheb Garje (Research Guide)

INTRODUCTION

The aim of the human resources function (management and development) in the organizational context is to ensure the availability of competent, motivated and learning employees to the firm to facilitate the achievement of its business objectives. The HR function has been quite successful in performing its role in terms of developing capacity, knowledge, attitude and skills of employees. However, in the recent past a shift has been taking place in the expected model role from both the HR function and the HR manager. This new role is that of active partner along with other functionaries like production, finance, marketing, etc., equal if not more important.

Therefore, HR is no longer a passive function. This has two implications for the HR managers and practitioners. First, it will require the HR function and persons dealing with it to provide more inputs related to human resources at the strategy formulation level. Second, it will require HR to demonstrate that investment in human resources contributes to business results. However, there is a paucity of empirical work in our country to support the assertion that investments in HR have an impact on firm performance. It is in this context that the present study of eighty-four Indian firms was carried out to answer the question of whether investment in HR contributes to firm performance.

Clearly, Indian firms find it cost-effective to engage in capital-intensive production despite the country's labour abundance. To anyone who is aware of the panoply of restrictive labour regulations firms in India face (that makes labour effectively quite expensive) this does not come as a surprise. According to Bhagwati and Panagariya (2013), India has about 200 labour laws, 52 of which are Central Acts.

Of these, probably the three most restrictive ones are the Industrial Disputes Act (IDA), the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, and the Trade Union Act. The IDA requires firms with 100 or more workers to seek government permission to retrench or lay-off any worker. This

International Journal of Research in Economics & Social Sciences

Email:- editorijrim@gmail.com, <http://www.euroasiapub.org>

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228

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International Journal of Research in Social Sciences

Vol. 9 Issue 5, May 2019,

ISSN: 2249-2496 Impact Factor: 7.081

Journal Homepage: <http://www.ijmra.us>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com

Double-

Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Open Access International Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories Indexed & Listed at: Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, U.S.A., Open J-Gate as well as in Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A.

Female Labor Force Participation In India

Mrs. SHUBHANGI SETHNA (RESEARCH SCHOLAR, HIMALYAN UNIVERSITY, AP)

DR. BALASAHEB S. GARJE (PROF. HIMALYAN UNIVERSITY, AP)

INTRODUCTION

India continues to struggle to provide its women with equal opportunity. In 2019, before the Covid-19 pandemic, female labor force participation in India was 23.5%, according to ILO estimates.

The pandemic has made this situation worse. It has hit women disproportionately — because they work in sectors that have been the hardest hit; work more than men do in the informal economy; or because they are the primary caregivers at home.

As the recovery of the Indian economy requires a concerted effort of both government and citizenry, women can become a critical part of the economic recovery. Thus, there is a need to ameliorate long-standing issues that hamper female labor force participation in India.

Constraints In Female Labor Force Participation

- **Stereotyping In Society:** India's societal norms are such that women are expected to take the responsibility of family care and childcare. This stereotype is a critical barrier to women's labor force participation.
 - Due to this, women are in constant conflict over-allotment of time for work and life is a war of attrition for them.
- **Digital Divide:** In India in 2019, internet users were 67% male and 33% female, and this gap is even bigger in rural areas.
 - This divide can become a barrier for women to access critical education, health, and financial services, or to achieve success in activities or sectors that are becoming more digitized.
- **Technological Disruption:** Women hold most of the administrative and data-processing roles that artificial intelligence and other technologies threaten to usurp.
 - As routine jobs become automated, the pressure on women will intensify and they will experience higher unemployment rates.

3037

International Journal of Research in Social Sciences
<http://www.ijmra.us>, Email: editorijmie@gmail.com

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ISSN - 2348-2397



Shodh Sarita

July-September, 2023

Vol. 10, Issue 39

Page Nos. 70-75

AN INTERNATIONAL BILINGUAL PEER REVIEWED REFEREED RESEARCH JOURNAL

THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL MEDIA ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONALISM IN INDIA

□ Kuldeep*
Dr. Balasaheb Garje**

ABSTRACT

The extensive use of digital media has fundamentally changed how information is produced, disseminated, and consumed; this has important consequences for India's constitutionalism and intellectual property rights. Intellectual property rights and constitutionalism in India have been significantly impacted by the quick development of digital media. This Research paper aims to investigate how India's two significant sectors of law and policy have been affected by digital media. The paper specifically looks at how India's traditional ideas of intellectual property rights have been challenged by digital media. There has been increasing discussion over the efficacy of existing legal frameworks for safeguarding intellectual property rights, such as copyright and trademark laws, as a result of how simple it is to duplicate and share content online. The paper examines how well India's current legal system is suited to address these issues and explores potential legislative changes that would enhance the protection of intellectual property rights in the digital era. The research also explores the connection between India's constitutionalism and digital media. Questions regarding the significance of free speech and privacy safeguards in the digital sphere are raised as public debate and political participation are increasingly shaped by digital media. The study examines how India's constitutional traditions have been affected by digital media and explores potential legal changes that could better safeguard these fundamental values in the era of the internet. The overall aim of this paper is to provide a thorough analysis of how India's constitution and intellectual property rights have been affected by the growth of digital media. It also makes suggestions for legal changes that could better safeguard these crucial areas of law and policy in the digital era. The paper recommends a balanced approach that considers the interests of both intellectual property owners and the public in the digital age.

Keywords : Constitutionalism, Digital Media, Intellectual Property Rights

Introduction

The Indian Constitution upholds the right to freedom of speech and expression as a fundamental right. This right is essential for the functioning of a democracy, and it is also closely linked to the intellectual property rights (IPR) of creators and innovators. The emergence of digital media has challenged the traditional framework of IPR in India. This research paper aims to explore the impact of digital media on IPR in India and how it has affected constitutionalism. The study will begin with an

overview of the Indian Constitution's provisions on IPR and the right to freedom of speech and expression. It will then analyse the challenges posed by digital media to IPR in India and how these challenges affect constitutionalism. Finally, the research paper will discuss the measures taken by the Indian government to address these challenges and their effectiveness in protecting IPR and upholding constitutionalism. There is media everywhere, and digital media in particular is permeating every aspect of daily life. Which raises the crucial

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Indian Journal of Law and Legal Research

Volume V Issue III | ISSN: 2582-8878

LITIGATION COSTS, ONE OF THE MAJOR CONSTRAINTS LIMITING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES PARTICIPATION IN WTO DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEEDINGS

ADV. SHWETA SHAH GANDHI,
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, RIZVI LAW COLLEGE

1 | Page

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