



**Sukhmani Kaur**

**Title:** Comparative Analysis Of Minimum Wages And Living Wages For Housekeeping And Factory Staff For Oriflame India - Delhi And Noida

**Host Organization:** Oriflame India

**Year:** 2019

**ABSTRACT**

The concept of minimum wage, fair wage and living wages has been around for centuries; yet we come across reports of perpetual debts and abysmal living conditions of workers. Incidents such as Rana Plaza disaster have brought certain industries at the forefront of living wage issues. Some brands are committed to implement living wage in their supply chains but without reporting a measurable progress. It is understandable that implementing living wage across entire supply chain at once may significantly impact a company's margins. The purpose of this study is thus to first determine Living wage and understand the gap between current wages offered by the company. Only then the company can first implement the Minimum wages and finally the Living wages. This will support the organization to take small steps and analyze the impact for a small set of stakeholders at a specific location and then judge its scalability to other locations and stakeholders.

Keywords: Fair wage, Living wage, Minimum wage, Human rights, Decent living.



**Amitava Mandal**

**Title:** Identifying Markets For Philips Lighting Solutions' Solar Products, And Leverage Signify Foundation's Position In ISA For Retail Business Opportunities.

**Host Organization:** Signify Innovations India Ltd

**Year:** 2019

**ABSTRACT:**

This study is an attempt to identify probable markets for distributing solar lighting systems in International Solar Alliance countries. The study looks at parameters such as level of energy access, household income, household expenditure on energy and leverages business data and decisions like relative product pricing, threshold market potential, and the likes to arrive at a list of nations which could be focused on. The study found nations of Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Philippines, Mozambique, and a few more as the biggest possible markets for standalone solar lighting systems. Much of this could be attributed to the existence of a fast evolving financial eco system, PayG model, which allows consumers to purchase lighting essentials on an installment basis. While Asian markets like India, Bangladesh and Cambodia also have huge potential, the lack of financial model along with heavy subsidy on the fuels like Kerosene deter organisations to invest in setting up retail shops. With increasing focus on climate change as well as energy access for empowerment, governments, private bodies, CSO's and many other stakeholders are heavily investing in solar energy systems. The study is an attempt to add to the existing knowledge bank.



**Samarth Arora**

**Title:** Integrated Framework For Assessing Quality Of Life In Indian Cities

**Host Organization:** CII-ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development

**Year: 2019**

**ABSTRACT:**

Biodiversity, Air Quality and Waste Management are three areas where strong interconnections are present. These interconnections can be used to positively impact the environment around us. This project of developing an integrated framework for assessing quality of life in Indian cities was undertaken in the guidance and mentorship of CII – ITC Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Development for intercepting the benefits of these interconnections and use them to enhance the environmental benefits in urban centres of India. More than forty indicators focusing on Biodiversity, Air Quality and Waste Management have been developed and an excel based automated SWOT tool is developed which aims to benefit policy makers. Around 10 cities of different geographical and economical profiles have been sampled for pilot testing of this framework. This framework will help policy makers, businesses, investors, city governments and central governments in making effective urban planning decisions and inclusion of biodiversity, air quality and waste management parameters in existing policies.



**Sanjana Das**

**Title:** Developing A Data Exchange Framework For Cross Border Trade

**Host Organization:** Centre for Digital Economy Policy Research

**Year:** 2019

**ABSTRACT:**

The world is becoming digital at a faster rate. This has changed the patterns of trade and reshaped globalization. Technology has also restructured value chains in three ways: by reducing transaction costs, changing production processes and development of new goods and products. All of this has paved to a digital economy all over the world. Businesses and customers now have access to a wider array of goods and services with the help of internet. This has helped small business units such as Amazon and Facebook in turning into big multinationals. No country can isolate itself from this process of digitization instead they need to embrace it and be prepared for it. Governments and businesses will have a major role to play in this. In the center of this digital economy is data flow. Data flow facilitates the movement of information from a provider to a user. The main concern is, whether an individual's data is protected or not and how to differentiate between a personal and non-personal data. While, there are a few regulations that have been implemented such as the GDPR that foresees that there is no breach of data, there is still no framework that provides absolute surety of protection in customer's data and privacy. This project is an attempt in developing a data exchange framework for cross-border trade. The report will also try to create a common data dictionary for data exchange and it will also try to evaluate the possibility of leveraging the Harmonized System (HS) code as a reference system for the proposed Data Exchange Framework. Especial emphasis is laid on Bitcoin and AI Annotation.

**Keywords:** Digital Economy, Data Flows, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Data Exchange Framework, HS Codes