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XAVIER INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE

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Jharkhand Journal of Development and Management Studies

*(A Quarterly Review of Development and Management Trends)**A National Journal Indexed in the UGC-CARE List***Date: 22.02.2024**

Call for Papers

Vol. 22, No. 2, April-June 2024

Theme : Governing Shared Resources: Connecting Local Experience to Global Challenges

The JJDMS of XISS has planned and accordingly designed to publish its April-June 2024 issue on the problems of 'sharing' for 'shared resources'. Before we dive deeper into this topic, we need to clarify what the shared resource really means and how it is connected with the local experience to global challenges based on the principles of 'sharing'. Making a resource common (material or immaterial) means that it is shared and nonexclusive.

It can be broadly defined as those resources in which a group of people have co-equal use rights. Globally, these resources include forests, lands, irrigation, grazing land and fisheries, community gardens, internet platforms, or digitalised forms of sharing. Wikipedia, currently the biggest and most popular encyclopedia in the world, shares knowledge and information created by tens of thousands of contributors. There is a reason to believe that these resources will continue to grow and become more popular as people realise their economic, social, and ecological benefits. Broadly speaking, the problem of 'shared resources' was most famously described in Hardin's essay "The Tragedy of Commons" (1968), and in Ostrom's monograph "Governing the Commons" (1990). However, the question that both Hardin and Ostrom and their colleagues (1968, 1990, 1994, 1998, 2007, 2012, 2016) pose is what factors will most likely lead to a solution to the shared resources and what factors are likely to hinder them. Henceforth, quantitative research should provide answers about the role and relationship between different variables such as trust, reputation, self-efficacy, governance, and the motivations of the providers and users of the 'shared resources'. Moreover, longitudinal studies based on empirical evidence could also be used to study how commoners ability to follow the rules or customary laws change over time. Likewise, qualitative research should include a comparative analysis of the long-term success and failure of governing the shared resource initiatives for better performance. The existing evidence from shared resource studies on social and environmental impacts is mixed. Some studies claim that shared resources have benefits for the environment as well as for the lower strata of society, including tribal communities (Smorto, 2016).



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Considering the scope, depth, and significance of the problems, the broader topic of this special theme has been designed to make comprehensive fieldwork research further based on the above evidence by dividing it into the following sub-themes:

1. The Evolution of Sharing and Shared Resources
2. Application of Design and Principles of Shared Resources or Sharing
3. The Paradigms of Global Challenges Towards Shared Resources
4. The Experience of Work in Shared Resources Governance
5. Follow-up, Governing Shared Resources Effectively
6. Modes of Resolving the Conflicts Emerging During the Governance of Shared Resources
7. Declining Tribal Lands in India: An Overview
8. Shared Resource Management in Shifting Cultivation Areas among Tribal Communities
9. Strengthening Capacity of Local Institutions for Governing Shared Resources
10. Role of Shared Resources Mapping in the Planning Process
11. Impact of Shared Resources on Society, Economy, Ethnic Culture, and Politics
12. Any other topic closely related to Shared Resources and directions for future research.

Interested scholars may submit their scholarly papers by mail to the Associate Editor (jjdms@xiss.ac.in) as per the guidelines of the journal (see <https://www.xiss.ac.in/JJDMS/guidelines-to-authors-for-research-articles>), on or before **May 15, 2024**, provided they fulfil the following criteria for further processing: (i) the work is original and self-regulated without plagiarism; (ii) the citations and references are correct, using APA style; (iii) the article does not show uneven scholarly quality; (iv) the language and grammar are checked; (v) the article is rigorously edited by a professional copyeditor; (vi) not exceeding 5000 words, including an abstract of 150 words only.

Note: Moreover, we have identified and developed some new areas/themes of national importance for the forthcoming issues of JJDMS up to April-June 2025, whose details are given below. Scholars may contribute their research papers on the mentioned themes in advance.

THEMES FOR THE FORTHCOMING ISSUES:

1. Jobless Growth and Unemployment - A Global Phenomenon (July-September 2024)
2. Ethnic Communities and Collective Action (October-December 2024)
3. The National Education Policy 2020 and Forms of Exclusion (January-March 2025)
4. Trans-Empirical Research in Ayurveda Medicine (April-June 2025)

Prof Dr. Anirudh Prasad
Founder Editor