



PRIVACY RIGHTS IN THE AGE OF CYBERCRIME: A CRIMINAL LAW PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

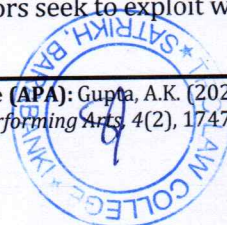
The rapid advancement of technology in the digital age has transformed how individuals interact, communicate, and conduct business online, but it has also given rise to significant challenges regarding the protection of privacy rights. Data breaches, hacking, identity theft, and cyberstalking are just a few examples of the many forms of cybercrime that affect people's right to privacy and the protection of their private information. Looking at cybercrime from a criminal law standpoint, this abstract explores the increasing conflict between private rights and the prevalence of the crime. Cybercriminals take advantage of the internet's anonymity and worldwide reach, making it difficult to enforce privacy regulations in the digital world. Cybercrime presents unique issues that current legal frameworks are ill-equipped to handle; this paper argues that this calls for new laws, more robust cybersecurity measures, and more international cooperation. The significance of developing criminal laws to defend people's rights against cybercrime is highlighted by the core issue of striking a balance between protecting privacy and guaranteeing security in an ever more interconnected world.

Keywords: Privacy Rights, Cybercrime, Data Protection, Identity Theft, Digital Privacy

1. INTRODUCTION

The rapid growth of the digital age has transformed how people live, work, and communicate. At the heart of this transformation lies the widespread exchange of data, often with minimal regard for its protection. With personal information now regularly shared and stored online, the concept of privacy has become increasingly vulnerable. While technological advancements offer numerous benefits, they also expose individuals, corporations, and even governments to a new breed of threats: cybercrime. Cybercriminals exploit the digital landscape to steal, manipulate, and misuse sensitive data, creating an environment where privacy rights are constantly at risk. The intersection of privacy rights and cybercrime raises fundamental legal, ethical, and societal concerns, as it challenges the balance between protecting personal freedoms and ensuring security in an increasingly interconnected world.

Privacy rights have long been considered a fundamental pillar of individual autonomy and dignity. Historically, the right to privacy was enshrined in legal systems as a safeguard against the government's overreach and as a means of protecting personal boundaries from external intrusion. The advent of the internet, however, has drastically reshaped the concept of privacy. The digital age has brought about a vast proliferation of personal data, collected by both public and private institutions for various purposes such as marketing, social networking, and even governmental surveillance. With this increase in data generation comes the corresponding rise in the risk of cybercrime, where malicious actors seek to exploit weaknesses in digital security for fraudulent or harmful purposes.



AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF "UTTAR PRADESH STATE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATION EMPLOYEES IN THE AYODHYA REGION"

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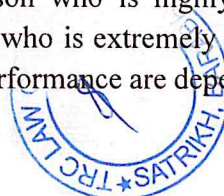
ABSTRACT

Getting the most out of people management within a business is essential to maximizing productivity. The workforce management process begins with obtaining the necessary human resources, continues with intensive training and development to improve employability, addresses compensation concerns, and ultimately divides the human resources according to the functional specifications. Employees within the organization are one of the production variables that most directly contribute to its growth and development. This indicates that they are very important to the company. The organization's three main goals for managing its human resources are to: give job satisfaction; make the best use of the resources that are already available; and create employment opportunities. In light of this, the current study investigates the job satisfaction of UPSRTC staff in the relevant Ayodhya region. The study is based on primary data that was gathered from 65 randomly selected respondents in Ayodhya a structured questionnaire using a Likert five-point scale.

Key words: UPSRTC Ayodhya Employees , HRM , Job Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION

Human resource management has evolved in the modern era, moving from the concept of a commodity to that of a human asset or human capital, merging human resource planning with talent management, and administering wages with total reward management, among other changes to its tasks. These days, the dynamic quality of an organization's and an individual's desires determines how successful they will be. Traditional ideas about what work is and how people should work are widely held within organizations. These days, employment is more than just a job. It is a combination of shared obligations and responsibilities between the organization and the individual, not only something the individual performs (Zorlu Senyucel). The management task of human resource management assists managers in hiring, on boarding, and developing staff peoples of an organisation. It goes without saying that HRM is concerned with the dimensions of people within the company. Over the previous 40 years, the Human Resource Department's position has undergone significant transformation, and it will continue to evolve toward a more strategic one going forward. Emerging trends in the human resources department include six sigma, talent management, outsourcing, balanced scorecard, and employee absconding. Wanjari, Dr. M. (2015). When people talk about the attitudes or perceptions of their employees, they typically imply job satisfaction, which is defined as a favorable feeling about their work that comes from an assessment of its performance-based qualities. A person who is highly satisfied with their work undoubtedly feels positively about it, whereas a person who is extremely dissatisfied feels negatively about it. Employee job satisfaction and organizational performance are dependent variables that support



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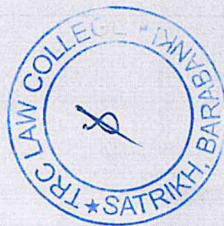


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GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF INDIA

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Abstract

Over last few years global warming situations are continuously increasing. Global warming and climate change become the major concerns for scientists, data analysts, environmentalists and prime international organisations. Issues for global policy development. The ways in which we are utilising earth non-renewable resources has produced a threat to human survival. This is one of the pressing issues that calls for a green economy that benefits both people and the environment. The establishment of policies for wisely exploiting planetary resources is the focus of the green economy. The article is based on the global green economy indexed reports and secondary database. The article goal is to provide a brief explanation and other various disciplines. Some articles contrasted India's relative performance in the green economy and perceived rank with the other top ten nations according to the report, both in comparison to developed and emerging nations, India is a relatively weak country when it comes to pursuing a green economy. In the years between 2014 and 2016, India's perceived score as a green economy grew, but the country's performance score, which is more crucial decreased. In 2016, India's performance Rank was 69 (up from 49 in 2014), while its perception rank was 19th (up from 16 in 2014).

Keywords - Green economy, sustainable development, UNEP, climate change, economic development, Energy.

Introduction

What is Green economy

A green economy is an economy that aims at decreasing environmental risk. Leading environmental economists originally used the phrase "green economy" in their groundbreaking 1989 report, "Blue print for a green economy" for the government of United Kingdom (Pearce, Markandeya and Barbier, 1989) the purpose of the report was to advise the UK government on whether the phrase "sustainable development" had a common definition and what impact it might have on how projects and policies are evaluated and how economic growth is measured. The word "Green economy" is only used in the reports title & nowhere else, suggesting that the authors added it as an afterthought. The authors follow up on the initial study with blueprint 2: Greening the world economy in 1991 & 1994. The phrase was once again used in 2008 when people were debating how to implement policies in the wake up of numerous world wide crises. In light of the financial crisis and worries about a global recession, UNEP promoted the concept of "green stimulus packages" and pointed out particular fields where significant public investment could jump start a 'green economy' (Atkisson, 2012). As part of their efforts to boost the economy, some governments were motivated to enact large "green stimulus" programmes.

In order to stimulate investment in ecologically friendly industries and the greening of industries that are not environmentally friendly, UNEP established the green economy initiative in October 2008. One of the original authors of blueprint for a green economy was hired by UNEP as part of this initiative to

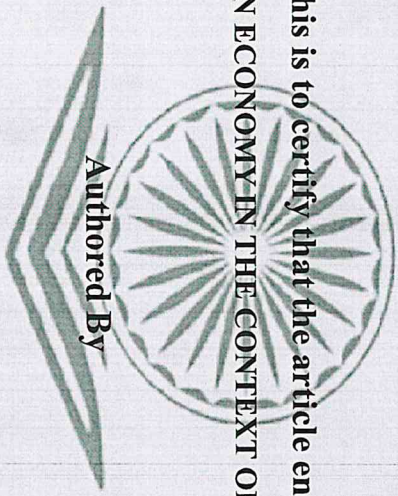


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