

Post-covid recovery is happening in different spheres- economics, cultural activities and educational activities. It is particularly sluggish recovery for academic publishers. Like many other publicationS, we are struggling to cope up with high quality research papers. This is causing the issues to be clubbed and even delay in publication.

In this combined issue, we have a paper on Covid-19 and Geography- A Bibliometric Analysis” by Dr Priyanka Puri, Associate Professor at Miranda House, Delhi University. She concludes in her well-crafted paper how developed nations have made maximum contribution to the literature around publications on COVID-19 pandemic and geography. As usual, the contributions of USA and England dominate the numbers. The topic, “Public Health and Geography” emerged as the maximum contributing disciplines which indicates that the dimensions of the disease have been examined in the medical field along with geographies.

We have two papers from the field of law.

Dr Hassan Al Imran from Bangladesh in his well-crafted paper on “Procedural Fairness in Administrative Decisions and Rights of Non-Citizens in Australia” has explored the rights of the non-citizens in Australia. He has minutely dissected the gamut of recent judgements of the higher courts of Australia and emphasized how procedural fairness even for non-citizens is becoming a basic principle of justice in Australian legal system. He concludes,

“...the courts of Australia are becoming a role model for the world in respect to procedural fairness and ensuring natural justice to non-citizens. It demonstrates that even though there is no human rights provision in the Constitution of Australia and no specific human rights act, under judicial review and procedural fairness, the rights of non-citizens, in an administrative decision, are ensured.”

In another brilliant essay from a young law student, Nidhi Ngaihoih from RGNUL, Patiala deliberates upon evolving principle of constitutional morality in Indian legal system. She explains:

“Constitutional morality has a teleological goal of a pluralistic and inclusive society or pluralistic inclusion.... Constitutional morality has been characterized as safeguarding the goals of the Preamble as well as basic human rights that includes autonomy and dignity apart from liberty”.

Apex Court of India in its judgement in Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India, (2018) 10 SCC 1, examined the issue threadbare and stated,

“..we have to telescopically analyse social morality vis-à-vis constitutional morality. It needs no special emphasis to state that whenever the constitutional courts come across a situation of transgression or dereliction in the sphere of fundamental rights, which are also the basic human rights of a section, howsoever small part of the society, then it is for the constitutional courts to ensure, with the aid of judicial engagement and creativity, that constitutional morality prevails over social morality.”

In the world, everything is dynamic. Like morality, law keeps evolving. When system fails to adapt to changing reality, it crumbles. This applies to the field of research too. There has been a significant shift in access to learning with the introduction of AI systems like ChatGPT. Scholars can access the database through these tools and further build own arguments. New connections would keep popping up from machine consciousness. But, it is human mind that has the wherewithal to take up creative leap of imagination.

I would take this opportunity to invite papers from different universities and technical institutions in plenty, so that we can have quality paper after thorough peer-review process. This will help us to stem the ongoing crisis of dearth of research papers. I congratulate the contributors and wish the readers wholesome journey into the sphere of wisdom.

– **Niraj Kumar**
Honorary Editor-in-chief