

HORIZON

MORE THAN JUST ECONOMICS

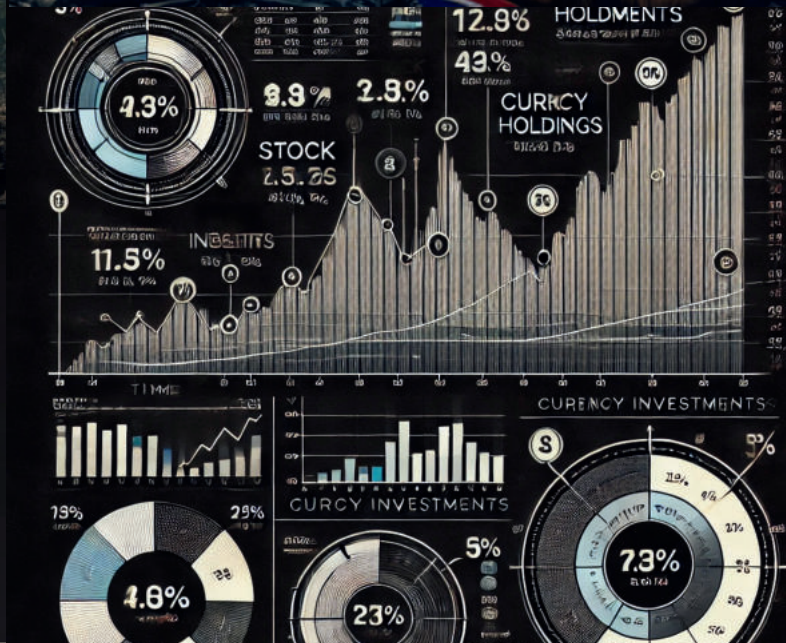


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Dean's Message



DR. PRAVEEN ARORA

- **Personal Growth with Strong Ethics and Values**
- **Unlocking Potential and Cultivating Leadership**
- **Active Contribution to Society and Nation-Building through Service and Responsibility**
- **Achieving Excellence through Collaboration**

Here at JIMS we believe to indoctrinate and instruct as well as galvanize our registrants to be proficient and outshine regardless of what they do anywhere and everywhere. JIMS aims to be cornerstone of guardianship and resourcefulness for all of our registrants. We stimulate the registrants to propel out of their comfort zone and broaden their working capacity. We take initiatives to motivate them through modernization and acuminating their analytical and logical skills by escalating pragmatic and applied aspect of the formulistic or general knowledge provided to them.

We extensively lay stress on the inculcation of ethics, integrity and admirable governance skill in the registrants. Corporate Management and Community Service mould indispensable part of the Educational Culture and curriculum being taught at JIMS. We enduringly believe that the holistic development should be the destination of business schools in place of fabricating Islets and Silos of knowledge in diversified disciplines of management studies; to hearten the forthcoming leaders of GenZ.

The aspiration to publish the Horizon is to highlight the department of economics as a centre for adequate education and sound upbringing through compendious growth of the registrants in various domains. The emphasis in its lifelong existence has been on the various domains which mainly include.

Team's Message



It gives us immense pleasure to introduce our sixth economics magazine, "HORIZON". It's an honor to be a part of the economics department magazine team of JIMS, Rohini. As a team, we have tried to accomplish pristine work. The heterogeneity of the group has been an important element in the making of HORIZON and has helped us enhance the artistry of it. The team has been offered an opportunity to analyze the world economy better; to study past and current economic events around the globe. HORIZON mentions economics-related facts and figures in a very articulate manner and also, is very insightful for the people even remotely interested in economics. The aim of the magazine is to acquaint its readers with the importance of economics as a subject and call attention to the significance of a holistic development. The magazine is a platform for high-quality, research oriented articles and extracts in all fields of economics and has eventually made us understand economics from a superior facet. The entire process of making this magazine has rather been an enriching experience for all of us. We hope this edition of HORIZON will set the bar high and confound its readers. Hoping to receive your valuable feedback.

"Pleasure in the job puts perfection in the work"

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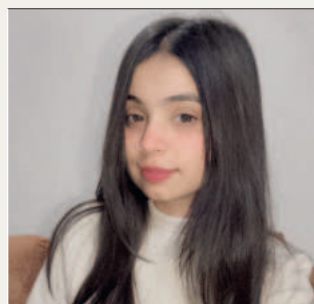
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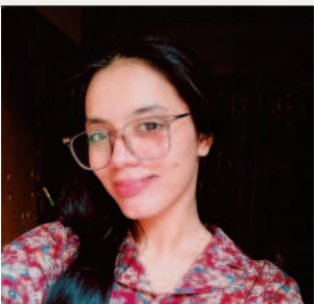
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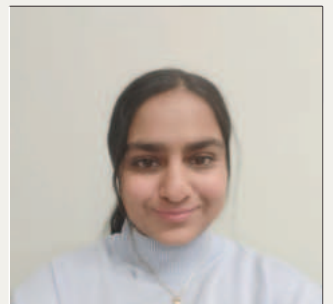
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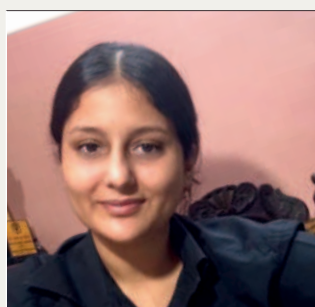
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The Role of International Aid in Rebuilding War-Torn Economies

By- Shreya Gujral, B.A. Eco (H), 1st Year

After the war, humanitarian assistance was very important in helping the damaged areas to repair and rehabilitate. Usually, these activities involve the efforts of several different entities, such as governments, NGOs, international organizations, and relief agencies. The purpose is to assist the affected population in the short term while creating the conditions for stability, development, and peaceful conflict resolution in the future. Such assistance usually ranges from short-term support that provides primary health care, and food security management to long-term rehabilitation, restructuring of the legal and political system, and peacebuilding. The structural nature of the post-conflict situations makes it imperative for help to be delivered in a coordinated manner, implying the need for cooperation among the participants.

One of the most immediate needs after a war is humanitarian aid, which focuses on alleviating the suffering of civilians. Wars leave behind devastating effects in terms of loss of life, destruction of infrastructure, and displacement of populations. International humanitarian aid provides food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need.

Organizations such as the International Red Cross, United Nations agencies like UNICEF and the World Food Programme (WFP), and various international NGOs, mobilize quickly to provide life-saving assistance. Refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are particularly vulnerable, requiring protection and resources to survive. International aid helps set up camps, provide temporary housing, and ensure access to basic services.

Among the most significant needs after the conflict is humanitarian aid, which primarily removes suffering for civilians. In the aftermath of any war, there are very devastating human casualties, destruction of infrastructure, and displacement of people. International humanitarian aid gives people in need food, clean water, shelter, and medical care. Organizations like the International Red Cross, agencies of the United Nations that include UNICEF and WFP, and many international non-governmental organizations respond without any delay to provide life-saving aid. Refugees are more susceptible in terms of requiring protection and resources for them to live. International aid will then help to create camps and assure temporary housing besides ensuring there is access to basic amenities. Another imperative aspect of post-war foreign aid is economic rehabilitation.



Conflicts have, again and again, ravaged a country's economy. This usually results in catastrophic degrees of unemployment, inflation, and poverty. Agriculture and manufacturing are other such sectors that suffer due to war, and even trade is not spared in some cases, resulting in massive damage to an entire populace to lose the very ways to sustain themselves. World financial organizations, such as the World Bank and the IMF, play a major role here by providing finance loans and technical know-how to stabilize an economy. Development teams think of how to restore capital Infrastructures such as roads, schools, and communication infrastructures, which are pivotally essential in the restoration of an economy. Sometimes, relief efforts aim to employ citizens in significant numbers, mainly in regions where conflict has denied people power since it would only be destabilizing to let people stay unemployed. By activating economic activities, such a relief effort can diminish the desire to return to violence.

Besides the direct relief and economic recovery, it is even more important that there be international support to have peace and stability in the long run. Peacebuilding refers to the process of addressing the root causes of violence and preventing further outbreaks.

This can include assistance with political processes, such as elections, constitution revision, and governance improvement. Often enough, international organizations like the United Nations and regional organizations will team up with local authorities to strengthen the rule of law, disarm, and assimilate the former combatants in a peaceful and constructive manner. Reconciliation and dialogue programs between formerly hostile groups are core activities for re-establishing social harmony. For example, it has been easier for societies like South Africa and Rwanda to admit the wrongs conducted during wars owing to the truth and reconciliation commissions, hence they healed. International aid is sometimes controversial. The opponents argue that aid sometimes prolongs conflicts, especially when the aid is not properly managed or turned into supporting warlords and corrupt regimes.

In conclusion, foreign aid after wars is diverse and essential for both short-term humanitarian requirements and post-war reconstruction. It includes healthcare, economic recovery, infrastructure repair, governance, and peacebuilding. Yes, among the challenges are corruption and reliance, but international aid has been significant in changing the post-war recovery, helping communities restore their lives and move towards stability and peace. International support can be very relevant to preventing the re-emergence of conflict and laying down foundational steps for durable peace by paying attention to sustainability and working on the root causes of conflict.



The Importance of Governance and Rule of Law in Post-War Recovery

By- Mahika Kapoor, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

After the dust of war settles, then comes the task of rebuilding shattered societies. To that end, the key concepts are establishing governance structures and ensuring the rule of law, which ensures that laws are applied fairly and uniformly, helps to reinforce trust in public institutions. Without this, citizens may remain skeptical of the state, which can perpetuate cycles of instability and violence.

A functioning legal system provides mechanisms to resolve disputes peacefully, prosecute war criminals, and protect human rights. This prevents vigilante justice or the resurgence of armed groups, which often arise in the absence of legal protections and accountability. Conditions for sustainable recovery require institutions to be available and responsive. The government should be credible and open as well to help rebuild people's trust in governance.

Also, Empowering the local communities to take part in decision-making is the key to inclusiveness and ownership of post-war recovery. Involving local communities in the formulation of policies and programs would make governance more responsive to popular needs and aspirations.

An essential requirement for a solid foundation to be laid for sustainable peace and prosperity in post-war countries is a solid rule of law. The legal reforms and means of implementation must be put in place to ensure that laws are respected and justice is sustained. Access to justice for all citizens is also one of the very basic rights that must be safeguarded in post-war recovery. Accountability and justice must be promoted toward healing the war wounds and building a basis for a peaceful future. The truth and reconciliation process serves as a way of recognizing past wrongs and healing also national unity for the future.

All these result in the public and judicial accountability for war crimes and human rights abuses. This serves to give a stern message that freedom from punishment will not be tolerated. The holding of culprits of inhumaneness accountable by post-war societies therefore serves to promote greater justice to victims while at the same time serving as a hindrance against further inhumanity and upholding the rule of law.



It is not easy to put in reforms in the governance. Changing the setup and overcoming from post-war problems also dealing with strong power structures can be very hard to handle. However, technology can play a very important role in creating more transparent and efficient governance while offering new possibilities for reforms and accountability.

International cooperation support is a fundamental necessity for post-war governance. International organizations contribute by building capacities in terms of providing resources and expertise that promote good governance practices and strong institutional bases. Lastly, regional stability requires cross-border collaborations which are facilitated by friendly ties and collective efforts towards sustainable recovery.

Conclusion: Governance and Rule of Law: The Inter-Linking Chain of Governance and the rule of law are foundational pillars for the post-war recovery process. There are many opportunities for cooperation between various international parties building inclusive institutions that can overcome any challenges in such settings.

The two elements which are governance and rule of law play an important role in laying the foundation for long-term stability and prosperity in war-damaged regions. In post-war recovery, governance and the rule of law are essential for creating a stable environment where peace, security, justice, and development can thrive. They help to rebuild trust, foster reconciliation, promote economic growth, and ensure that recovery efforts are equitable and sustainable. Without these critical components, post-conflict societies are at risk of returning to violence, instability, or authoritarianism. Therefore, prioritizing the establishment of effective governance systems and a robust rule of law is key to achieving lasting peace and prosperity.





Private Sector Role in Economic Recovery

By- Bani Pahuja, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

The private sector plays a pivotal role when it comes to the economic recovery, especially after such harsh economic downturns, recessions, or crises. Jobs, innovation, and productivity are critical to recovery. At the same time, there are risks of private sector participation, often involving market volatility, inequality, and environmental issues. Here are the opportunities and risks. Let's dissect it for you: Firstly

Job Creation: The private sector, as a rule, occupies the leading position among employers of the given economy. Because businesses expand and regain their former gross, they help bring about employment for people and revitalized consumption.

Investment and Innovation: Private firms have a great potential to sink their capital in technologies, industries, and innovations, which may stimulate the productivity of other firms and, thus, economic performance. Priority areas such as renewable energy sources, digitization, and health care should be offered incentives since they could prepare the economies for future challenges.

Infrastructure Development: Business people take part in public-private partnerships (PPP) where they make investments in huge infrastructure, including roads, communication, power, and water supplies. These are some of the projects that make economic recovery and sustainable development key to any nation.

Diversification: In essence, the private sector can assist in reducing the risk associated with specific industries, for instance, oil, tourism and manufacturing, or specific export outlets, by venturing into other sectors and outlets.

Increased Efficiency: In some circumstances, the private sector-driven developments can introduce superior efficient resource usage and delivery of services, as well as create more productiveness than state-owned businesses. **Access to Global Markets:** Internationalized private entities are capable of opening access to global markets, attracting foreign investment, enhancing exports, and establishing trading ties; this is particularly relevant during a phase of recovery.



Entrepreneurship and Small Businesses: Small businesses play a crucial role in enhancing grass-roots economic recovery through the employment of people in their various operations within the economy. The promotion of entrepreneurs is most effective because such people will be able to respond to the existing needs with innovations in the form of new business models, which can contribute to the boost of economic activity.

Inequality and Exclusion: Recovery, which is dominated by private sector money, means that economic recovery is not well balanced; big companies and the big cities benefit a lot while small businesses or those in the rural areas do not benefit much. This can prospectively trigger income disparity plus social unrest in the population.

Market Volatility: This impact is not regular and fixed because private sector investments depend on global market conditions, interest rates, and risk and uncertainty in the economy. Volatility in markets—on or after the recovery process—can compromise financial security, thereby unsettling recovery processes.

Environmental Degradation: If left laissez-faire, short- and middle-term private sector-related possibilities will aim at profit and overlook sustainable practices. This may potentially cause environmental pollution, effects in the depletion of natural resources, and inadequate attention to climate change.

Political Influence and Corruption: This involvement may lead to giving private organizations the chance to indulge in corrupt practices or corrupt friendly policies, which might cause unfair business competition and result in biased practices. **Monopoly and Market Concentration** During economic unrest, the firms that are economically dominant can overpower their competitors to increase market structure dominance towards monopolistic or oligopolistic structures. This can stifle competition, increase costs, and downside both consumer and small business markets.

The Limited Focus on Social Welfare: Private firms are mainly private in terms of profit, thus may struggle to provide adequate social care services, enhance education, health, or other rudimentary services for some of the most vulnerable members of society. This can close the door for more people in the recovery process to be involved.



Employment and Livelihood Restoration in Post-Conflict Societies

By- Mahak Aggarwal, B.A. Eco (H), 1st Year

In the aftermath of conflict, the road to peace is not just paved with treaties but also with opportunities-opportunities for the people to rebuild their lives, regain employment and restore hope for stable future. Post-conflict societies often face dual challenges of re-building infrastructure, Re-building livelihood, facing the problem of getting jobs and also to face many societies challenges which impede the ability of people to rebuild their lives .Hence, Restoring employment and securing livelihood are key elements in achieving these goals.

The main challenges that arises in employment and livelihood restoration in post-conflict societies are - destruction of infrastructure which create difficulty for people to get jobs, many roads, schools, may be damaged or non-existent, making it difficult for people to find work or businesses to operate .Another challenges are high employment, problems in education systems etc, as overcoming these problems is essential for peace and stability.

Employment and livelihood restoration in post-conflict societies is a vital response to the complex aftermath of war , addressing economic collapse which leads to widespread unemployment and creating a pressing need for recovery efforts .

The effects of restoring employment and livelihood in these societies are significant and far-reaching. Restored livelihood contribute to improved security ,as people with less jobs are likely to return to violence or conflict .As restoring employment and livelihoods in post-conflict societies is essential not only for economic recovery but also for rebuilding trust and harmony among communities, ultimately paving the way for lasting peace.

To effectively restore employment and livelihoods in post-conflict societies, a multifaceted approach is essential. Implementing cash-for-work strategies which can provide immediate jobs opportunities ,offering vocational training and skills development programs which is crucial to equip individuals with the necessary tools for available jobs, addressing the skills gap created by conflict, supporting small businesses which motivates people to work harder ,providing sustainable job opportunities ,prioritize the rebuilding of essential infrastructure to create a conducive environment for business growth and economic activity ,involve local communities in decision-making to ensure that restoration efforts meet their specific needs and promote social unity.



By implementing these strategies post-conflict societies can effectively restore livelihood and promote long-term stability.

Hence, employment and livelihood restoration in post-conflict societies is important for fostering economic recovery and social stability. The challenges posed by conflict such as unemployment, infrastructure destruction and social divisions require comprehensive and targeted solutions. By implementing strategies like cash for work programs, vocational training and support for small businesses, communities can rebuild their economies and create sustainable job opportunities. Moreover, engaging local populations in the decision-making processes ensure that restoration efforts are aligned with their needs, promoting social unity and long-term peace.

Ultimately the successful restoration of livelihoods not only empowers individuals but also lays the foundation for a resilient and prosperous society. Employment and livelihood restoration are vital to post-conflict recovery, as they directly affect economic stability, peace building, and social cohesion. By providing people with the means to support themselves and their families, these initiatives help prevent the recurrence of conflict and contribute to long-term development. Successful employment programs should be inclusive, gender-sensitive, and sustainable, ensuring that all members of society can contribute





The Role of Women in Post-War Economic Recovery: Reconstruction

By- Tanisha Bhardwaj, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

Women, particularly after the post-World War economic reconstruction have been a crucial but less discussed element when it comes to today's economy. The post-World Wars and other major and lesser conflicts saw economies in the world needing rebuilding and reconstruction, an effort that enrolled many women. When world economies were in turmoil forcing countries to look for ways and means to spur growth, women assumed various roles, they went to work, or continued to work leaving their homes. It involved not only the advancement of economic growth and its post-crisis recovery but also the vector-setting of major social-cultural transformations. This paper aims to discuss the factors that enable women of post-war societies to become economically independent and why this subject matters. The main goal is to demonstrate in which ways post-war construction influences post-war gender roles and how/whether women construct post-war construction-repair relations.

Political Reconstruction

Reconstruction of the state after the painful results of the war is possible only if there is competent leadership in each society's layer. It is incredibly crucial to participate women in the governance system. They need to build an equal environment for everyone.

It is rather shameful that women's contributions were not valued even in decision-making, but facts have proved that when women are involved in peace building and recovery, there are higher possibilities for sustainable conventional long peace and stability. The government should set other norms of inclusive governance to support statistics. Sanctions are made for women's rights and interests.

Social Reconstruction

Research also suggests that along with sensitivity to women's needs and rights; Women continue to face discrimination in their legal capacities to obtain social and cultural knowledge. Research has shown that when female leaders lead in 'peacebuilding, 'they can restore nations that have been torn apart by wars. Liberian women engaged in peace activism have first organized themselves effectively to bring the civil war in their country to an end and secondly ensured that women's voices are taken into consideration during combat. After independence, the government of India embarked on a process of expanding education, and health as the major indicators of the process of nation-building. These sectors were developed with the assistance of women of that time. Education was one of the most common professions women pursued;



they taught, eradicating illiteracy, especially among girl children and other less fortunate groups.

The Role of Intentional Aid and Partnership in Women's Empowerment

The government should provide specific programs for women's empowerment to international organizations including the United Nations so that the funds can be sourced. It can be applied to support micro-finance, programs, courses, and leadership training programs. This is because the achievement accrues to the long-term development of the businesses that are in existence. For instance, on the 31st of October 2000, the UN Security Council passed the Women, Peace and Security Resolution 1325. Further, several other resolutions were later grouped to create the basis for the Women, Peace and Security (WPS).

Women empowerment through workforce participation

The Textile & Garment industry was one of the largest employers of females and hence played a key role in the industrialization of India. The textile sector which had previously employed many women employment came with several women working in factories to feed their families, especially from urban provinces. A major objective of the economy post-independence India was industrialization. The textiles and garments sector during the initial part of industrialization had been employing a large number of women and have contributed to the development of the Indian industries.

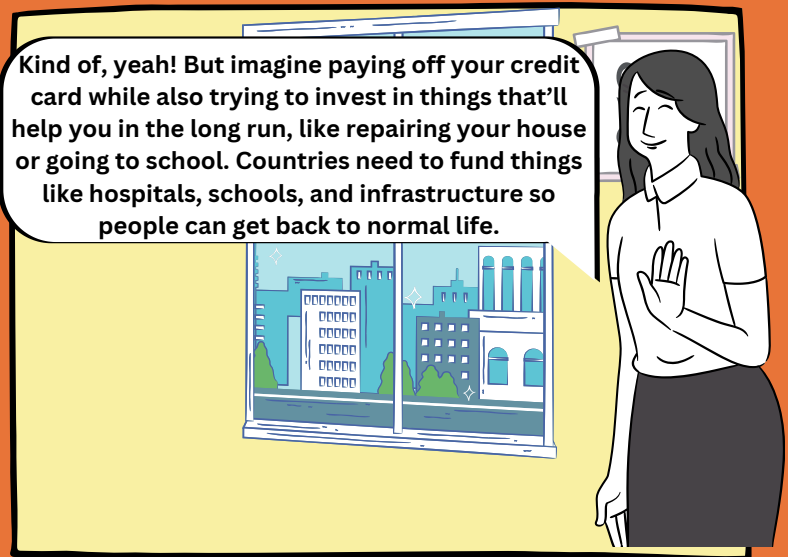
Many women were joining the workforce in the textile industry which was previously more liberal towards women employees and even a significant number from the factories came from families to support themselves in the urban areas.

Economic Resilience

While the First and the Second World Wars witnessed the mobilization of men in the armed forces, the world saw women, for the first time, stepping into wage employment in large numbers. During the First and Second World Wars, women worked as factory workers, nurses, clerks, manufacturers, agriculturists, and in government departments. During America's Second World War, women fully engaged in the working sector and about 6 million women went to work in factories or the agriculture fields among others. "Rosie the Riveter," a well-known cultural icon, symbolized women working in defense industries manufacturing weapons, bullets, and planes. For instance, in the aviation industry, female employees comprised 65% of the workforce upon the end of the war.

We can hence conclude that women have greatly contributed to the economic recovery of post-war life. Their responsibilities are not only valuable but also evolving. This means that they are worthy of acknowledgment and should be supported by policy and reform standards. It will ensure that the trained women with the best skills enter various areas of the economy and it will help to produce an independent gender-neutral society.

POST WAR DEBT MANAGEMENT







The Effects of War on Currency and Inflation

By- Ashish Sarkar, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

Inflation affects the world's economies including the currencies during the war periods. A common negative economic outcome in nations is that they are sharply raising their prices and devaluing their currencies during unrest. Sequoia's phenomena have a broad impact that penetrates every sector, including world trade and customers' buying power.

Thus, post-WWI consequences of inflation that seem to exist far from the theatre of direct armed conflict also in some sense influence the world economy. This paper is a review of previous inflation episodes associated with war, an evaluation of the key sources of price volatility in war situations, and the impacts of the identified inflationary pressures on the economy. Additionally, it looks into measures to stabilize currency and minimize the impact of the enormity of inflation during wartime in a bid to understand the fiscal and monetary tools applicable in the course of fortifying, economic steadiness during moments of social unrest.

Historical Example of the Course of Inflation Due to War

In the course of history, wartime inflation appeared to be a constant problem which led to significantly disastrous results for currencies and economies.

The inflation that affected Germany's Weimar Republic following WWI is one of the most frequently cited examples of hyperinflation. The German mark continued to plummet, reaching a rate of 1,000 billion marks to one dollar by 1923. This economic disaster led millions of Germans to become impoverished and caused political instability. Another example occurred in World War II when the USA used quantity fixed prices to deal with inflation. However, prices rose to an average of 100% per annum during World War II due to these policy strategies.

Wartime Inflation Factors: Emphasis on Crucial Elements

Wartime inflation is usually attributed to several factors. One of the main reasons is the sharp increase in government consumption of weaponry equipment and stores, which creates pressures on demand and absorption capacity. It is most probable that higher the level of economic activity there is an inclination for prices to go up. Inflation can occur due to scarcities of stock and raw materials that emanate from wars that threaten supply and production lines. The third is the issue of currency depreciation which can be manipulated by countries seeking an advantage in trade liberalization. That may cause higher import costs that in turn will increase domestic prices.



The Adverse Impact of Wartime Inflation on the Economy

The article shows that inflation during war contexts has severe economic consequences. This means that the buying power of the wealth of the households is depleted, a fact which leads to a poor ability to purchase goods and services. Since in many countries, private consumption tends to contribute significantly to GDP, this reduced spending may lead to a slow-moving economy. When there is a situation like price instabilities due to war, then one is likely to experience a situation where you have high inflation together with little signs of development. Furthermore, inflation impacts fiscal sustainability since deficits and balances become hard to maintain and investments in vital sectors which are for instance the shift towards a more sustainable environment. Moreover, more wealth owners may be able to shield their wealth from inflation thus deepening the income and wealth divide during conflicts

That's why the following strategies address both the causes and the effects of wartime inflation:

Measures applied by governments and central banks to moderate inflation are employed at different stages of the war. A special part of it is played by central banks, which set changes in the interest rate to control inflation and economic activity. They can influence inflation by raising the interest rates, thus reducing the amount of money borrowed and consequently spending. Fiscal policy is also important as politicians can use it to combat inflation by changing taxes and making various budgetary cuts.

Exchange rate management is also a useful tool some countries use it to maintain price stability by pegging their currency to a country with low inflation. This strategy may also pose a challenge to a country by complicating its capability to undertake an independent monetary policy system. Other tools used for maintaining prices during the war include the usage of the public on the restrictions on prices, as well as inflation beliefs.

Conclusion

In this research, we extensively explore the relationship between inflation during wartime and the Currencies & Economies category, as it plays a significant role in shaping the global economy. By analyzing historical examples, we gain a better understanding of the important mechanisms and their effects on a country's economy. This article helps demystify the multi-dimensional nature of war-induced inflation. In addition to discussing procedures for avoiding currency volatility and minimizing the disruptive effects of wartime inflation, we also cover fiscal and monetary policies that can help maintain economic stability during turbulent times.

Thus, addressing the challenges of wartime inflation requires a comprehensive understanding of its various aspects. Economists and policymakers can derive significant benefits from the lessons. The obvious factor is that wartime inflation remains not only possible but also a manipulated variable, thus remaining essential for maintaining the stability of economies and protecting the populations in the conditions of shifting international conflicts.



The Role of Technology and Innovation in Post-Conflict Recovery

By- Nikita Kapoor, B.A. Eco (H), 1st Year

Technology and innovation play a crucial role in post-conflict recovery by facilitating infrastructure rebuilding, fostering economic growth, and promoting social cohesion. While not a post-conflict state per se, Kenya's success with mobile money offers insights for fragile states. M-Pesa, launched in 2007, has been instrumental in driving financial inclusion. By 2016, it had contributed to a reduction in poverty levels and increased per capita consumption. A study by MIT found that M-Pesa lifted 194,000 households (roughly 2% of Kenya's population) out of poverty between 2008 and 2014. Financial inclusion is crucial for post-conflict economies, providing secure, accessible financial services that spur entrepreneurship and economic recovery. According to World Bank data, increasing internet penetration by 10% is correlated with an average increase of 1.2% in GDP in low-income countries. Investing in digital infrastructure, such as broadband access and mobile networks, for post-conflict economies, can lead to productivity gains across sectors. For example, in Afghanistan, internet access grew from 5% in 2012 to over 13% in 2020, contributing to the growth of digital businesses and the informal economy.

The rebuilding of physical and digital infrastructure is critical for post-conflict recovery. Investments in telecommunications, internet connectivity, and energy systems directly impact economic recovery. According to a 2018 International Finance Corporation (IFC) report, tech startups in fragile and conflict-affected regions received over \$1 billion in investments between 2012 and 2017. These investments were focused on sectors such as mobile technology, fintech, and agriculture, which have the potential to stimulate economic recovery. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that telemedicine in conflict-affected areas has reduced healthcare costs by 30% while improving access to services in regions where infrastructure has been destroyed. For instance, in Syria, telemedicine and mobile health units have been critical in providing healthcare services to millions of displaced people. Post-conflict recovery is a complex process encompassing restoring political stability, social harmony, and economic vitality. The World Bank reports that improved governance can increase foreign direct investment (FDI) by up to 25%, as investors seek stable environments with reduced corruption risks.



The McKinsey Global Institute estimates that implementing data-driven strategies can lead to productivity increases of 5-15% in various sectors, including public services. In the long-term, sustainable post-conflict recovery depends on the ability of local populations to take control of their economic futures. Technology and innovation can play a key role in empowering entrepreneurs, fostering local industries, and creating jobs, which are critical for preventing a relapse into conflict. A key component of post-conflict recovery is the re-establishment of functioning governments and public institutions. Conflicts often leave these systems in disarray, leading to a breakdown in law and order, weak administrative capacities, and widespread corruption. Technology offers several pathways to rebuild governance by promoting transparency, enhancing service delivery, and improving accountability. Information and communication technology (ICT) provides businesses with access to new markets and enables small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to participate in global value chains. E-commerce platforms allow local producers to reach customers beyond their immediate geographical area, opening up new revenue streams. In addition, mobile banking and digital payment systems have revolutionized financial inclusion, allowing individuals and businesses in post-conflict regions to participate in the formal economy despite the absence of traditional banking infrastructure.

Technology and innovation are powerful drivers of post-conflict recovery, offering solutions that enhance governance, boost economic growth, and strengthen social cohesion. From improving service delivery through e-governance to empowering businesses with digital tools, technology provides new opportunities for rebuilding societies that have been torn apart by conflict.





Role of Agriculture and Food Security in Rebuilding Economies

By- Sargun Kaur, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

“The future belongs to nations with grains and not guns”. Throughout history, agriculture and food security have been essential for economic growth. From medieval times to the modern world, these factors have played a pivotal role in shaping and advancing economies. Agriculture serves as a key foundation for sustainable economic development. We all are very well aware of the fact that agriculture is a primary sector in many economies, and serves as a major source of livelihood. As the world is facing complex challenges such as climatic change, and geopolitical issues, food security has emerged as a powerful yet crucial component of economic stability.

How do Agriculture and Food Security play an important role in rebuilding the Economies?

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture contributes to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employment, especially when it comes to rural areas. About 50% of the world's population lives in rural regions and Bangladesh is no exception, with 70% living in villages and relying in the field of agriculture.

It can become the cornerstone to revitalize economies through:

- **Source of Government Revenue-** The recovered agricultural sector leads to increases in tax revenues from exports that boost public spending on infrastructure and social welfare services.
- **Employment Generation:** Agriculture employs a large segment of the population, both directly and indirectly. When the industry is recovering, agriculture provides work opportunities to the poor and vulnerable groups in rural areas.

FOOD SECURITY

Food Security is known as the pillar of social stability and development. Having affordable, adequate, and nutritious food is a must in every nation, and food security thus ensures that people across the globe have reliable access to the same. During the time of economic recovery, it plays an important role by maintaining social stability which initially reduces the burden on governments.

- **Help in reducing poverty and inequality-** Poverty and inequality are the major issues especially in “war-torn economies”. Food Security thereby helps in providing nutritious food and helps in productive economic growth.



- Improving Public Health- Malnutrition in people leads to lower work productivity and higher healthcare expenses. Sustainable agricultural practices help ensure long-term access to nutritious food and contribute to a healthier workforce.

In addition, Global Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions are expected to increase by **50%** by 2050 with urban population expansion of **66%**, a drop of **20%** in agriculture-food production, and a spike of **59** to **98%** in food consumption, all of this will intensify the danger related to food security and nutrition. During the post “COVID-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine War”, global food security has been worsened which significantly raised the degree of hunger globally. Nations worldwide have started realizing the criticality of food security and from this, Agriculture 4.0 came into existence. The main focus of Agriculture 4.0 is developing several cutting-edge technologies such as cloud computing, sophisticated robotics, AI, and so on in the agricultural production chains. Using cutting-edge technologies, Agriculture 4.0 allows farmers to manage economic, technological, and human resources wisely. The goal of Agriculture 4.0 is to boost agricultural outputs, save the cost of inputs, and in many situations lessen the need for human resources.

Case studies: Agriculture in Post-Conflict and crisis recovery

- INDIA- During the time of the green revolution, India overcame chronic food shortages as it invested in modern agricultural techniques and irrigation infrastructure. This not only improved food security but also fostered economic self-reliance.
- RWANDA- After the 1994 genocide, the government of Rwanda prioritized agriculture to reduce poverty and restore livelihoods.

Conclusion

Agriculture and food security are integral components of economic recovery strategies. Agriculture provides employment and income opportunities, strengthening resilience against future crises. Food security establishes the groundwork for a healthy and productive population, essential for sustained economic recovery. Also, governments and international partners should work together and invest in agriculture which results in the uplifting of small-scale farmers. “Agriculture is more than a source of food, if it goes wrong, nothing else will have a chance to go right”. Rather than spending your investment on war equipment, invest in agriculture because, “It is in the agricultural sector that the battle for long-term economic development will be won or lost.”



Post-War Debt Management: Rebuilding while Managing Liabilities

By- Bani Pahuja, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

The first and possibly one of the most significant hurdles that governments must overcome politically, economically, and socially across the political spectrum is managing debts within the exigencies of rebuilding a nation after war. The management of post-war debts requires funding for reconstruction and servicing or reducing accumulated debts. The governments usually require stabilizing their economies, rebuilding infrastructure, providing essential services, and obeying the budget. Here's an overview of the key strategies used for post-war debt management:

1. The practice of Debt Restructuring and Renegotiation

Renegotiation of Terms: Through its creditors, nations negotiate the current structure of existing debt. It may involve such policies as an annual extension of the repayment period, bringing down interest rates, or the complete annulment of debts. IMF World Bank and other similar organizations usually facilitate these processes.

Debt-for-Development Swaps: Some countries talk of partial debt swaps under which the creditor agrees to cancel a bulk of the debt in exchange for funding of particular fields such as construction, health, or education.

2. Making the best use of International Assistance

Foreign Aid and Grants:

Post-war nations can borrow funds from other countries or international bodies for reconstructing physical infrastructure, health care, and social services without adding to debts.

Reconstruction Loans: Credit from multilateral sources such as the World Bank, IMF, or regional development banks comes with favorable terms designed for economic reconstruction, often accompanied by conditions aimed at stimulating economic reform.

3. Sustainable Fiscal Policy

Expenditure control: Governments therefore need to avoid free spending on unnecessary items and services by advising on which services to provide first and which infrastructural projects to tackle first.

Tax Reforms: Enhancing efficiency in tax collection and reaching out to more taxpayers marks the way to enhance government revenues. This may call for changes in customs legislation, the legislation on value-added tax, or income tax legislation.



Eliminating Waste and Corruption: Budgeting of available financial resources and ways of utilizing public funds through transparency and its protection against corrupt practices are equally important.

4. Economic growth and economic diversification

Stimulating Private Sector Growth: The promotion of entrepreneurship and FDI can contribute to economic development potentially replenishing government revenues through taxes.

Export Promotion: Export control is a policy set to increase export levels to stabilize the country's exports thus achieving better trade balances and revenue for servicing of debts.

After every war, the economy emphasizes the recovery of key industries such as agriculture, energy, and manufacturing, as they provide employment opportunities.

5. Currency Stabilization and Monetary Policy

Currency Reform:

Should hyperinflation or currency devaluation happen during the war post-war governments may need to reform the currency, introduce new currency, or have to stabilize the extant one. True Stable currency creates confidence in attracting investment and also stabilizes the price level.

Control of Inflation: Inflation is a central process which central banks must control using a responsible policy for the issuance of money and sound public finance.

Interest Rate Management: Maintaining low interest rates promotes the rates of borrowing and investment as well as preventing the national debt from shooting up due to high rates of borrowing.

6. LTB and Cooperation with Other Organizations

Marshall Plan Model:

As in the case of the post-WWII Marshall Plan, nations are required to develop long-term commitments with donor states, which offer aid for cooperation on trade, defense, and geopolitical issues.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): This is because the partnerships between the government and private enterprises often involve the reconstruction of transport infrastructure – roads, bridges, and utilities, among others to avoid having to borrow directly in the market.

Institutional Strengthening: Measures to enhance the governance framework for debt management, transparency, and accountability are likely to revive creditor and citizen confidence in the Sud.

Conclusion

An important challenge in economic policy-making following the war is the balance between reconstruction needs and debt stability and sustainability. Multilateral coordination, long overdue policy changes, and good management are essential to bring the war-affected economies on the rails of recovery while making sure that debt does not capture the future growth spirals. The objective is to help countries reconstruct as well as control their debts in such a way that fresh, inclusive, and sustainable growth is achievable.



Addressing Corruption in Post-Conflict Economic Development

By- Dhruv Gupta, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

The Corruption Challenge in Post-Conflict Environments

As nations emerge from the devastation of war and conflict, the critical task of rebuilding and restoring economic prosperity becomes paramount. However, one of the primary obstacles that often hinders this process is the pervasive issue of corruption. Corruption, defined as the abuse of entrusted power for personal gain, can undermine the very foundations of post-conflict economic development, siphoning vital resources and eroding public trust.

In the aftermath of conflict, the rebuilding process presents unique challenges that make nations particularly vulnerable to corrupt practices. Weakened institutions, a fragile rule of law, and a desperate need for reconstruction funds can create an environment ripe for graft, bribery, and embezzlement. Unscrupulous individuals and groups may seize the opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of the greater good, diverting essential resources away from critical development initiatives. One recent example of this is the case of South Sudan, which has been grappling with the aftermath of a civil war that erupted in 2013. Despite the influx of billions of dollars in international aid and reconstruction

funds, a significant portion of these resources have been siphoned off through corrupt practices. A 2019 report by the Sentry, an investigative organization, revealed that high-ranking government officials and their associates had diverted public funds into their private accounts, hampering the country's efforts to rebuild its economy and infrastructure.

Strategies for Addressing Corruption

Addressing this issue is crucial for ensuring the long-term success and sustainability of post-conflict economic development. Fortunately, there are several strategies that can be employed to mitigate the impact of corruption and foster a more transparent and accountable system.

Strengthening Democratic Governance and the Rule of Law: One key approach is the strengthening of democratic governance and the rule of law. This involves the establishment of robust and independent anti-corruption institutions, such as specialized anti-corruption agencies, independent auditors, and empowered judiciary systems. These bodies must be equipped with the necessary resources, authority, and political will to investigate, prosecute, and punish corrupt individuals and organizations.



Promoting Transparency and Accountability: Alongside these institutional reforms, it is also essential to promote transparency and accountability in public and private sector operations. This can be achieved through the implementation of comprehensive public financial management systems, including transparent budgeting, procurement processes, and public asset management. By ensuring that financial flows and decision-making are open to public scrutiny, opportunities for corruption can be significantly reduced.

Empowering Civil Society and the Media: Furthermore, the engagement and empowerment of civil society organizations and media outlets play a crucial role in the anti-corruption effort. These entities can serve as watchdogs, exposing corrupt practices and holding both government and private sector actors accountable. By fostering a vibrant and independent civic sphere, citizens can become active participants in the fight against corruption, contributing their voices and insights to the process. **Capacity Building for Ethical Governance** In addition to these institutional and societal measures, capacity-building efforts are crucial for addressing corruption in post-conflict economic development. This involves training public officials, procurement officers, and other key stakeholders on ethical decision-making, conflict of interest management, and the implementation of best practices in transparent and accountable governance.

By enhancing the skills and knowledge of those responsible for managing public resources, the risks of corruption can be mitigated.

Conclusion: A Comprehensive and Sustained Approach

Ultimately, the battle against corruption in post-conflict economic development is a multifaceted endeavour that requires a comprehensive and sustained approach. By strengthening democratic governance, promoting transparency and accountability, empowering civil society, and building institutional capacity, nations can create an environment that is less conducive to corrupt practices and more favourable for the equitable and sustainable reconstruction of their economies.

The road to post-conflict recovery is arduous, but by addressing the scourge of corruption, nations can pave the way for a brighter, more prosperous future for all their citizens. It is a challenge that must be met with unwavering commitment and a steadfast determination to create a more just and equitable economic landscape.

Economic Problems



Libyan Civil War

(2014–2020)



- **Oil Dependency and Production Disruptions**
- **Currency Devaluation**

- **Destruction of Infrastructure**
- **Agricultural Disruptions**



Russia Ukraine War

(2014–present)

Iraqi Civil War against ISIS

(2014–2017)



- **Decline in Foreign Investment and Trade**
- **Humanitarian Crisis and Displacement**

- **Decline in Foreign Investment**
- **Displacement and Humanitarian Costs**



Nagorno Karabakh Conflict

(2020)

in Recent Wars



- Inflation and Currency Depreciation
- Economic Costs of Displacement



Tigray War in Ethiopia

(2020–2022)

Israel Hamas Conflict

(2023)



- Disruption of Trade and Commerce
- Impact on Tourism and Foreign Investment

- Escalation of Smuggling and Informal Economies
- Impact on Local Economies



Iran Pakistan Border Skirmishes

(2024)

Israel Iran War

(2024–Present)



- Economic Sanctions and Isolation
- Disruption in Global Oil Markets



Youth Employment and Education in Post-War Economies

By- Vaibhav Batra, B.A. Eco (H), 1st Year

The harsh and brutal consequences of a war in an economy can impact various demographics, especially the youth. Youth is considered the backbone or the future leaders of any country. This write-up will examine how employment and education for young people are important and how war can impact it. Wars disrupt education systems, destroy foundations, and also result in widespread unemployment.

Being the crucial portion of the population, young people can experience repercussions like:

Psychological misery: Violence and instability can result in long-term psychological effects, affecting youth's ability to pursue education and employment. Loss of family members, and apprehensiveness can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety among the youth.

Increased unemployment: Post-war economies often need to cope with increased unemployment rates, and where young people are asymmetrically affected.

Skill mismatch and brain drain: With schools and training centers being closed or destroyed, youth are unable to gain relevant skills for future employment, leading to a mismatch between labor market needs. This further weakens the economy.

Disruption to economic stability: War often leads to the destruction of businesses, factories, and infrastructure, resulting in job losses. Youth, who typically have less experience, are among the first to be laid off. According to UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund), over 20 million children were out of school in conflict-affected countries as of 2021.

Rebuilding the educational infrastructure is crucial for empowering the younger generation, fostering social stability, and preparing young people for economic recovery. Education is an important component of rebuilding society.

The following are factors that emphasize the importance of education in post-war economies:



Empowerment and Agency:

Access to quality education empowers young people, enabling them to uphold their rights and contribute to their economy. Educated young people are more likely to engage in citizen-related activities, influencing positive change in society.

Skills and Training for Economic Recovery:

Education in post-war contexts must go beyond traditional curricula. It needs to focus on practical skills and vocational training that align with the demands of the labor market. Vocational education can provide young people with immediate employment opportunities, which is crucial in economies where traditional job markets have been disrupted.

Social unity: Education can play a vital role in promoting social unity. Schools can serve as safe spaces for children to learn and interact, fostering understanding and tolerance among diverse groups.

Governments, international organizations, and development agencies play a critical role in supporting youth employment and education in post-war economies. Their efforts are vital to ensuring that young people have the skills, resources, and opportunities needed to contribute to economic recovery.

Inclusive Policies: Ensuring that policies are inclusive and fulfilling the needs of marginalized groups is necessary. Special attention should be given to young women, resettled persons, and those with disabilities, who often face other barriers to education and employment.

International Aid and Investment: International organizations such as the United Nations, World Bank, and various NGOs have been instrumental in funding educational and employment initiatives in post-war economies. These programs often focus on creating opportunities for young people through education grants, skills training, and small business support.

Entrepreneurship Support: Encouraging youth entrepreneurship can stimulate economic activity and create jobs. Providing access to finance, mentorship programs, and training in business management can empower young people to start their businesses.

To sum up, youth employment and education are critical for the long-term stability and prosperity of post-war economies.



Challenges of Infrastructure Reconstruction after Conflict

By- Sneha Bansal, B.A. Eco (H), 3rd Year

Reconstructing infrastructure in the aftermath of conflict is a tough task that presents many challenges. These obstacles are closely connected to the social, political, and economic situations in the affected regions, which makes effective recovery difficult to achieve. One of the primary challenges in post-conflict reconstruction is accurately assessing the damage that has occurred. In many cases, buildings and roads may be partially destroyed or rendered unusable, which complicates planning for effective repairs. For example, in Ukraine, after the recent conflict, assessing the damage to all the infrastructure has been hard due to ongoing war and instability. Moreover, the challenge also involves understanding the social dynamics at play. Infrastructure needs must align with community priorities, which can vary widely among different groups. A failure to engage local communities in this assessment process can lead to misaligned priorities and wastage of resources. Political instability can hinder rebuilding efforts. Just because war has stopped doesn't mean a stable political environment.

JusIn Afghanistan, for example, the ongoing political situation has complicated reconstruction efforts, which makes it hard for international organizations to implement any infrastructure projects effectively. The lack of a unified government can result in inconsistent policies and priorities, which complicate recovery efforts. It may also lead to corruption. In Iraq, billions of dollars that were meant for rebuilding were lost due to mismanagement and corruption, leaving many communities without essential services. Additionally, skilled labor may be in short supply as many people leave during war or are not able to return afterward. As in Kosovo, many professionals left the country during the war, which led to a shortage of professionals necessary for rebuilding critical infrastructure. Effective community engagement is important for successful reconstruction but often gets neglected. When locals participate in decision-making processes, it helps ensure that projects meet their actual needs and give a sense of ownership. For example, in Sierra Leone after its civil war, community inclusion was the key to successfully rebuilding schools and healthcare facilities.



On the other hand, when external agencies impose solutions without local input, the results usually fail to gain community support or usage. In Lebanon, post-war reconstruction efforts faced criticism due to failing to include resilience into rebuilt infrastructure, leading to repeated damage during subsequent conflicts. In contrast, after the 2004 tsunami in Indonesia, reconstruction efforts also included building homes designed to resist future seismic activity.

The challenges of infrastructure reconstruction after conflict are complex and require a good understanding. Learning from past experiences in countries like Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Haiti gives us valuable insights that can help in developing strategies that address these challenges effectively.

By working together with local communities and international partners while prioritizing sustainability, post-conflict reconstruction can pave the way for peace and development. As nations recover from war and conflict, addressing these challenges head-on will be vital for rebuilding not just infrastructure but also trust and hope among the communities, leading to a better and safer future.





Economic Impact of Refugee Return and Resettlement

By- Sayyam Mehta, B.A. Eco (H), 2nd Year

Better conditions in the country of origin increase refugee returns unambiguously. Better security, including both the absence of conflict and greater protection of human and property rights, and better living conditions increases refugee returns. This effect, however, can be complex. For instance, better security can affect people's choices directly by reducing risk and indirectly by increasing the effectiveness of reconstruction activities. More specifically, the main question is whether it is in the economic self-interest of host countries to return forcibly displaced persons. In addressing the question, four ancillary issues are to be addressed: the macroeconomic impact of refugees and of their return, the labor market impact of refugees and of their return, the fiscal impact of refugees and of their return; how return policy should be formulated and executed. Policymakers and citizens in destination countries usually believe that immigration can become an economic burden, as it is feared to lead to loss of jobs, heavy burden on public services, social tension and increased criminality. The fear of increased unemployment comes from the classic supply and demand model in economics, wherein an increase in the supply of labour, while the demand for labour remains unchanged, leads to a fall in prices or in this case, decrease in wages. Immigration increases employment in the destination

countries one for one, implying that immigration increases the total GDP of the receiving country without affecting average wages or labour productivity. This increase in employment could be because the new influx of migrants lead to an increase in demand of both goods and services, which further creates new employment and demand for labour, keeping wages unchanged.

The recent surge in the number of forcibly displaced persons who cross international borders in search of protection has prompted interest in evaluating policies that achieve the possible "end points" of the phenomenon. As envisaged by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), these are the integration of the forcibly displaced persons in the country of destination, relocation in a third country, and return to the country of origin. Most refugees flee to neighboring countries, where they are sometimes blamed for the entire economic fallout of the conflict. But conflict also affects these countries through other channels like trade, investments, and broader regional instability. For example, the conflict in Syria has reduced the GDP growth in Lebanon and Jordan by 1.7 and 1.6 percentage points per year, mainly through collapsing exports in tourism and financial services. Considering the economic aspect taking into consideration the GDP.

Refugee

people who have
been forced to leave
their country

The problem with the GDP effect of refugees is that not everybody benefits from it. Other things being equal, when refugee arrivals boost demand, the price of non-tradable goods and services like residential rents can increase. This makes landlords happy and tenants unhappy creating a monopoly-like situation. Similarly, with more workers in the labor market, wages can decrease, helping employers and hurting employees. Overall, winners and losers are determined by people's net consumption and income patterns. It should be stated that the economic implications of integrating refugees are not unconditional. They depend crucially on policies that the host countries pursue, especially whether and how soon host countries allow refugees to work and the support given to them to enable them to find jobs. The arrival of large numbers of refugees can stimulate demand in the short term and contribute to an acceleration of long-term economic growth in the right circumstances. Even when policies in the host country are strongly supportive of their rapid integration in labor markets, refugees take longer to make their contribution felt than economic migrants. Their cost to the economy is frontloaded, while their contribution to GDP (value added) is back-loaded. While inflows of refugees are triggered by conflict and persecution in the country of origin, and are to some degree exogenous events in the country of destination, there is much evidence that economic migration is endogenous, in the sense that economic migrants respond to demand for their services and to competition from other workers.

So, where immigration is believed to have positive macroeconomic and labor market effects, promoting the return of refugees at considerable financial and human cost only to have them replaced by economic migrants may not make sense. Policies relating to refugees need to account for the fact that - depending on the human capital they bring and that they build during the time they reside in the host country - refugees can be substitutes or complements to both native workers and other migrants.

Refugee movements are complex problems. We can only measure some narrow aspects of this process confidently. In many areas like cultural, ethical, and strategic issues, quantification is notoriously difficult, which leads to diverging approaches. On one hand, economic research tends to focus only on questions that can be answered with sufficient statistical inference. If not careful, this can lead to metaphorically the drunk-and-the-lamppost problem—looking for answers where we can see well but not where they can be found. On the other hand, efforts to tackle these complex issues without concern for measurement or statistical inference can only suggest what matters and how, but not how much.



Reconstruction Financing: Domestic vs. International Solutions

By- Vrinda Gandhi, B.A. Eco (H), 3rd Year

Where there is conflict, disaster, or big shocks to the economy the issue of reconstruction financing comes into the limelight. Because nations work to reconstruct their infrastructure, economy, and communities, choices in financing can impact the success as well as longevity of the recovery effort. This paper compares and contrasts domestic and international solutions to financing reconstruction, arguing for their symbiosis and integration.

Domestic Solutions: Harnessing Local Capacity

Domestic financing solutions use a country's financial, institutional, and human capabilities to finance reconstruction. The main domestic instruments include the government's budget shifting, local taxes, and partnerships between the government and private sectors. These strategies enable independence and rejuvenation of economies and therefore allow countries to own their recoveries. A basic value of DF rests in the notion that decision-making might occur domestically and this means that the goals of reconstruction might match the requirements of the affected people more efficiently.

As a consequence, it makes interventions more fair and sustainable since they are planned and implemented with consideration for the specific environment of the process. Besides, the proposed budget relies on domestic resources to reduce dependence on foreign aid for financing which may lead to problems like blow-up of budgets or distortion of resources. But they also have their problems, which are faced by domestic cable systems. Generally, crises-related conditions significantly affect the fiscals of countries that emerge from such circumstances; thereby, rebuilding these entities requires immediate implementation amid low revenues. This tends to strain the financial kitty by implying underfunding of programs or general delays in the recovery processes. Furthermore, WASH interventions might end up neglecting disadvantaged population groups such as those even if domestic innovations hinder the inclusiveness of governance systems.

International Solutions: Bridging the Funding Gap

Combinations of external resources, grants and loans, investments from foreign governments and multilateral organizations, and non-governmental sources most often dominate internal solutions to the problems of reconstruction financing.



While these resources can offer and may offer instant aid, they can also bring together large sums of money that may well not be obtainable locally. This could be engendered by international financing as a mechanism for fast restoration through direct capital investments in infrastructure, health, and social services.

A rather compelling advantage of international financing is its ability to mobilize a great deal of capital at once. Bilateral bodies such as the World Bank and regional development substitutes offer experience and equipment to put into operation reconstruction undertakings effectively. Furthermore, the participation of the international community might bring in better practices, new ideas or skills, which are circumstances that are essential in the process of development after the disaster have not been achieved in those countries.

Striking an Effective Balance

Since there are advantages as well as limitations of both domestic and international ways of financing reconstruction, there should be a combination of both approaches to come up with an efficient financing of reconstruction. The leaders making policies should ensure that local capacities and foreign aid reinforce each other and complement each other.

This can be achieved if the center focuses on local ownership and capacity enhancement at the same time as it searches for international cooperation in line with the country's development strategy.

Using a blended financing approach with a balance of grant, loan, and equity funding instruments will help deal with these dynamics while ensuring local ownership and responsive governance. Here it becomes possible for domestic capacities to be built at the same time as the requisite international encouragement, allowing a surety that is superior to that of blind reliance on external resources for replenishment.

Thus, it is possible to synthesize that it is in the middle of the proclaimed domestic and international approaches that a way of efficient reconstruction financing has to be sought. Thus, when a country fully understands the strengths and limitations of both approaches in the post-pandemic world, it is possible to build more stable models of economic development that will continue the social effects of crisis interventions in the long term. Context-sensitive and historically grounded approaches will be helpful for the nations to restore and develop themselves in case of future adversities.



War Damage on Natural Resources: Environment Restoration in Recovery

By- Tithi Gupta, B.A.Eco(H), 1st Year

War reparations are the compensation payments exchanged between opposing sides after a war. They serve to address the damages and injuries caused during the conflict. These reparations aren't just about money and valuables; they can also profoundly impact the environment and natural resources. The consequences of war reverberate widely and can have lasting effects. It's important to recognise that the war experience differs for soldiers and civilians. While both endure suffering, it's crucial to acknowledge the specific atrocities faced by women and children.

But how do Wars impact natural resources?

- Wars have great negative impacts by damaging environmental conservation efforts, destroying trees and undermining soil health. "Furthermore, the devastating impact of war extends to the extermination of wildlife and their habitats, while also exacerbating atmospheric and water pollution."
- Damage caused by oil, chemicals, landmines or unexploded ordnance often takes a long time before it is repaired; the pollution of water, air and soil threatens the livelihoods of many people and causes entire populations to flee.

- In 2001, the United Nations designated November 6 as the "International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflicts," emphasizing the importance of addressing environmental concerns during times of conflict." Then-UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan wanted to raise awareness of the devastating ecological and long-term environmental side effects of wars that are just as damaging to humankind as direct violence.
- During the Tigray War of 2020, a massive battle that lasted two years between the Ethiopian federal government and the people seeking liberation in their country. Amid the conflict, over 12 million cattle, goats, donkeys, and other animals were caught in the crossfire and killed, leading to damages exceeding a billion dollars.
- The 2022 Russian invasion of Ukraine has had a devastating impact on cetaceans, with an estimated death toll exceeding 50,000. The use of sonar from naval ships in the Black Sea has disrupted the mammals' echolocation abilities, thereby affecting their hunting capabilities.
- There are indeed reported impacts on animal behaviour that result in sublethal fitness costs, as Greater Spotted Eagles have been observed flying an additional 250 km on migration to avoid conflict areas in Ukraine.



Environment Restoration in Recovery

What is environmental recovery?

- Environmental restoration, also referred to as ecological restoration, is the essential process of rehabilitating impaired, damaged, and destroyed ecosystems. This restorative effort encompasses a wide range of ecosystems, including oceans, lakes, streams, fields, forests, wetlands, soils, fisheries, and coastlines, and is crucial for preserving biodiversity and promoting the sustainable utilization of natural resources.

What is the importance of the environment in Recovery?

- One of the main impacts of the environment on achieving sobriety is creating a space in which you encounter minimum stressors. There are dozens of threats to recovery in the early days of detox and treatment, and your recovery centre should protect you from these when you are most vulnerable.

he only way to protect and preserve our natural resources is to “STOP WARS.”

“War against a foreign country only happens when the moneyed classes think they are going to profit from it.”

-George Orwell



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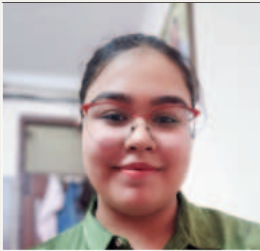
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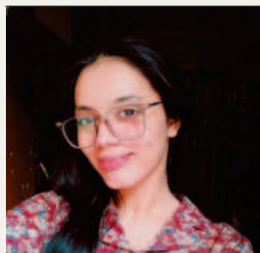
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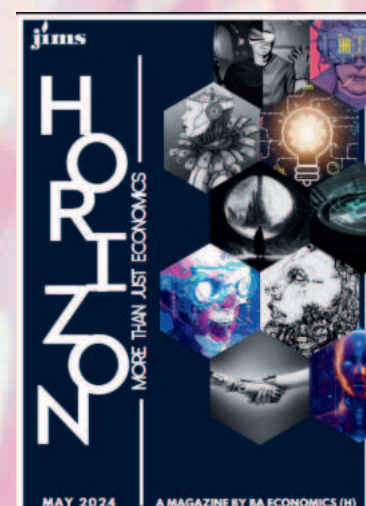
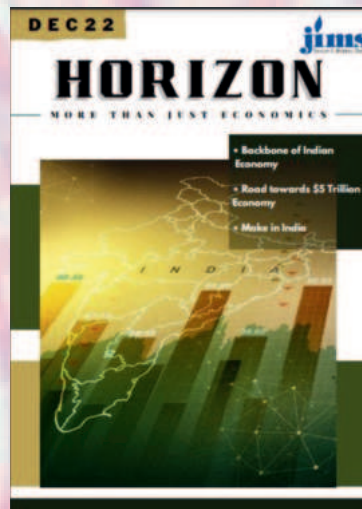
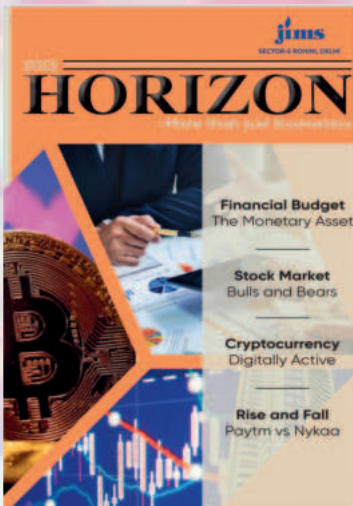
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The institute has earned appreciations and accreditations from various Govt. Bodies, industry associations and leading newspapers and channels. These include NBA, AIU, National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), FICCI, ASSOCHAM, Times of India, Competition Success Review, Business Standard, Business Today, etc.

JIMS Rohini Delhi, is best B-School in New Delhi has now moved beyond National Recognitions and has got South Asian Quality Standards (SAQS) accreditation for quality assurance standards. This gives an advantage for increasing international visibility among the South Asian Countries.

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JIMS thus proves to be an ideal place for those wishing to engage in academic pursuits and seek intellectual fulfillment.

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