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PREPARED & COMPILED BY

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AGED

Pandey, Manoj

Social capital at the rescue of poor elderly. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.57-58

Again is golden or aging is gray. It connotes the living experiences in two different worlds. The rich getting richer and enters into the later life signifies a better living. Though the question of familial ties and ties beyond family relied to happiness is still questioned. But for poverty stock the income hardship along with material hardship creates a major threat to the satiation of life of poor elderly. – Reproduced

1. AGRICULTURE

Singh, A.K., Ashraf, S.N. and Jyoti, B.

Appropriate technology and agric-startups in India: A descriptive analysis. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.57-77

Previous studies claimed that use of technological and appropriate technology (AT) help to increase agri-startups and sustainable agricultural development. Also, technology incubators introduced by research institution have a significant impact on the start-up ecosystem. – Reproduced

2. BANKING AND FINANCE

Jain, Aditya Sushant

Asset reconstruction companies and Indian banking. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.42-46

Asset reconstruction companies were instituted in India in 2002 to combat the issue of non-performing assets in banking. However, they have been largely unsuccessful in combating this problem, facing both structural and market issues. While the Reserve Bank of India effectively corrected the structural issues by changing the ARCs' business model, it failed to adequately create a favourable market for investing in ARCs. This engendered a vicious cycle of pricing mismatch and a lack of investor appetite, rendering structural reforms futile. Thus, policies must not be made in silos, combating only a specific structural problem without catering adequately to market or demand-side issues, especially in banking and capital markets. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/special-articles/asset-reconstruction-companies-and-indian-banking.html>

Bandyopadhyay, Arindam

Climate risk management: The RBI's disclosure norms for banks and financial institutions. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.10-12

The Reserve Bank of India has proactively come out with a draft climate risk disclosure framework to sensitise Indian commercial banks and regulatory entities to give due importance to climate change risk and factor it in their business sustainability decisions. Indian commercial banks and regulated entities need to disclose climate-related physical and transition risks in terms of amounts and percentages of assets vulnerable to both risks. Banks are required to devise internal metrics to assess exposures to high climate risk sectors and gauge the erosion of capital or profitability under stress scenarios with different mitigating responses from these industries.-Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/28/commentary/climate-risk-management.html>

3. BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS

Brown, Alexander L. et al

Meta-analysis of empirical estimates of loss aversion. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.485-516

Loss aversion is one of the most widely used concepts in behavioral economics. We conduct a large-scale, interdisciplinary meta-analysis to systematically accumulate knowledge from numerous empirical estimates of the loss aversion coefficient reported from 1992 to 2017. We examine 607 empirical estimates of loss aversion from 150 articles in economics, psychology, neuroscience, and several other disciplines. Our analysis indicates that the mean loss aversion coefficient is 1.955 with a 95 percent probability that the true value falls in the interval [1.820, 2.102]. We record several observable characteristics of the study designs. Few characteristics are substantially correlated with differences in the mean estimates.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jel.20221698>

Loss Aversion, Behavioral Economics, Meta-Analysis, Empirical Estimates, Loss Aversion Coefficient, Interdisciplinary Research, Study Design Characteristics, Economics, Psychology, Neuroscience, Risk Preferences, Decision-Making Under Uncertainty,

Huerta, I.P., Parkes, D.C. and Steinberg, R.

Combinatorial auctions in practice. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.517-553

We survey the uses of combinatorial auctions that have been deployed in practice, giving emphasis to their key representational and economic aspects. In addition, we discuss behavioral economics considerations on both the bidder and auctioneer sides of the market, and the interrelated topics of simplicity and trust, highlighting key opportunities for future work.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jel.20221679>

4. CHILD WELFARE

Kumar, Sachin

Role of media in juvenile delinquency; A case study of National Capital Region of Delhi. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.71-92

Despite vast research in the field on the role of media in the life of children little is known about its impact on the lives of incarcerated juveniles. This paper analysis the media content consumption pattern among delinquent juveniles and aims to elucidate the intricate relationship between media ensure and juvenile delinquency. – Reproduced

Dharangutti, Yogesh

Law reform research on female child marriages in India. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.63-72

Many countries, have adopted strategies to curtail the percentage of the child marriages, including the promotion of free education and other schemes to prevent child marriages, but still more could be done on this. It is evident from the various surveys and studies that child marriages are prevalent in all parts of the world and in India particularly. Rate of child marriages in all the states of India and in all social groups is unacceptably high.

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

5. CO-OPERATIVES

Thuppilikkat, Ashique Ali

A short history of the cooperative movement in northern Malabar, Kerala. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.47-52

Despite the pervasive presence of cooperatives in Kerala's society, scholarly accounts of the cooperative movement's history are limited. Synthesising archival and field research conducted in northern Malabar between 2018 and 2022, this history is traced. The contributions of social reform movements, social service organisations, and anti-feudal and anti-colonial movements to Kerala's cooperative movement are explored. The paper highlights the sociopolitical history of the cooperative movement and its ties to oppressed caste communities and labour resistance.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/special-articles/short-history-cooperative-movement-northern.html>

Veerakumaran, G.

Implications of union budget 2024 on Indian cooperative movement. The Cooperator, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.11-13

The economic survey 2023-24 reviewing the state of the economy of the country was placed in the parliament on 22nd July 2024 by India's finance minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman. The report took special note of the status of ongoing cooperative revamping in India. – Reproduced

Gupta, Krishna Kumar

Union budget FY-25 and the cooperative sector: Key reflections. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.14-17

Union budget FY 2024-24 highlights congruence of the spirit of the interim budget presided by the Union finance minister in February 2024, before the commencement of elections. The budget lays emphasis on growth momentum, productivity enhancement and employment generation with a seers of fiscal prudence, policy contraption and no-political pluralism. – Reproduced

Amin, G.H.

Let's prosper together through best practices for successful co-operative management. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.18-20

Co-operatives, often referred to as co-ops represent a unique and powerful business model that lay emphasis on democratic governance, member participation, and community development unlike traditional enterprises driven primarily by profit maximization co-operative are owned and controlled by their members individuals who use their services, work three or are otherwise closely connected to the organization. – Reproduced

Pandey, Saurabh and Mishra, Shubham

Cooperatives, farmer producer organizations and start-ups for strengthening vegetable supply chain. *The Cooperator*, 63(2), Aug, 2024: p.21-23

“Large scale clusters for vegetable production will be developed closer to major consumption centers. Co-operatives, FPO sand start-ups will be promoted for vegetable supply chains including for collection, storage, and marketing”, announced Hon’ble union finance minister Nirmala Sitaraman in her budge speech this years

6. COMMUNICATION

Prasad, Rohit and Sridhar, V.

From net neutrality to digital neutrality: 5g networks and beyond. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: P.52-56

Classical principles of net neutrality are no longer sufficient to address the digital ecosystem powered by 5G technologies. There is an increasing market power of content and application providers, and possible alliances between CAPs and the telecom and internet service providers in the digital value chain. With this as the fulcrum, the article presents a variant of net neutrality—digital neutrality—that extends its application to the entire value chain of the digital economy. It also analyses the existing net neutrality rules in India and proposes revisions to incorporate emerging technologies and market conditions. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/insight/net-neutrality-digital-neutrality.html>

7. COMPANY LAW

Sah, Raj Kuamr and Kuamr, Alok

Debentures under company law: A critical analysis. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.36-39

Debentures is nothing but a kind of acknowledgment of debt by a company. It includes debenture stock, bonds, or any other securities. Companies issue debentures because it is beneficial for the companies and debenture holders both. In this article, an analysis has been made of the provision of the previous companies act, 1956, and those of the present companies act, 2013 on seven main points related to the conversion of debentures into shares, the issue of secured debentures, rules for the debenture trustee, for protection of the interests of debenture holders, the appointment of debenture trustees, the power vested with the tribunal, penal privations for non-compliance with the relevant provisions, and the creation of a deceptive redemption reserve. – Reproduced

8. COMPETITION ACT

Kumar, Anil

'Hub-and-spoke agreements' in the Indian competition act: The expanding horizons. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.30-33

The amendment bill to the Competition Act introduced the hub-and-spoke cartel provision, which was missing in the Indian Competition Act (principal act). It enables the Competition Commission of India to create a competitive and consumer-friendly business environment in India. The power given to the CCI to investigate and take actions against entities beyond the immediate parties involved in anticompetitive conduct is the right step in this regard. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/hub-and-spoke-agreements-indian-competition-act.html>

9. CONSTITUTION

Singh, Yogesh Pratap

Constitutionalism in India: a conceptual audit. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.251-271

The telos of any normative constitution in the ontological sense must be appreciated in incorporation and functioning of devices which control the political power. An attempt to institutionalize such a political and social condition was characterized as constitutionalism, the concept of limited government. From a historical perspective, constitutionalism has been the search for the most efficient means of restricting the power initially of the government but eventually of all power holders. The essence of constitutionalism was appreciated in a more accurate sense with the evolution of the American Constitution. Several functional devices such as representative government, separation of powers, checks and balances, federalism and judicial review were discovered to limit the power of the government. Framers of Indian Constitution while envisaging a framework for liberal

democratic order too integrated these institutional devices. These power controlling devices not only limited the powers of three main constituents of State i.e., legislature, executive and judiciary but also provided mutually controlled mechanism in the performance of their assigned functions. This paper critically examines the functioning of these power controlling devices in the current neo political regime of India

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48204/1/20_Constitutionalism%20in%20India-%20A%20Conceptual%20Audit.pdf

10. CONSUMERS

Vispute, Santosh

Identification and comparison of challenges faced by rural consumer and urban consumers in online shopping. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.78-84

In the twenty-first century, information is literally at your fingertips. E-commerce has thrived because of the increasing importance of time in today's world. Rural and urban regions alike have enormous potential to grow into sizable, self-sufficient communities, much like the rest of the nation's metropolitan districts. – Reproduced

More, Amrita Baid

Evaluating consumer perception and adoption of eco-friendly products: A look at green marketing strategies. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.85-97

Green advertising is an inevitably significant area of concentration for organizations as buyers become earth cognizant. The motivation behind this expiration paper is to examine buyer insights and reception of eco-accommodating items inside the setting of green advertising systems. The review utilizes a complete hypothetical structure that coordinates ideas from natural brain worth convection standard hypothesis. – Reproduced

11. CONSUMPTION

Mitra, Arup and Shrivastav, Puneet Kumar

Interstate inequality in consumption: Emerging evidence from HCES 2022–23. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.17-20

Interspatial disparities across major states in India based on the consumption expenditure data for 2022–23 are analysed. It is observed that, first, consumption, more than income per capita, is supposed to be a better indicator as it directly reflects on food intake and non-food utilisation, which are connected to productivity, health, and well-being. The non-food items depict greater inequality across spaces compared to the food items. Second, rural areas unravel greater interspatial inequality than urban areas. Education, health, housing, consumer durable goods, and conveyance are some of the items that show greater discrepancies across the states.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/28/commentary/interstate-inequality-consumption.html>

12. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Purkayastha, Saptarshi

The impact of caste in the Indian boardroom. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.10-12

The opening up of the Indian economy has resulted in breaking caste shackles and creating an educated middle class. Examining the caste affiliations of board members of 89 large Indian companies, it is found that access to modern education, social and political churning that followed the launch of the affirmative action's by the government and the democratisation of availability of capital helped in the creation of a diverse corporate boardroom in Indian companies.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/alternative-standpoint/impact-caste-indian-boardroom.html>

13. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Sinha, S.N., Rajpal, H. and Girisha, G.

Gender diversity on the board of Indian companies: A policy gap. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: P.57-64

European and Indian legislations on the gender diversity of corporate boards are examined to show that using three instruments—mandatory rules, recommendatory provisions, and self-disclosure of gender diversity policy and performance—many European countries forced companies to appoint a minimum of 25% women directors. In India, an entirely different approach was adopted where instead of fixing a minimum percentage of women directors, it required the appointment of only one women director on corporate boards. Though most Indian companies complied, the law failed to increase gender diversity in Indian corporate boards. A close look at the European approach is recommended to legislate the appointment of a higher percentage of women directors. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/special-articles/gender-diversity-board-indian-companies.html>

14. COURTS

Ramachandran, Malika

Literary referencing in Indian courts: The instance of Charles Dickens. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.233-250

Victorian novelist Charles Dickens penned numerous works that saw immense popularity in their day. Simultaneously, his writings highlighted several social issues and problems, leading to concrete social reform. Not only do his works continue to be read and admired across the world, courts in many countries have referred to his books in their judgments.

This includes Indian courts, with the Supreme Court and several high courts having quoted or referenced a number of his works (among them *The Pickwick Papers*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *Bleak House*, and *Oliver Twist*) in various judgments. The present paper seeks to consider the judgments of Indian courts which have cited the works of Dickens and look into the issues on which, and the purposes for which such reference has been made. The paper further enquires into the reasons why an English novelist, whose works are over a 150 years old, continues to remain relevant in the present context and for the courts.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48205/1/19_Literary%20Referencing%20in%20Indian%20Courts-%20The%20Instance%20of%20Charles%20Dickens.pdf

15. CRIMES

Sharma, Ishita

Strategising community policing for crime prevention in India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.13-25

Criminal investigations do not always lead to solving of crime. Crimes are solved either by swift response of the police or a police informer or on individual who comes up with identifying the suspect. Police detective sustain information from a web of informers and suspects, directly or indirectly linked to the crime to finishes evidences of crime. – Reproduced

Mehta, Santosh

Defying death: A deep dive in IED ambushes. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.55-58

An improvised explosive device (IED) is basically a “homemade” bomb and/or destructive device, used by criminals, vandals, terrorists, suicide bombers, and insurgents to intimidate, inflict casualties, destroy property, and destabilise the existing setup or regime in the country. – Reproduced

Honawar. Mangala

Are women offenders in India a ‘category’ in crime?. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.27-32

Women’s involvement in the world of crime is not a new phenomenon. What is new is their involvement in the changing nature of crime and the frequency of their contact with the Criminal Justice System. The scarcity of data to account for women’s crime and dearth of studies particularly on the phenomenon of female criminality brings forth an important question: Are women offenders in India a ‘category’ in crime?- Reproduced

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16. CYBER CRIME

Kapoor, Varun

What is cyber crime?. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.104-109

Cybercrime is an increasing concern in the www. World. Cybercrime is something that could affect us all, although still undefined in any constitutional act. Cybercrime is any type of crime that occurs over the computer or by electronic means. The victim does not even have to know the perpetrator for a crime to be committed. This includes the perpetration of crimes as well as actually committing those crimes or targeting someone in an attempt to commit a crime. Every single day there seems to be a new way to commit cybercrime and thousands of unsuspecting people are becoming victims.- Reproduced

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

17. CYBER SECURITY

Kumar, V.A., Bhardwaj, S. and Lather, M.

Cybersecurity and safeguarding digital assets: An analysis of regulatory frameworks, liability and enforcement mechanisms.. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p. 1-10

This article highlights the intricate intersection of cybersecurity and law, delving into the legal ramifications of cyber incidents and its impact on safeguarding digital assets. With a focus on the regulatory frameworks, liability issues, and enforcement mechanisms, the study aims to provide a comprehensive analysis of the evolving landscape by examining the challenges and opportunities in safeguarding digital assets, this research contributes to the ongoing discussion on strengthening the legal foundations crucial for mitigating cyber threats and ensuring the resilience of our increasingly interconnected digital ecosystems. – Reproduce

Kumar, V., Vati, K. and Chaudhary, A.

Cyberspace vis-avis cybersecurity in Indian through the lens of law and policy. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.11-20

Technology, roughly speaking, is a process or method involving use of machines in general which when applied increases the frequency, efficiency or speed of performing some act; such application resulting in a market improvement in the state of affairs. – Reproduced

Babeel, K. Mohammed and Sumathy, M.

Understanding the influence of perceived traceability, anonymity and self-efficacy on cybersecurity investment intentions: A study of cybersecurity behaviours. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.21-28

This article investigates the effects of perceived traceability, anomaly, and self-efficacy on the intention to invest in cryptocurrency. The report is based on survey of a sample of 235 cryptocurrency investors from Kerala, India. – Reproduced

Shukla, Sandeep K. et al

Cybersecurity frameworks and models: Review of the existing global best practices. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.29-42

The pace of digitalization has accelerated, and internal connectivity has expanded beyond traditional computers and mobile phones to encompass other cyber physical or smart systems. This introduces a new paradigm of threats, including remote exploitation of operational technology networks and systems, such as air defence and coastal surveillance networks, power grids, pipelines, air traffic control systems, apart operation systems, railway signaling systems, satellites, industrial plants and more. – Reproduced

Ghosh, Saibal

Determinants of cyber expense: exploratory evidence from Indian Firms. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.43-52

Cyber challenges have come to the forefront in recent times. This raises the questions as to what are the factors driving cyberspending by firms. To inform his debate, we utilize data on Indian firms for the years 2023. Using two definitions of cyber narrow and broad we find that size, age, liquid assets, profitability and leverage are the key driver's of cyber expense. – Reproduced

Bhaskaran, E.

Industry 4.0 and cyber security in engineering industry cluster. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.53-67

Industry 6.0 is the convergence of various ideas, generating in the minds of leaders, scientists, predictors, and researchers. Industry 6.0 is one step further than industry 4.0 and 5.0; every operation would be controlled by the human mind and performed by automated robots by covering all planetary boundaries. – Reproduced

Singh, Seema

Empowering women for cybersecurity industry and cybersecurity for women empowerment: Case of India. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.68-77

Despite taking initiatives for the cybersecurity industry, India's rank in the MIT cyber defence Index 2022-23 is low. In this background, the paper discusses three distinct aspects, i.e. women in the cybersecurity industry, women engaged in the micro, sector, and cybercrime against women and suggests a framework with the cooperate sector at its centre for improving the situations. – Reproduced

Godha, Anurodh

Cryptocurrency trending, investment behavior, regulatory challenges and cybersecurity issues amongst Rajasthan's youth. *Productivity*, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.78-87

Vir, Suraksh

Atmanirbhar Bharat: Establishing credible national cyber capability. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.277-289

Cyberspace is a man-made construct, thus, imperfect, and hence vulnerable. Vulnerabilities enable nation-states to exploit cyberspace for further national aims. Exploitation exists due to Western dominance in cyberspace systems, technology, services and software.

Atmanirbharta (Self-reliance) and a few optimisations in cyber defence, exploitation and offensive capabilities shall enable credible cyber deterrence for a nation.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

Jagwani, P., Tripathi, A.D. and Kumar, M.

Forecasting financial frauds through machine learning: A study of Indian perspective. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.53-56

Financial Fraud Detection, Machine Learning, Predictive Analytics, Indian Financial System, Fraud Forecasting, Artificial Intelligence, Risk Assessment, Data-Driven Governance, Regulatory Technology, Fintech Security, Algorithmic Surveillance, Banking Sector, India,

18. DEBT

Rao, K. G. K. Subba

Inequalities in household debt: A guide to financial planning. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.13-16

Even though the share of institutional credit to households increased substantially over the decades, the structure of debt of the lower strata of households still indicates reliance on non-institutional sources. Specifically, the Lorenz curves and the Gini coefficients suggest the concentration of debt in higher loan sizes for both rural and urban households, albeit on a larger scale in the latter. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/inequalities-household-debt.html>

19. DEMOCRACY

Dhabhai, Garima

A royal republic? Deciphering the multiple lineages of popular sovereignty in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.26-28

Despite the dominance and centrality of a liberal-constitutional framework to understand democracy in India, it is not enough to decipher its populist renditions. The myriad ways in which the “popular” is represented today in the Indian democratic context call for a thicker analysis, excavating India’s many political pasts and their corresponding idioms of power. The anthropological turn in the study of Indian politics offers a way forward to decipher the lineages of popular sovereignty and its practices in India, which is not limited by the presumptions of a Eurocentric normative framing of democracy.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/commentary/royal-republic.html>

20. E-LEARNING

Nguyen, Phong Thanh et al

E-learning quality and the learners' choice using spherical fuzzy analytic hierarchy process decision-making approach. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.143-156

E-learning in the context of Industry 4.0 and the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has transformed traditional education. However, the smooth transition from face-to-face education to e-learning remains a challenging task, given concerns about e-learning quality. This study aims to explore the quality criteria and the adoption of e-learning via the spherical fuzzy analytic hierarchy process (SF-AHP). The extended technical acceptance model is used as a theoretical framework for constructing quality in an adoption hierarchical model. The input data derived from in-depth interviews of 20 experts in the field and the SF-AHP calculator have generated the priority weights of quality criteria in the model of e-learning adoption. The findings confirm the role of three major criteria, in order of importance, as follows: system, resources and core factors. The results highlight system factors as most crucial, including aspects such as governmental policies and institutional leadership, which are essential for setting a conducive environment for e-learning. Resource factors are ranked second, emphasizing the importance of IT applications, human capital and facilities to support e-learning infrastructure. Core factors, though ranked lower, are vital in ensuring the effectiveness of e-learning through course materials, instruction, and learner support. The weights of 14 sub-criteria have further shed light on policies to promote e-learning quality and its adoption. The implied priority of each weight a valuable guideline for the stakeholders' actions to reach the targeted goals under the constraint resources.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241255003#tab-contributors>

21. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT - CHINA

Veena, R.

Critical examination of the stability discourse in China. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.85-92

This paper critically examines the stability discourse in China by contextualizing the political discourse of stability within the cultural discourse of harmony in order to understand the culture of protests in China. The objective is to investigate the political space for protests within the broader arena of harmony. Confucian ideal of harmony has been idealised in China and the paper examines the significance of harmony in defining difference or discontent. In the process, the paper will also examine the post reform quest for stability in China amidst increasing protests. This paper argues that the stability discourse is only a part of the larger discourse of harmony in state society relations in China. The stability is only the political use of the concept of harmony.-Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575670>

22. EDUCATION

Agarwal, Arivind Kumar and Bagaria, Ram Lal

Designing model curricula for master's degree programmes in Indian knowledge systems. University News, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.3-8

Over time, Indian society has amassed a great collection of knowledge and expressions in various fields, including science, social sciences arts literature, customs different languages, and remarkable architectural feats. There is a pressing need to place special emphasis on fostering Indian languages, arts, and culture. This article analyzes the features and characteristics of the rich cultural and intellectual history of Indian knowledge systems (JKS) and proves methods for revitalizing it by incorporating ancient knowledge systems into the educational curriculum. – Reproduced

Rao, M. Bhaskara and Rao, P. Mallika

An appraisal of rankings done by national Institutional ranking framework: Long live India rankings!. University News, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.9-17

India rankings, first released in the year 2016, have come a long way. Starting with four categories in 2016, these rankings are now announced for 13 categories. The participation of higher education 2016 to 8.686 in 2023. – Reproduced

Kumar, D. Srinvas

Revitalizing teacher education in India. University News, 62(28), Jul 8, 2024: p.21-27

The main aim of the present paper is to project a few issues, challenges, and concerns in the teacher education system in India with focus on revitalizing teacher education in India. Teacher education is a dynamic systems and it is provided to cater to the needs of school education and teacher education systems.- Reproduced

Ranganath, H.A.

Accreditation of higher education Institutions in the transformative age. University News, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.3-4

Accreditation of Institutions started three decades back in Indian and is a potential Instrument to promote quality I higher education Institutions (HEIs). It may be summed up as accreditation assessment reformation of HEIs. Assessment of the performance of HE#Is is done by drawing the criteria and benchmarks from the education policy of the country and also of the country and also of the aspirations of the stakeholders. – Reproduced

Ilyas, Mohammad and Payal, Ruchi

Internationalising higher education using holistic 'shared HEIs ecosystems' to access quality higher education through the lens of 'Agarwal- Ganesh international teaching model'. University News, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.13-17

Higher education institutions (HEIs) play a pivotal srole in the socio-economic transformation and human capital development of a national (lentjuskenkova, 2021). In the modern context, the internationalizing of higher education has become a crucial aspect globally, driving the restructuring of educational systems to proceed skilled human capital with a business oriented mindset. – Reproduced

Uma, A.N., lavanya P. and Ananthkrishnan, N.

Implementing NEP 2020 Dual Major programmes for allied health sciences graduates: The SBV experience. University News, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.3-5

One the principal objectives of the national educational policy 2020 was to bring about the flexibility of admission and exit credit transfer, and value addition in the form of additional course to acquire knowledge and skills by the gradates to increase employability. – Reproduced

Metri, Dhananppa Makanan

Indispensable faculty self-configuration in line with the national education policy 2020. University News, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.6-9

Implementing the national education policy 2020 (NEP 2020) with drastic changes is gaming momentum in the country. Many states are taking steps to implement the much needed education policy for individual and national progress so they are supposed to be prepared with a positive mindset and adequate infrastructure faculties. – Reproduced

Dorothy, J.S. et al

Exploring evaluation practices: A case study of IGNOU regional evaluation centre, Kochi. University News, 62(31), Jul 29- Aug 14, 2024: p.10-20

The job description describes he duties and for a cadre and is not just a statement of what has to be done. But the job description is an indicative factor of many invisible ethical activates which has to be visualising dandy farmed to be excited in an official setup. – Reproduced

Gupta, P. Viswanadha

Distance education and students supportive services. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.30-31

Malhotra, Deepika and Yadav, D.S.

Perception of Male and Female physical education teachers towards their job role. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.49-52

Saxena, Neeraj

Future-proofing India: the transformative power of heutagogy in higher education. University News, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.3-10

India's higher education system is at a crossroads. While the nation boasts a vast network of universities and colleges, the quality of education often falls short of global standards. This discrepancy is evident in the mismatch between graduates' skills and industry requirements, contributing to higher unemployment and underemployment rates. – Reproduced

Khan, Aerum and Singh, Alike

Linguistic diversity, multilingualism and education in India: Policy perspectives. University News, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.11-16

The rich cultural history of India makes it one of the most diverse countries on the face of the earth. The languages in India change every 60 km, making it the land of diverse tongues. As per the 2011 dense report, 19, 569 languages or dialects were spoken as mother tongue across India. Out of these, there are 122 scheduled languages that are spoken by over one million people while the reimagining 100 unscheduled languages are spoken by more than 10, 0000 people. – Reproduced

Salmani, Mohd Haroon and Lal, Dori

Educational thoughts of Zaker Husain and Madan Mohan Malayviya and their relevance in the context of NEP 2020: A critical analysis. University News, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.17-23

Zakir Husain and Modan Mohan Malaviya wee two great educationists, scholars, and leaders of the national. Their educational thoughts are deeply rooted in India. This research critically analyses the educational thoughts of Zakir Husain and Madan Mohan Malaviya, examining their relevance in the context of India’s National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. – Reproduced

Tomar, R., Singh, P. Shokeen, S. and Paveen, S.

Challenges and opportunities in implementing national education policy 2020. University News, 62(33), Aug 12-18, 2024: p.24-28

The national educational p0olicy 2020 (NEP 2020) is a complete approach that frames the vinous and guide for the improvement of training in India. – Reproduced

Swarup, Anil and Singh, Kartikey

A spate of failed examinations: India’s testing turmoil. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.22-25

The results of the National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test in 2024 have been marred with unprecedented anomalies, exposing systemic failures plaguing India’s education and examination system. The ramifications of these irregularities are studied in this article, and it is argued that the ineffective laws in place highlight the critical need for systemic reforms.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/spate-failed-examinations.html>

23. ELECTION

Su, Yen-Pin and Rashkova, Ekaterina R.

The Covid-19 pandemic and the electoral performance of governing parties in electoral democracies. International Political Science Review, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.389-405

The COVID-19 pandemic has had tremendous impacts on political, economic and social developments across the globe. Although some studies show that voters tend to hold incumbent parties accountable for managing the pandemic, the results of others suggest that the rally-round-the-flag strategy might be at plan. We contend that voters tend to hold the incumbent party accountable, even during an exogenous shock, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. We hypothesize that more stringent government responses to tackle the pandemic and more COVID-19 casualties tend to decrease the electoral support for incumbent parties. Using original data from 67 national elections in 56 electoral democracies from mid-March 2020 to May 2022, the empirical results support our hypothesis.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231195612>

Lindholm, A., Rapeli, L. and Schoultz, A.V.

Does it pay to think about the future: Future orientation, ideology, age and vote earning among political candidates. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.406-422

Solving societal problems often requires elected politicians to make uncertain investments, which only provide benefits in the future. However, research on future-oriented democratic policymaking has primarily focused on structural explanations and voter behaviour, paying less attention to politicians' attitudes. In this study, we examine politicians' future orientation and its potential link to electoral success. Using the latest Finnish data from the Comparative Candidate Survey, combined with voting-advice application data and register-level candidate information, we analyse how candidates' future orientation correlates with their personal vote shares and ideological positions in the 2019 parliamentary elections. Our findings indicate that future-oriented political candidates, willing to invest in the future despite costs to present wellbeing, tend to be younger, more leftist and green-alternative-liberal. However, the relationship between future orientation and vote-winning is weak, suggesting that office-seeking politicians face neither punishment nor reward for their future-regarding stances.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231200124>

Vimal, V. and Vipin, Chandran K.P.

The desirability of simultaneous elections in India. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.145-165

The concept of synchronizing elections at various levels of government, including national and state assemblies, has sparked significant discourse within India's electoral landscape. This paper looks for similar experiences in countries like united States. – Reproduced

George, Mary

Electoral bonds: A view point. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.253-264

24.EMPLOYMENT

Dogan, Fadime İrem and Akay, H. Gökhan

The impact of unemployment on health status: The case of Turkey. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.29-46

This study aims to investigate the impact of unemployment on health hazards in Turkey by using a set of income and living conditions panel datasets from 2013 to 2016. Firstly, we examine the effect of unemployment on health status using a generalised ordered logit model. Unlike most of the existing literature, this study finds that unemployed individuals are more likely to be healthier. We perform a robustness check using the accelerated failure time model. We also estimate the change in health status with health spell by controlling for gender, age, marital status, education level, household income, and number of earners in the household. We find that the coefficient estimate of the transition from better to worse health has longer survival duration for unemployed individuals.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00487-4>

Dar, K.H., Raina, S.H. and Ahmad, M.

Evaluating the efficiency in MGNREGA during Covid-19 pandemic: An interstate analysis using data envelopment analysis. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.156-175

The current paper focusses on evaluating the inter-state efficiency in implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) during the COVID-19 pandemic, using data envelopment analysis. This research focussed on two objectives: (1) to analyse the technical efficiency in MGNREGA across Indian states. and (2) to identify the reference states and targets for the inefficient states for improving their efficiency. Since MGNREGA focusses on employment generation and asset creation, efficiency is estimated across these two dimensions. The results showed that there are inefficiencies in implementing MGNREGA across major and minor states of India. The mean technical efficiency across major states was 0.76 and 0.58 for asset creation and employment generation, respectively. The mean technical efficiency across minor states was 0.83 and 0.54 for asset creation and employment generation, respectively. The inefficiencies are more in terms of employment generation compared to asset creation. The states need to put in extra efforts to improve the efficiency in implementing the MGNREGA scheme.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00485-6>

Sharma, Akhilesh Kumar and Rai, Sushil Kumar

Covid-19 and sectoral employment in India: Impact and implications. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.176-196

The spread of COVID-19, an unprecedented health shock to the world in 2020–21, led to an economic shock globally. To contain its spread, the majority of the countries introduced containment measures such as lockdowns, social distancing and quarantines. It resulted in the shutting down of many industrial establishments, a reduction in economic activities and restrictions on people's movement. The contraction in gross domestic product (GDP) and

trade flow resulted in a reduction in employment and income. The recovery of output and employment varied across sectors and countries. The present endeavour aimed to understand the impact of COVID-19 on sectoral employment in India using secondary data primarily from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), the Government of India and the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Economic Outlook. Our findings indicate that the impact of COVID-19 varies across regions, occupations and sectors. It affected employment differently across occupations in rural and urban areas. Among sectors, manufacturing, and real estate and construction, services were affected very badly. The rate of recovery was comparatively low in manufacturing, real estate and construction. All sectors indicate a V-shaped recovery for employment and output except the manufacturing sector indicating an L-shaped recovery for employment while a V-shaped recovery for output. In general, employment elasticities have declined across sectors, except for the agriculture sector, in the post-pandemic period. Given the reduction in the employment elasticities across sectors after the pandemic, it may be suggested to focus on new entrepreneurial activities, particularly in the labour-intensive sectors, and skill development programmes for enhancing employment opportunities in the country.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00486-5>

25. FASHION DESIGN—INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Lukase, Lisa P. and Abrol, Chabat

Intellectual property protection of fashion designs in AI ERA: A critique. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.272-294

Fashion and new styles keep every society live. Society transforms, changes, grows and develops itself through fashion trends. Fashion, the visual marker of human evolution, is very powerful with the inherent ability to shape the attitudes of people and transform their lives. As fashion is omnipresent in every civilisation, marks different timelines in world history and impacts hugely the economy, countries pay great attention to the legal protection of fashion industry and new styles. The Indian fashion industry, like elsewhere, is a multi-billion-dollar industry. It has a rich cultural and traditional heritage. The fashion articles other than serving merely an important utilitarian function, reflect the intellectual and creative skill of the designer. A fashion designer invests heavily in creating new and innovative designs, whereas the copyists free ride on the efforts of the original designer by copying their designs at no expense. Although the fashion industry has been historically prone to rampant design piracy, the technological advancement in the fashion industry has increased the pace and ease with which copies can be made. As legal protection of fashion design became crucial for encouraging guaranteed investment and new creativity, international intellectual property rights (IPR) regime started offering protection for designs and fashion brands since 1900s. In the stated backdrop, it thus became imperative for the Indian IP regime too, to afford protection to the fashion design following the international IPR design protection pattern. However, India introduced her new Design Act only in the year 2000, in compliance with TRIPS Agreement. Till then, the fashion industry relied on IPR protection under British era Designs Act, 1911 and also under the copyright and the trademark regimes. The authors of this research article, after a critical analysis of the

existing IP regime protection for new designs and fashions demonstrate in this article that the current legal framework as existing in is minimal and needs an urgent revisit. This article is an earnest attempt to: (i) discuss the rationale for and against better IP protection to the fashion industry (ii) locate loopholes in the existing IP statutes in protecting the fashion design (iii) analyse comparable provisions in EU and UK which historically afford high IP protection to the fashion design and (iv) offer suggestions for better IP protection to the Indian fashion industry in the light of technological advancements.- Reproduced

26. FEDERALISM

Panda, Bishnupriya and Mallik, Seema

Federalism and interstate water disputes in India: A study of the river Mahanadi. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.96-105

Indian federalism is unique in spirit and her practice of cooperative federalism has placed her as a successful democratic state in the world today. However, there are several faunas in her federalism with respect to the discourse on water disputes, which need to be addressed. – Reproduced

27. FINANCE - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

Rizvi, Ishrat Ali

Crypto-currency and its challenges. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.42-47

Crypto-currencies network runs contrary to the very fundamentals of transparency and accountability that countries are trying to build to tackle terrorism, human trafficking, money laundering, tax evasion and other types of criminal activities. There is need to look at ways for the Governments to disrupt and such currency that might be designed and deployed by terror outfit, non-state actors or insurgent groups. In cases of implementation of orders for seizing and freezing the funds held in crypto-currencies, law enforcement agencies may find it difficult to investigate in the absence of a counterparty (for example, a central administration).

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

28. FINANCIAL MARKET

Gautam, Deepika

Systematic analysis of investors' decision in investment in mutual funds through systematic investment plan (SIP) during diverse market conditions. Prestige International journal of Management and Research, 16(2), 2023: p.18-28

Mutual funds enable masses to enter the Indian financial market with grate ease. This study aims at finding out the factors affecting investment decisions on mutual funds through systematic investment plan and the impact of behavioral factors on investor. The study also aims at finding out about the factors that prevent people from investing in mutual funds through systematic investment plan. – Reproduced

Christensen, Henrik Serup and Brannlund, Anton

Politics on the stock market? Political investorism as a form of political participation. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.368-388

Political investorism involves the use of financial investments to promote political aims, but has, with some recent exceptions, received scarce attention from political scientists although there are valid theoretical reasons to consider this a new form of political participation. Here, we add new knowledge to this research agenda by examining empirically whether political investorism constitutes a distinct mode of political participation. Furthermore, we explore the characteristics of political investors and why they use political investorism. We examine these issues using an original survey from Finland (n = 1065). Our results demonstrate that political investorism constitutes a distinct mode of participation that in particular appeals to young and well-educated women living in an urban setting. Finally, cultural ideological divisions (measured with GAL-TAN: Green-Alternative-Libertarian and Traditional-Authoritarian-Nationalist) mediate socio-demographic characteristics when explaining participation.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231187363>

29. FOREIGN POLICY

Shankarrao, Sonwalkar Ramesh

Thoughts of Swarkar on foreign policy & its relevance today. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.31-38

Sawarkar was a great patriot. He was very spirited and a staunch nationalist. His writings talk about his boundless love for the motherland. Throughout his life, he only thought of the nation and gave importance to the national sentiments. He persistently worked for the national interest and for getting independence. His freedom movement had the colours and background of liberty and equality- He was against inhuman and unjust political power. He was for the democratic system being run by the fixed constitutional rules. But Sawarkar's work and his thoughts were criticized. Especially his thoughts regarding foreign policy and international relations are not focused; on the other hand these thoughts are kept aside (hidden). Actually they are very important and useful to foreign policy makers. Taking all the points in to the consideration, I have tried to study thoughts of Sawarkar on foreign policy and international politics. I have also tried to analyze the relevance of Sawarkar's thoughts in the context of present Indian foreign policy and international politics. The purpose behind writing this article is not only is to appreciate Sawarkar's views on Indian Foreign Policy, which can be interpreted as the fine amalgamation of realism and idealism. That is making our country powerful in all regards such as military, finance etc. But also adhere to the divine principle of human religion. Also I don't want to under-estimate the very core genres of Indian Foreign Policy stated by the thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Nehru but to focus Sawarkar's neglected and ignored views which are nationalistic, realistic and later extension of it in the world human religion. – Reproduced

30. GANDHI. M.K.

Kuldeep Raj

Gandhi and globalization. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.55-62

There are two parallel trends of the ever widening process of globalization. First relates to those who are in favour of globalization. Secondly there are those who vehemently criticize this process. Supporters and critics of globalization both can be said to have certain vested interest. There is however a need to understand and analyze these two mutually opposing processes and trends from a more genuine and humane perspective of the Gandhian philosophy. The panorama of contemporary globalization in Gandhian perspective is not very difficult to see. Gandhi's experiments have led him to evolve a predominantly non-violent state as his second best ideal and a non-violent society as his ultimate ideal for establishing a vibrantly creative global and just political ethos where cooperation, equality and non-violence replace exploitation, inequality and bloody warfare and mutual hatred. Interestingly, these are also aiming of the emerging global civil society as a concomitant aspect of globalization. Key Words Internationalism, Nationalism, De-terroterialization, Borderlessness, Global-Village, Global Civil Society, Swadeshi, Trusteeship, Non-violence, Sarvodaya, Liberalization, Privatization, Self-knowledge. – Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575666>

31. GENDER EQUALITY

Tripathi, Manvendra Kuamr and Kumar, Nitu

Gender equality in India: an analysis of SDG-5 progress, challenges, and opportunities. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.39-42

32. HEALTH SERVICES

Gidengil, Elisabeth and Wass, Hanna

Healthy citizens, healthy democracies? A review of the literature. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.423-438

A growing literature over the past 10 years on health and political behavior has established health status as an important source of political inequality. Poor health reduces psychological engagement with politics and discourages political activity. This lowers incentives for governments to respond to the needs of those experiencing ill health and thereby perpetuates health disparities. In this review article, we provide a critical synthesis of the state of knowledge on the links between different aspects of health and political behavior. We also discuss the challenges confronting this research agenda, particularly with respect to measurement, theory, and establishing causality, along with suggestions for advancing the field. With the COVID-19 pandemic casting health disparities into sharp focus, understanding the sources of health biases in the political process, as well as their implications, is an important task that can bring us closer to the ideals of inclusive democracy.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231163548>

33. HOUSING

Kaur, Gursharan

Models of privatization in formal housing in India: An appraisal. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.44-56

Housing is one of the basic needs of mankind and is recognized as a fundamental right under article 25 of the universal declaration of human rights and article 1(1) of the intentional covenant on economic, social and cultural rights (ICESCR). In India till the 1990s, the state governments used to provide housing to the population through the establishment of state housing boards, municipal corporations, and improvement trusts at the city level. During 1991, India pursued economic reforms and liberalized various economic sectors, housing was one of them. – Reproduced

34. HUMAN RIGHTS

Singh, Prakash

Human rights in terrorist and insurgency situations. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.1-5

Human rights are integral to the ethos of a civilized society. Its concepts have been incorporated in our Constitution. Government of India has been laying great stress on the security forces observing human rights, even while operating in areas affected by terrorism and insurgency. Nevertheless, there have been controversies in Punjab, where terrorism was crushed, and in Manipur, where the forces allegedly indulged in extra-judicial killings. Experience of other countries like UK and US, shows that, faced with violent onslaughts by terrorists, they were forced to place restraints on individual freedoms and liberties. In India also, we need to strike a balance between the compelling demands of observing human rights and upholding the unity and integrity of the country. Reproduced

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

35. HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Gupta, A., Yadav, D. and Srivastava, A.

The problem of human trafficking: A felonious business of the contemporary age. *The Indian Police Journal*, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.109-119

Human trafficking, particularly of women and children has become an important and major concern in India. The proximity of the trafficker to the potential city is a critical factor in trafficking. This paper focuses on human trafficking in India. – Reproduced

Bhatty, Kiran

A review of the immoral traffic prevention act, 1986. *The Indian Police Journal*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.16-26

With the rise of trafficking as a global phenomenon India's involvement in it has also grown. More worrying still is the rising share of children² in the total trafficked population in India. In fact, India is seen as a source, transit and destination country for trafficked children, with an estimated 1.2 million children trafficked in India every year (US Department of State, 2010). While the bulk of trafficking in India takes place internally and is believed to be targeted mostly at forced labour, lack of consistent and credible data makes it hard to establish the precise numbers especially as far as children and their destination are concerned. According to the National Crime Records Bureau Report (NCRB, 2015)³ – the only credible government data source on trafficking - a total of 6877 cases were recorded in that year, up from 5466 in 2014. Of these, the cases pertaining to child trafficking were 3490 in 2015, which is about 50% of all trafficking cases. Unfortunately, similar data is not available for previous years to enable comparisons, but we do know from the same report that the conviction rates for child trafficking in 2015 were an abysmal 14.3%.- Reproduced

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

36. INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Singh, Paramjit and Sharma, Kriti

Degree of monopoly and distribution of income in India's organised manufacturing sector. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.129-155

The present study is an attempt to examine the development of monopoly capitalism in India through industry-level analysis of the change in the degree of monopoly and distribution of income. To this end, the Kaleckian approach has been applied to all the 56 three-digit Indian organised manufacturing industries listed in the Annual Survey of Industries covering the period 1998–2018. The data have been examined at four levels: the aggregate sectoral level, the aggregate of the top 25 per cent industries, the aggregate of the top 10 per cent and disaggregate analysis of the top 6 industries. The study finds strong evidence of the growth of monopoly power in the manufacturing sector with the rising growth rate of the economy, indicating the rise of monopoly capitalism in India. It also brings out the dominance of the top 25 and top 10 per cent (in terms of gross value added [GVA] share and employment) manufacturing industries) in the determination of aggregate monopoly power and the wage share in the organised manufacturing sector. The study finds that under monopoly capitalism, the rise of profits of the larger industries in India's organised manufacturing sector primarily comes from the deduction of wages of production workers and the flow of surplus from smaller to larger industries.-Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00478-5>

Singh, Paramjit and Sharma, Kriti

Degree of monopoly and distribution of income in India's organised manufacturing sector. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.129-155

The present study is an attempt to examine the development of monopoly capitalism in India through industry-level analysis of the change in the degree of monopoly and

distribution of income. To this end, the Kaleckian approach has been applied to all the 56 three-digit Indian organised manufacturing industries listed in the Annual Survey of Industries covering the period 1998–2018. The data have been examined at four levels: the aggregate sectoral level, the aggregate of the top 25 per cent industries, the aggregate of the top 10 per cent and disaggregate analysis of the top 6 industries. The study finds strong evidence of the growth of monopoly power in the manufacturing sector with the rising growth rate of the economy, indicating the rise of monopoly capitalism in India. It also brings out the dominance of the top 25 and top 10 per cent (in terms of gross value added [GVA] share and employment) manufacturing industries) in the determination of aggregate monopoly power and the wage share in the organised manufacturing sector. The study finds that under monopoly capitalism, the rise of profits of the larger industries in India's organised manufacturing sector primarily comes from the deduction of wages of production workers and the flow of surplus from smaller to larger industries.-Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00478-5>

37.INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - AFGHANISTAN

Sarangi, Suresh Prasad

India's role in re-building Afghanistan - post 2014. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.131-136

The objective of this paper is to discuss the Indo-Afghanistan relations from the historical as well as political angles and to highlight the most important development that took place from Soviet invasion to Taliban takeover in Afghanistan. It also emphasises the relation between India and Afghanistan after Post 9/11 and Post 2014 changing political scenario and the manner in which the Afghanistan peace process and the re-building work were initiated and more specifically the challenging role of India in this process is emphasized.-Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575676>

38.INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - CHINA

Malhotra, Ganesh

South China sea dispute and India's concerns. Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.127-130

The South China Sea is a semi-enclosed sea that is surrounded by China and a few Southeast Asian countries. It is bordered by China to the north, by Vietnam to the west, by Peninsular Malaysia to the south-west, by Brunei Darussalam and the two Malaysian States Sabah and Sarawak to the south, and finally, by the Philippines to the east.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575675>

39.INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - NEPAL

Sahu, Anjan Kumar and Ambedkar, S. N.

Positive unilateralism to regional hegemony: India's perspectives on political developments. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.111-116

Formation of a new Constitution is a commendable work of the political leaders of Nepal. The new Constitution underlines the principles of republicanism, federalism and secularism. This is an enduring effort and a long overdue for the people of Nepal. However, the inclusiveness of the Constitution has been widely criticised which finally led to the blockade of goods coming from Indian side of border to Nepal. However, this blockade put India and Nepal relation under strain. Nepal blames that the blockade is orchestrated by India. In addition to it, Nepal also plays the China card to reduce the increasing importance of the South Asian region which could threaten the security and economic interest of India. The moot point is that any internal developments that take place in Nepal, most Nepalese political leaders blame India. This is the challenge for the present Government of India. Since the inception of Nepal, India has been providing all kinds of material and moral supports, but if any country in South Asia, including Nepal, goes against the interest of India, then India has every right to project its military and diplomatic power to secure its interest.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575673>

40. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - PAKISTAN

Shukla, Devina

Indo-Pakistan security dilemma and its global implications. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.93-104

The security dilemma asserts that both strength and weakness in national security can be provocative to other nations. If a nation is too strong, this can be provocative since "most means of self-protection simultaneously menace others." On the other hand, if a nation is too weak, "great dangers arise if an aggressor believes that the status quo powers are weak in capability or resolve." Thus, directly and indirectly, both strength and weakness can upset the balance of security in international relations.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575671>

41. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA

Halu, Anilkumar

India- Russia 22nd annual summit: Strategic significance and geopolitical implications. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.7-10

Recently, Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi visited Russia on July 8, 2024, for the 22nd India-Russia annual summit. This has marked a significant event in the annals of Indo-Russian relations as this summit, held in Moscow, is notable for being the first in-person meeting since the onset of the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The gathering underscored the resilience and depth of the strategic partnership between India and Russia. – Reproduced

42. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Vijayvergiya, A., Choudhary, A. and Vyas, R.

Risk and return analysis of selected auto, Pharma and IT sector companies during the years 2019-2022. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.46-56

Investment in shares is one of the common options for earning extra income. With the change of the environment in the context of Covid, the investment scene has also shown some new normals. Investors now a days are much concerned with the amount of risk involved in the share market and on the other hand they also want better returns. – Reproduced

43. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Venumuddala, Vinay Reddy and Kamath, Rajalaxmi

Evolving client–vendor relationship: As manifested through an artificial intelligence research unit of an Indian it organization. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.157-166

The Indian information technology (IT) sector is traditionally known for delivering IT and business process management (BPM) services to clients across the globe. To ensure the longevity of this client and service provider relationship, Indian IT organizations have made significant client-specific investments and actively engaged them in offshore development activities. One of the outcomes from such investments can be seen in terms of the very high maturity standards that Indian IT organizations currently exhibit in the context of IT–BPM service delivery. In recent times, these organizations are also undertaking offshore projects around emerging technologies. Such projects, especially those related to artificial intelligence (AI), are largely centred around the automation of client-focused BPM services. Given their relative nascency, such projects are primarily led by the AI research units that are rapidly diffusing across Indian IT organizations. In this study, we rely on a four-month-long ethnography to explore a client and vendor (or service-provider) relationship as manifested through one such AI research unit of an Indian IT organization situated in Bengaluru, India. Our objective from this study is to understand how these new offshore AI projects affect the longevity of the relationship between clients and the Indian IT service providers. Given the nature of emerging technology workflows, our findings indicate a tilt more towards meeting client-side expectations than that of vendors in these projects. We portend that this can potentially disrupt the longevity of the client–vendor relationship in the Indian IT services sector, and, therefore, both the clients and vendors must attend to the peculiarities of offshore emerging technology projects to mitigate such disruptions.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241254998>

Jadhav, Chakradhar and Choudhary, Prashant Kumar

Inequalities in computer literacy in India: Do caste and gender matter?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.53-62

Disparities in computer literacy pose a significant hurdle for individuals belonging to marginalised caste communities, women and girls, limiting their access to the labour market in the information age. This paper explores the prevalence of computer literacy among individuals aged 15 years and above using the National Sample Survey 78th round (2020–21). The results reveal a complicated picture of social hierarchies, regional disparities and gender inequalities shaping computer literacy in India. This situation has the potential to exacerbate existing gender and caste inequalities in India and give rise to new forms of digital inequality in the country. Community-level measures requisite for computer literacy are needed to improve the social capital of marginalised groups. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/special-articles/inequalities-computer-literacy-india.html>

Veldkamp, Laura and Chung, Cindy

Data and the aggregate economy. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.458-484

Recent data technology innovations, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, have transformed the production of knowledge and increased the importance of data. This review explores how data—digitized information—has been modeled within classic macroeconomic frameworks. It compares the economics of data to other concepts such as ideas, patents, and learning-by-doing. This paper also shows potential ways to model applications for data, including innovation, process optimization, and matching. Because this research area is nascent, much of the article is devoted to open questions and directions for future data economy research.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jel.20221580>

44. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Reddy, B.Sanjeeva and Reddy, A. Madhu Sudhan

BRICS: The potentialities and challenges. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.105-110

45. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bardalai, A.K.V.

Bhutan's border demarcation with China: Impact on indo-Bhutan strategic partnership. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.181-191

The legacy of the Indo-Bhutan relationship goes back by many centuries which has been only growing after India's independence. However, Bhutan getting closure to demarcating its disputed boundary with China is perceived in India as Bhutan compromising India's security despite their years of close relationship. This article argues that geopolitical and

internal compulsions of Bhutan and India's obsession with the People's Liberation Army's threat to the Siliguri Corridor has brought both India and Bhutan into an irreversible situation leaving no option for India other than encouraging Bhutan to solve its boundary dispute as early as possible.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

Gupta, Amit

The lessons of Ukraine and Gaza. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.192-198

In the West, the Ukraine and Gaza Wars have been viewed by the power elite as a necessary extension of Western power politics. Viewing the progress of these wars, several lessons emerge about the conduct of future warfare. What this article argues is while some of the lessons of these conflicts are important, for economic reasons these two wars will not be typical of future conflicts. For scholars of modern warfare, therefore, these wars provide both opportunities and cautionary notes about what to do in future conflicts.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

Singh, Jagatbir and Singh, V.K.

The world grapples with ongoing conflicts. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.199-208

As global tensions rise, countries need to draw appropriate lessons from the two ongoing conflicts. The wars in Ukraine and Gaza has some lessons applicable to the Indian context, and the article tries to draw some of these major takeaways for India, including the need to develop hard power as deterrence based on military capabilities to include weapon systems, backed by the resolve to use their military. The other major takeaway is that India needs to wean away from import dependency. While the pursuit to infuse technology in the war-fighting system indeed remains an enduring one, selfsufficiency in critical technologies and investment in research and development are inescapable strategic imperatives. Another dimension of the war is strategic communication, and there are various communication strategies for social media, print media, and traditional electronic media that are managed at the national level. India needs to develop them.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

Thakur, R.S. and Bilikova, Beáta

Representation of the 'India-China war of 1962' in Indian writings and the western media. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.209-218

On 26 May 2023, the author delivered a talk on 'India-China War of 1962' during the Conference on 'Nationalism, War and Defeat' held at the University of Copenhagen. This article, an expansion of the above talk, is an outcome of the research carried out by the author jointly with Dr Beáta Biliková, Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Applied Languages, University of Economics in Bratislava. Dr Biliková with her expertise on applied linguistics, textual and critical discourse analysis, has covered how the American and the British media represented and reflected upon the war and highlighted some evaluative

representations that tried to influence readers to adopt a specific bias towards the conflict. The 1962 India-China war is a significant event in Indian history, marking its only modern military defeat. Despite the importance of this conflict, key figures like Defence Minister VK Krishna Menon and military personnel did not leave behind memoirs. This article delves into Indian writings on the war and examines how Western media, particularly in the United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK), portrayed the conflict. Indian perspectives, ranging from military officers to historians, offer diverse insights into the war's. – Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

Bhattacharya, Swatilekha

Explaining the conceptualisation of security in mainstream international relations theory. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.77-84

Security studies have long been concerned only with war and the means to prevent war. The way the notion of security has been formulated and conceptualised in mainstream international relations theory, several limitations has crept into it. During the Cold War, this was accompanied by thinking on nuclear strategy, nuclear deterrence, arms control and grand strategy. Issues affecting the individual were thought fit to be relegated to the background of any discussion on international security. However, major changes have taken place since the end of Cold War and this has necessitated a relook into the discipline.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575669>

Shankar, Shobana

Gambling on Africa: India and the moral dilemmas facing the global South. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.13-16

India's vision to lead the global South turns on its relationship with Africa. Yet, the historical relationship between India and African nations has not always proceeded the way Indian leaders anticipated, owing to tensions over issues such as economic development, nuclearisation, and the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. This article examines the fluid and flexible web of relationships between Africa and India as a mirror of the greater global South, which is a shapeshifting and slippery world.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/28/commentary/gambling-africa.html>

Sanwal, Comukul

Continuing failure of India's neighbourhood policy. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.26-27

India's neighbourhood policy since 1947 is the story of the manner in which we ceded space to China and a case of institutional failure. Chinese influence is recent and a bogey to hide the policy failure of our consistent focus on a nebulous global role ignoring the neighbourhood. It suggests a multiparty external review to forge a national consensus.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/28/commentary/continuing-failure-indias-neighbourhood-policy.html>

Sharma, Ananya and Mishra, Abhishank

Illicit incendiaries and international humanitarian law: The use of white phosphorous in the Israeli aggression on Palestine. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.34-38

The use of white phosphorous munitions in the Israeli bombing of Gaza has brought back attention to its contentious and complicated use and implications within the framework of international conventions. The article underscores the need for evaluating the humanitarian costs both in human and ecological terms associated with the use of white phosphorous munitions. It stresses the revision of the normative framework to prohibit its use by states. The moral opprobrium over white phosphorous needs to be strengthened with reference to the fundamental principles of international humanitarian law. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/illicit-incendiaries-and-international.html>

46. JUDICIARY

Ambwani, Sunil and Bhattacharya, Sumit

Plea bargaining in India. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.59-70

“Plea bargaining: has been known to the western law jurisprudence for quite some time. Indian judiciary appear to be grappling with the concept, recording paradoxical approaches, oscillating between both extremes of scouting and abjuring it and its applicability criminal law, jurisprudence on one hand, and justifying and welcoming it by according its rightful place on the other hand. – Reproduced

Mukherjee, Sayan

Nullifying 24,000 jobs: Legal sustainability of the Calcutta high court’s ‘cash for job’ order. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(28), Jul 13, 2024: p.21-25

The Calcutta High Court has recently nullified the entire selection process for appointments in school jobs, conducted by the Government of West Bengal, on the grounds of systemic fraud, resulting in 24,000 job losses. The arguments for the sustainability of the high court order are premised upon (i) “systemic fraud” in the process, (ii) impossibility and impracticability of redemptive governmental actions, and (iii) violation of equal opportunity under Articles 14 and 16 of the Indian Constitution.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/28/commentary/nullifying-24000-jobs.html>

47. LABOUR

Kaila, Harbans Lal

Zero fatalities among contractors' workmen is achievable by positive safety culture. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.29-45

Contractors workmen work at great heights with very little safety equipment and awareness. What they need from managers are care and concern, welfare and wellbeing. Emotional care and support are crucial as contractor's workmen lack proper rest place, clean water, dining space and so on. Reproduced

Santos, Ray Sales Gomes Dos and Filho, Luís Abel da Silva

Pendular mobility and income differentials in formal work in Ceara, Brazil. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.1-28

This article aims to analyse whether there is favourable migration selectivity in formal work in Ceará. In other words, whether the worker's unobservable characteristics influence commuting and labour income differentials. For this purpose, microdata from the annual social information list—RAIS of the Brazilian Ministry of Economy—MEB for 2009 and 2019 were used. Furthermore, the methodology used was a two-stage Heckman model with correction for sample selection bias for both years. The results show that commuting migrants in formal work in Ceará are not positively selected. Furthermore, income differentials among commuting migrants are determined by individuals' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics and the labour market, such as education, race/colour, gender, and occupation sector.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00482-9>

Yemelina, N., Kemelbayeva, S. and Roshchin, S.

Dynamics of gender wage gap in Kazakhstan for 2011-2019. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.47-71

We examine the gender wage gap in Kazakhstan over the period 2011–2019. It was found to be persistent and stable during this period at around 30%; however, the decomposition suggests the increasing negative effect of growing industrial segregation which is not compensated for by a relatively better and improving human capital of females. Unsurprisingly, the highest gender gap is documented in more industrialised and economically successful provinces and the lowest gap, that is, in the poorest and predominantly agricultural ones. In the two largest cities with the most advanced economies, our findings suggest the existence of vertical segregation and discrimination. Thus, the policy aimed at narrowing down gender inequalities in Kazakhstan's labour market should seek to equalise industrial disparities and segregation and account for regional disparities.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00483-8>

Nath, Paaritosh and Menon, Rahul

Labour market flows and gender differentials in urban unemployment over the pandemic. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.73-96

Utilising data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), we estimate quarterly changes in urban labour market flows over the period 2018–2022 and the impact on unemployment rates for men and women. Our analysis provides non-intuitive explanations for established findings as well as pointing out important questions for further study. Both men and women’s unemployment rates have reduced in 2022 compared to 2018, showing rapid reductions following the high levels reached during the lockdown. Women’s unemployment rates have consistently been higher than men throughout this period. The gap between men and women’s unemployment rates reduced during the lockdown, but have shown signs of increasing since 2021, even as unemployment rates have fallen. For women, flows from the labour force to non-participation play a larger role in explaining changes in unemployment rates as compared to men. Flows from the labour force to non-participation, however, have reduced since the pandemic, providing an explanation as to why labour force participation rates (LFPRs) have increased, namely women staying for longer in the labour force rather than more women entering it. Despite rising LFPRs, the gender gap in unemployment rates have risen, in contrast to developed economies.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00481-w>

Mookerjeel, Anuradha Sen

Political economy of migration in the India–Bangladesh borderlands: Identity, labour and affect in the former Chhit Mahals in Cooch Behar. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.109-128

Large number of people from villages in the India–Bangladesh borderlands are migrants to Indian cities, particularly to the National Capital Region (NCR) of Delhi. Migration from Cooch Behar, an industrially backward district in the northern part of the state of West Bengal in India sharing border with Bangladesh and the Indian state of Assam, has been a regular practice as subsistence agriculture fail to provide the landless agricultural labourers continuous employment and competitive wages. This paper is based on ethnographic study in Delhi NCR and the former 'Chhit Mahals' (as the former border enclaves of Bangladesh and India were called in Bengali) in Cooch Behar district, in the period immediately following their exchange, of historically marginal migrant households whose members work in the construction industry. With the implementation of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh and the finalisation of the India-Bangladesh land boundary, the former Chhit Mahals, that is border enclaves of Bangladesh and India, were exchanged between the two states in August 2015. The former Bangladeshi Chhit Mahals in Cooch Behar are now Indian villages, whose residents had opted for Indian citizenship. This paper explores migration from these former Chhit Mahals with a relational political economy perspective. It analyses both broader socio-cultural, economic, and political processes and interests and the migrants’ own feelings which interact with migration to demonstrate how the migrant’s labour value is determined at the intersection of identity, affect and the international border, with marginalisation of the migrants from the India–Bangladesh borderlands emerging as a product of layered struggles and a dynamic of continuous cultural reconstruction.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00473-w>

Parvathy, Lakshmi and Kamath, Rajalaxmi

Labour contractors (Thekedaars) to human resource companies: Labour market intermediaries in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.197-219

Labour market intermediaries (LMIs) are gaining prominence in forging employment relations with principal employer and labour in a tripartite setting. In this article, we underpin the current literature situating LMIs in the global value chains (GVCs) and global production networks (GPNs) to its historical provenance that of the Indian labour contractor (thekedaar) by studying the role of the labour contractor in three globally pegged Indian colonial sites: the Indian Railways, the Bombay cotton mills, and the tea plantations. This historical analysis helps us understand the morphing nature of LMIs in India, post-2000, in the form of human resource companies (HRCs). For the latter, we use a novel dataset—companies registered under the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, to extract those established to serve the purpose of LMIs. This data are juxtaposed with the theoretical framework that classifies LMIs into a typology of matchmakers, information providers and administrators. Given the long history and phenomenal diversity in practices of LMIs in India, we conclude that it is difficult to capture them within the existing classificatory frameworks and thus offers opportunities for theory extension. We conclude that though the thekedaars are evolving into a more sophisticated and formalised versions of human resource companies or Staffing Solution Companies, there has not been much change in their core functions as labour market intermediaries.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00477-6>

Kumar, Nomita P. and Srivastava, Achala

Status of social security provisions in urban unorganised labour market of Uttar Pradesh: A field check. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.221-236

Women workers in the informal economy are in extremely vulnerable situations, with no protection through labour laws, no effective policy measures to address their situations, and lack of access to social security schemes. This paper underlines the need for a broader interpretation of social security in a state like Uttar Pradesh (UP) characterised by a high degree of deprivation and vulnerability of a large section of the unorganised workforce. In this paper, we intend to examine the coverage of protective social security in urban unorganised labour market in UP by different groups of unorganised workers, viz., domestic workers, construction workers, tailors and garment workers. We confine our analysis here only to the examination of protective measures prevalent in the labour market, that is employees' provident fund, gratuity, pension, maternity benefit/leaves, sickness allowance, among others to the wage paid informal workers. To examine the status of social security among urban women informal worker SSI (Social Security Index) has been computed, which reveals the fact that the level and status of social security enjoyed by the urban women informal workers is not satisfactory. An attempt has also been made in this section to examine the relationship between explanatory variables and dependent variable (SSI). This issue needs attention minimum social security net be ensured for all workers irrespective of wage, enterprise size, and place of origin. It is also imperative to clearly define national

policy for informal workers, including a national social protection strategy for them.-
Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00490-9>

Syed, R.F., Mahmud, K.T. and Karim, R.

Do labour welfare policies matter for workers? Evidence from the garment supply chain industry in Bangladesh. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.237-253

The paper focusses on workers' opinions in regard to welfare policies enacted under the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006. The study investigates two questions: Do labour welfare policies under labour law really matter for workers? If so, to what extent are such welfare policies practised in the global garment supply chain industry in Bangladesh? The Binary Logistic Regression technique has been used to assess the opinions of garment workers as to whether their level of satisfaction increases by workers' welfare facility interventions. The data were collected from compliant and export-oriented factories between July 2021 and August 2021 in three Upazilas-Savar Ashulia (Dhaka District) and Gazipur Sadar (Gazipur District) in Bangladesh. This study demonstrates that overtime facilities, medical facilities, safety measures, restroom facilities, lunchroom facilities, and childcare facilities can play a pivotal role in increasing the satisfaction level of the workers. Given the similar socio-economic and geographical backgrounds, this research can be applied to the garment manufacturing industries of other South Asian countries. It serves as a valuable tool for understanding workers' attitudes and beliefs about welfare provisions. By applying the findings of this study, one can better comprehend the needs of the workers in terms of various labor welfare motivational tools.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00484-7>

Saha, Debdulal

Effects of Covid-19 on tea plantation workers in India: Issues of labour market institutions. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.255-279

This paper discusses the effects of COVID-19-induced pandemic on tea plantation workers during lockdown phases in India. The tea industry, being a labour-intensive, employs around 1.2 million permanent workers who usually reside within the plantations along with their families, making the largest employer in the formal private sector. Drawing from secondary data and narratives from in-depth telephonic interviews with various key informants during and post-lockdown, this study shows that plantation workers faced livelihood crisis due to subsequent lockdowns during both the waves of COVID-19 health crisis. Poor health infrastructure in the tea estates, weak trade union and existing wage determination methods are responsible for livelihood crisis for plantation workers during pandemic. Except state-assisted social assistance benefits in terms of ration, unlike permanent workers of other sectors and industries, regular plantation workers did not even receive compensated wages from the employer during lockdown, following 'no-wage for no-work' clause. Ineffective labour market institutions and rigid managementality failed to protect tea plantation workers during the crisis.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00491-8>

Usha, Devi T.V. and Raji Prasad G.V.

A study on the predicament of tea plantation works and effectiveness of trade unions in Devikulam Taluk, Idukki district, Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.205-215

Abraham, M.P., Phillip, S. and Lawrence, S.

Dynamics of labour supply in Kerala's agriculture labour market. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.216-234

48. LABOUR MIGRATION

Jimoh, Sodiq Olaiwola and Chua, Soo Y

Business cycle synchronisation and regional migration: Testing the OCA criteria in the West African region. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.97-108

The West African region is on the verge of forming a monetary union. Many studies have examined the feasibility of monetary unions using criteria such as trade and financial integrations. However, labour migration which is one of the criteria has been neglected in previous studies. This study filled the gap by using Abel and Cohen's (Bilateral international migration flow estimates for 200 countries 6(1):1–13, 2019) data between 1996–2019 to examine the impact of migration flows on business cycle synchronisation using the IV-2SLS technique in the West African region. The study reveals that migration flow, specialisation of industry, and financial integrations spur business cycle synchronisation, while regional trade integration does not significantly impact business cycle synchronisation. However, the interactive terms of trade integrations and migration flow positively influenced business cycle synchronisation in the region. These findings suggest a likelihood of optimum currency area in the West African region.- Reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00480-x>

49. LANGUAGES

Sengupta, Papia

Revisiting India's language policy: Need for a holistic approach. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 7(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p. 39-48

The recent controversy involving the teaching of German as a third language in the Central schools (Kendriya Vidyalayas) can be viewed as an opportunity to take a deeper and critical look at India's language policy in the changing globalized world. The article raises the questions as to what should be the basis for language in education policy, who decides what languages to learn and not to learn? In a democracy should it be citizens' decision or should the state intervene in the name of national integration and nation-building? It argues for adoption of a holistic approach based on democratic deliberations rather than impetuous decisions. – Reproduced

50. LITERATURE

Singh, Nagwant

Braj-Bhasha Poetry and networks in late Mughal North India. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.43-64

Braj-Bhasha Poetry, Late Mughal North India, Literary Networks, Vernacular Literature, Courtly Patronage, Bhakti Tradition, Cultural Exchange, Poetic Circulation, Regional Aesthetics, Mughal-Era Poetics, Hindi Literary History, Early Modern India,

51. MARXISM

Naved, Shad

Lukacs at Tashkent. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.23-32

Georg Lukács, Tashkent, Marxist Philosophy, Cultural Exchange, Soviet Intellectual History, Critical Theory, Eastern Bloc Thought, Historical Materialism, Political Aesthetics, Ideological Encounters, Socialist Realism, Transnational Marxism,

52. MENTAL HEALTH

Gupta, Kavya

Employee mental health: The neglected 's' in ESG. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: P.46-51

The pursuit of environmental, social and governance strategies, as a way of advancing corporate responsibility, presents a lucrative opportunity for companies to integrate mental health as a function of labour standards and culture. ESG reporting provides for a mechanism of transparency and accountability in evaluating organisations' trajectories towards this goal. However, underdeveloped metrics present an obstruction. Developing a deeper insight into the determinants of employee mental health will enable reporting bodies, organisations, and investors to better understand the relevant parameters demanding measurement.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/insight/employee-mental-health.html>

53. MIGRATION

Rana, Hemaadri Singh

Politics of hospitality and few ethical considerations: A case of coup refugees from Myanmar in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.18-21

The ongoing situation with Myanmar refugees has reignited discussions surrounding the ethical considerations of hospitality, revealing a historical pattern of the Indian government's limited engagement since gaining independence. Although the conflict between the union government and the state Government of Mizoram regarding the

admission of Myanmar refugees seems ostensibly resolved as the union government seems willing to collaborate with the state Government of Mizoram in accommodating refugees, the refugee status cannot be attached to these displaced groups as India is neither a signatory of International Refugee Convention nor does it have any National Refugee Law.-
Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/commentary/politics-hospitality-and-few-ethical.html>

54.MINORITIES

Malhotra, Prena and Sharma, Narendra

Indian constitution and rights of minorities: Ambedkar's thoughts. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.11-15

Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar's significance and continuing legacy have been examined within the context of the emancipation of marginalised sections of society, his concern for regions and logistic minorities forms an integral part of his philosophical thought of equality, justice and human rights which envision an inclusive and decorated India. Whether it is his 'state and minorities or his Pakistan or the partition of India, constant support for the protection of the rights of minorities has been the central themes of these works. – Reproduced

55.MODERN WARFARE

Bibhudutta, S.K. and Jenamani, V.M.

Helicopter operations in tactical battle area. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.290-301

The article explores the significance of helicopters in modern warfare, emphasising their adaptability and widespread use in various roles, including combat and civil aid missions, particularly in mountainous regions. It delves into the complexities of operating helicopters in such terrains, highlighting challenges like high altitudes, rugged landscapes, and adverse weather conditions. Despite these challenges, helicopters play a crucial role in shaping the battlefield and supporting ground forces. The article discusses employment considerations such as doctrinal clarity, resource availability, integrated operations, and the utilisation of advanced technologies like night vision goggles and unmanned aerial vehicles. It concludes with recommendations aimed at enhancing survivability, infrastructure, network integration, coordination with ground forces, and training programs to optimise helicopter operations in mountainous terrain, ensuring their effectiveness in future conflicts.-
Reproduced

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56.MOTIVATION

Shagirbasha, Shameem

Journey of an edupreneur design-thinking approach. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.121-128

My competitive spirit was well—I felt the adrenaline course through my veins and all of a sudden I had a new purpose in life. I knew that I could do this. The decision was made. I had seized the bull by its horns. However, as luck would have it before I could convert my plans to reality, I had to overcome an unexpected obstacle.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241254147>

57. NUCLEAR ENERGY

Khanijo, Roshan

Can small modular nuclear reactors provide realistic pathways for clean energy?. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.219-227

The article discusses the potential of Small Modular Reactors (SMRs) as a sustainable solution for achieving 'Net Zero Emission' goals by 2050, as highlighted in the United Nations Climate Change Conference. SMRs, including 'Generation IV' Reactors, offer advantages such as cost-effectiveness, flexibility, and wider application beyond electricity generation. The article examines various SMR designs and their potential applications, ranging from land-based to marine environments, with countries like Russia and China leading in their development. While SMRs present advantages in terms of construction speed and flexibility, they also pose challenges, including regulatory, legal, and economic issues. Initiatives by organisations like the International Atomic Energy Agency aim to address these challenges and streamline the development of SMRs. India, aiming for clean energy and net-zero emissions by 2070, is considering SMRs as part of its nuclear energy strategy, with plans to involve the private sector in their development. However, the article emphasises the need for a holistic approach to address technical, operational, economic, and legal challenges for the successful commercialisation of SMRs and their integration into the global energy landscape.- Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

58. NUTRITION

Revathi, U. and Sheeja, S.R.

Burden of malnutrition among adults in South-Asian countries: A study based on the WHO global health observatory. Social Science in Perspective, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.235-252

59. ORGANISATIONAL LEARNING CULTURE

Tripathi, Aastha

Organizational learning culture and firm performance: The mediating role of learning agility. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.129-142

This article delves into the critical role of learning agility in the Indian context. It specifically explores how an organizational learning culture (OLCu) fosters an employee's ability to learn and adapt—their learning agility—which ultimately translates into improved firm

performance. Employing a cross-sectional research design, the study gathers data through self-administered surveys from over 313 employees working in hardware service firms within the Indian IT sector. Path analysis is then utilized to analyse the collected data and unveil the underlying relationships. The findings unveil a fascinating interplay between OLCu, learning agility and firm performance. The study suggests that OLCu acts as a catalyst, fostering a work environment that encourages continuous learning and development. This, in turn, fosters employee learning agility. However, the research also reveals that learning agility plays a mediating role, meaning it partially explains the effect of OLCu on firm performance. In simpler terms, while a strong OLCu is crucial, it is the employee's enhanced learning agility that truly unlocks the door to improved firm performance. This research offers valuable insights that can empower organizations in the Indian IT landscape. By nurturing a vibrant OLCu, companies can equip their employees with the tools and support they need to become more learning agile. This agility translates into a workforce that can readily adapt to new technologies, evolving customer demands, and a dynamic business environment. Consequently, firms can expect greater innovation, improved service delivery, and, ultimately, a significant boost in overall performance. This research also contributes significantly to the existing body of knowledge. It adds a fresh perspective to organizational learning theory by highlighting the crucial role of learning agility as a bridge between OLCu and firm performance, particularly in the Indian IT sector.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241254996>

60. PAKISTAN - FOREIGN RELATIONS - AFGHANISTAN

Kaura, Vinay

The Durand line dispute: Past trends and future prospects. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.117-126

Pakistan has always had a rocky relationship with Afghanistan mainly because of the conflicted claims on the Durand Line that separates both the countries. Tension and mistrust between Pakistan and Afghanistan has lingered for decades and has caused armed clashes on account of the controversy surrounding the Durand Line. Since its demarcation in 1893, several unsuccessful attempts have been made to mark out the Durand Line but all plans have floundered after meeting fierce opposition from Afghanistan. Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan has been constructed with the purpose to create a submissive regime in Afghanistan that could be manipulated to serve Pakistan's strategic interests. On the ground, local populations have disregarded the Afghan-Pakistan border, crossing back and forth without state control. This article explores the struggle between Afghanistan and Pakistan in search of a 'normal' border, with suggestions as to how it might end. Key Words: Pakistan, Afghanistan, the US, the USSR, India, Durand Line, Pashtun, Mujahideen, Taliban, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Balochistan, Kabul. – Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575674>

61. PANCHAYATS

Gupta, Arun Kumar

"Implementation of two child norm in panchayats and its implications". The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.63-68

For making our panchayat system more viable and representative 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 was passed by the Indian Parliament. It mandated special provisions for reservations for SC, ST , and women. It was major development in democratic decentralization. There was another development in 1990s regarding panchayat raj, the 'Two child norm'. This law was considered as a milestone in population control and family welfare by the policy makers, but studies show that its implementation in panchayats in five states of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Orissa and Rajasthan did not receive adequate attention. The 73rd amendment is aimed at providing women, dalit and younger persons an opportunity to participate in politics and governance. The two child norm discouraged the very purpose of the 73rd amendment that is to encourage entry of women across caste and class in panchayats. There is need for a wider debate on the rationale of the two-child norm in the context of grassroots reality.-Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575667>

Shankar, Ajmeera

Political representation of women in panchayat raj institutions: Study of Warangal district. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.69-76

The objectives of the study were to assess the level of autonomy and decision making power of tribal women. Traditionally women have always been subjugated. True development of a nation is not possible if one half of the population is ignored or marginalized. Therefore the Constitution of India has many rights and acts in favor of them. The present study examines the decision making role of tribal women and to find out the impact of their socio-economic status on their decision making roles. The study was based on primary data collected from Warangal districts women representatives in local bodies. The development of every community cannot be accelerated without women participation. Therefore the government should focus on developing the literacy rate among the tribal women which would facilitate their economic upliftment. This would surely result in their qualitative participation and decision making among all aspects of their living. Key words: Participation, Panchayat Raj, Decision-making, Development- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575668>

62. PARLIAMENT

Patel, Pankaj Kumar and Sekher, T. V.

Young India, ageing parliament. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.13-17

Youth representation in the Indian Parliament is critically low despite the country's large youth population. This article examines the historical and current trends of young adult representation (aged 25–40) in the Lok Sabha, highlighting a significant decline from 1951–52 to 2024. The youth representation index is formulated to measure the proportion of

young members of Parliament relative to their population share, revealing a sharp decrease in youth presence over time. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/commentary/young-india-ageing-parliament.html>

63.POLICING

Joseph, Mamman and Vishupriya, S.

Suicidal ideation and perceived social support among police personnel. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.37-46

Suicide and suicidal ideation are serious issues of concern among behavioral science researcher all over the world due to its multifaceted impact. Suicide was recognised as a public health priority by the WHO about two decades ago, and the reduction of the suicide rate was included in the sustainable development goals to be accomplished by 2030 (WHO, 2014). – Reproduced

Singh, Munika

The vital coach: Nurturing talent in police and paramilitary sports. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.47-54

In the realm of law enforcement and paramilitary service, sport serve as a dynamic platform fostering not just physical prowess but also holistic growth among individuals. – Reproduced

Jai, Shankar, Lal and Tekur, Padmini

Effect of yoga on self-rated sleep of hypertensive personnel in India's central industrial security force. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.93-100

The central industrial security force (CISF) personnel, responsible for securing India's critical Infrastructures face multiple stressors leading to potential hypertension risks and sleep disturbances. This research aims to assess yoga's efficacy, a holistic mind-body exercise, in improving sleep quality among hypertensive personnel in CISE. – Reproduced

Jain, Pratik

The importance of cloud platforms for modern policing: Enhancing efficiency collaboration and data security. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.130-138

This scholarly article explores the significance of cloud platforms in modern policing and highlights their potential to revolutionize law enforcement practices. Cloud computing technology has gained widespread recognition as an essential tool for numerous industries, and law enforcement agencies including international organizations like Interpol can significantly benefit from adopting cloud based solutions. – Reproduced

Kumari, Lathika and Shekhar, Beulah

Policing the police -need for judicial vigilance. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.6-15

In the matter of prevention of custodial crimes we have specific laws to this effect. But the problem lies in the implementation of these laws. Though courts give high sounding phrases and quotations in their judgments, it is unfortunate that the courts are least concerned about the implementation of such decisions. Since most of the victims of police atrocities belonged to economically backward classes they are incapable of approaching superior courts against the errant police officer. It is suggested that the lower judiciary should also be given similar power. Supreme Court opined that the courts should change their outlook and attitude in cases involving custodial crime. A major suggestion is that Magistrates should desist from remanding an arrested person in police custody and instead direct the investigating officer to make further examination of the accused in jail custody so also, prolonged detention of arrested persons in police custody should be abolished. Negligence by the authorities concerned will result in Rule of Law being undermined and people's faith in police eroded.- Reproduced

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Malik, Sarita

Psychological well-being of police functionaries. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.33-41

Psychological well being has been the focus of intense research attention in recent years. Life satisfaction is also a key indicator of well being (Ryff & Keyes, 1995). The present investigation was undertaken to study the impact of Group (Awarded, Suspended & Average) and Rank (Junior, Senior) on satisfaction with life. The sample of the present investigation consisted of 168 male police functionaries (56 Awarded, 56 Suspended and 56 Average) belonging to two ranks Junior Rank and Senior Rank (84 in each Rank) in the age range of 25 to 57 years who had a minimum of at least 3 years of continuous service in the police organization. They were all non-IPS policemen belonging to the state of Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Statistical techniques were used and the results were good and significant showing average police functionaries low on satisfaction with life. Policy makers thus should emphasize making average police functionaries performance oriented so that they feel satisfied with their lives and perform better at their work place.- Reproduced

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Thakar, M.K., Luthra, D. and Khattar, J.S.

Developing paradigms of drowning deaths in the state of Haryana, India. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.48-57

In the present study attempt has been made to study the developing paradigms of deaths due to drowning in the Haryana state of India from year 2011 to 2016. The data for the study has been collected from the various State public information officers of 19 districts of Haryana under Right to Information. The parameters such as gender, age, type of water body, mode, district and season of drowning have been selected to study the trend of drowning deaths in each district of Haryana state. Total 2526 cases have been registered at police stations falling under 19 districts of Haryana during year 2011 to 2016. Among the

cases registered, male victims were found to be more in number as compared to female victims. Similarly among different types of drowning, the accidental drowning was the major cause of death and maximum accidental deaths were reported among male victims as compared to females. The age group 18-45years was found to be more prone to drowning deaths. The maximum number of cases of drowning has been reported in district Hisar, whereas minimum number of deaths due to drowning was in districts Gurugram.-
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Sodhi, G.S. and Kaur, Jasjeet

Small particle reagent technique for detection of latent fingerprints: A review. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.58-62

Small particle reagent technique is used to detect latent fingerprints on non-porous crime scene evidence, including those that have been accidentally or deliberately wetted. Conventional small particle reagent is formulated by suspending a finely powdered, insoluble, binary salt, usually molybdenum disulfide or titanium dioxide, in water containing a few drops of a surfactant. A commercial liquid detergent is generally used as a surfactant. In modified small particle reagent, a luminescent dye is added to the composition. In either case, the insoluble salt adheres to the fatty components of the sweat residue. The small particle reagent technique is also referred to as wet powdering. Reproduced

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Qureshi, Hanif

Whether India is ready for online FIRs. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.73-80

The criminal justice system is set in motion once a complaint is registered as a First Information Report (FIR) under section 154 Cr.P.C. However, the common man faces hurdles in registering an FIR in a police station. Non-registration promotes impunity for the accused and causes injustice. It also biases the system in favor of the powerful few in society. Senior police officers and courts have time and again emphasized that free registration of crime is mandatory, yet compliance is not complete. We examine the reasons for this malaise and suggest ways about implementing the ideal of free and fair registration of FIRs.- Reproduced

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Kumar, Kamlesh

Revisiting police social work in India: An agenda of human rights. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.110-120

The present paper explores police social work practice in India. It reviews traditional welfare approach of social work profession and contemporary rights based approach to police setting. Experiences and studies indicate that police often face an allegation of violation of human rights while dealing with people in conflict with law. As a matter of fact, it

undermines inhumane working and living conditions of police personnel at cutting edge level. Hence, the paper argues that human rights articulated in the UDHR provides space for police social work advocacy for dimensions of human rights in India.- Reproduced

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Raj, Deepika and Bano,Sabina

Cyber police stations and cybercrime against women in India. Economic &Political Weekly, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.22-25

Among the various victim groups targeted by cybercriminals, women have become particularly vulnerable to online harassment, cyberstalking, identity theft, revenge porn, and other forms of gender-based cyber violence. This article intends to address and map the distribution of cybercrime police stations in India with a special emphasis on addressing cybercrime against women. By establishing a robust network and checkpoints of cybercrime police stations, societies may take a significant step towards creating a safer digital environment for all.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/commentary/cyber-police-stations-and-cybercrime-against-women.html>

64.POLICY MAKERS

Srivastav, Anuj Saran

Functions of think tanks in India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.21-30

This research paper is an attempt to focus on the role of think tanks in India. Fundamentally the role of think tank is to link the two major roles, that of policy maker and academics by conducting deep analysis of different issues and providing this research for better sound understanding of the policies to the policy makers. Yet it evolving in India but continuous emergence of the thinks since 1943 has clearly indicated their enhanced role in India. This research paper attempt to elaborate functions of some leading think tanks in India like United Services Institution of India, Indian Council of World Affairs, Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis.- Reproduced

Think Tanks in India, Policy Makers, Academic Linkages, Policy Research, United Services Institution of India, Indian Council of World Affairs, Institute for Defence Studies & Analysis, Strategic Analysis, Public Policy, Institutional Development, Research Functions, Governance Support,

65.POLITICAL ECONOMY

Joshi, Divya Upadhyaya

Policy formulation, electoral politics and the political economy of NEO-liberal reforms in India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.137-142

There is a need to study the political economy of reforms in India and the complex inter-linkages therein, especially in the context of the political dynamics of coalition governments and the compulsions of electoral politics. Policy formulation and implementation in India which has been aimed at inclusive growth in the post-liberalization period (after 1990), and especially since 2000, appears to have failed to produce the desired results due to the adverse effect of politics. This paper attempts to analyze the strong linkage between politics and economics in the context of Indian political economy. In the history of Independent democratic India policy formulation has been motivated and shaped by political factors, especially by compulsions of electoral and coalition politics. The linkage between politics and economics leads to policy distortions, and economic policies have their intended results diluted. Past researches reveal that politics has a strong negative impact on economics (especially on the aspect of policy formulation and implementation) in India. It is imperative to focus on the analysis and understanding of these distortions and their adverse impact on policy process with specific reference to the goal of inclusive growth, and to analyze and understand the link between policy formulations and politics in the wider perspective on the political economy of reforms, especially in the context of electoral politics in India. Keywords: Policy Formulation, Electoral Politics, Political Economy of Liberal Reforms, India.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575677>

66. POLITICAL PARTIES

Belchior, Ana Maria et al

Party policy responsiveness at the agenda-setting and decision-making stages: The mediating effect of the types of government and promise. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.316-335

To what extent are political parties responsive to voters before and after elections (that is, during the campaign and in office)? And what explains responsiveness at both of these stages: agenda-setting and decision-making? We argue that parties are more responsive at the agenda-setting stage than at the decision-making stage, and that responsiveness tends to be mediated by the type of promise (change versus status quo, and issue salience), and type of government (majority versus minority, and left- versus right-wing). This research focuses on the Portuguese case using data from party manifestos between 1995 and 2015, as well as surveys of Portuguese citizens. Findings generally support our expectations, although with some differences between parties as a whole and governments. Our results have important implications for understanding opinion-policy linkages and mandate-responsiveness, as well as more broadly for party competition.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231155140#tab-contributors>

67. POLITICAL THEORY

Lindqvist, Jesper

An urban myth: Government involvement in the economy and left–right politics. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.336-351

People frequently assume that attitudes towards the government’s involvement in the economy differentiate left- from right-wing politics. This paper compares this idea to a version of acceptance of inequality theory, where acceptance of inequality is the principal element of left–right competition, but the specific inequality motivating individuals’ left–right choice may differ. Using multilevel regression models with survey data from the World Values Survey, as well as two case studies, this paper finds that: (a) acceptance of inequality is a better context-independent predictor of left-right self-placements around the world; and (b) in the Netherlands and Denmark, the correlation between acceptance of an inequality (regarding class or immigration) and right-wing self-placement is stronger when the specific issue dimension is salient to citizens. However, the paper finds no equivalent interaction effect for attitudes towards economic statism. The evidence thus supports the view that the left–right dimension concerns acceptance of inequality, rather than economic interventionism.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231158058>

68.POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Does, Ramon van Der and Petit, Guillaume

Picturing deliberation: How dissatisfied citizens make sense of it. *International Political Science Review*, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.301-315

What makes politically dissatisfied citizens enthusiastic about deliberation? And what makes them hate it instead? Based on a picture task embedded in a series of focus groups conducted in Belgium, we argue that differences in sense-making help to explain why dissatisfied citizens (do not) support deliberation. We focus on two groups of dissatisfied citizens: non-partisan activists and politically disadvantaged citizens. For both groups, we find that when they thought of deliberation as low-key, informal discussion, they linked it to respectful communication and beneficial outcomes; when they thought of it as formalized, structured discussion, their appraisals became much more negative. For researchers of deliberation, our results make clear that we should be careful in asking citizens what they think about ‘deliberation’ without inquiring into the way they interpret it. For deliberation practitioners, our findings underline the relevance of integrating informal interactions into the design of deliberative institutions.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121221139056>

69.POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - MANIPUR

Haokip, Thongkholal

Selective outrage, selective targeting: The politics of othering in Manipur. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(31), Aug 3, 2024: p.36-41

The politics of othering that has emerged from the war on drugs and the emergent forest policy in Manipur is discussed. While the war on drugs is not only anachronistic in its approach but also selective in its outrage, the forest policy is mainly the re-manifestation of the old colonial interest of enclosing the commons and establishing complete state control over the forests. This renewed attempt at reservation of forests has been selective in its target, thereby engulfing the state once again into the long-drawn ethnic politics, leading to further marginalisation of the hill communities.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/31/insight/selective-outrage-selective-targeting.html>

70. POVERTY

Guddad, Ashwini L

Poverty representation in Victorian Era. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.43-49

Mwami, Milimo and Prasad, A.K.

Poverty alleviation in Zambia: Challenges and prospects. Social Science in Perspective, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.166-186

Zambia, abundant in minerals and agricultural potential, has experienced economic decline since the 1980s, leading to increased poverty rates. Despite efforts to alleviate poverty, challenges persist. Sen suggests poverty extends beyond financial scarcity to deficiencies in basic skills. – Reproduced

71. PRISONS

Dowerah, S.S., Das, S. and Deka, R.

Making and un-making 'Homes': A study of former women prisoner's ideas and experiences of home. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.101-108

The paper seeks to explore the processes by which former women prisoners make and un-make homes. For Indian women, the process of making and unmaking a home is not uncommon, yet for the former prisoners it is complex and layered, as shame and stigma of being a former women prisoner is an added prefix to their social identities. – Reproduced

Wahab, Md. Imran

Death in Prisons: present scenario. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.1-12

A death in custody is a tragic event. The news of a death in prison is distressing for the family members. Hence, the information of death of an inmate should be given to his/her family members promptly and proper enquiry should be conducted to find out the actual cause of death. After the enquiry, necessary remedial measures should be taken and if any prison personnel or any other officer is found guilty of neglect or excesses, proper action should be taken against him/her. – Reproduced

72. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Geraldi, J., Locatelli, G. and Söderlund, J.

Stepping into the future of project studies: Establishing the PMJ college for early career researchers in project studies. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.227-231

With the support of the Project Management Institute (PMI), we are excited to launch the PMJ College, a global, cross-journal initiative to nurture future leading academics in project studies. The initiative is important now, as academia struggles to attract and retain talent, yet really needs academics. Society requires good projects and project management to survive and hence also a vibrant academic project ecology to extend knowledge and help project practice. The PMJ College aims to attract, retain, and help early career academics through a series of workshops and mentorship, fostering passionate and engaged scholarship. Applications are open, and its process is described in this editorial.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/87569728241253445>

Cao, Dongping and Shao, Shiting

Colleagues or friends? Comparing communication and advice networks for building information modeling (BIM) implementation in construction projects. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.232-246

We examine how formal task-oriented communication and informal knowledge-oriented advice networks for building information modeling (BIM) implementation in construction projects exhibit different macrostructural characteristics and microformation mechanisms. The results show that while the two networks have some shared connections, individuals are more densely connected and centrally embedded within triads in the communication network than in the advice network. The results further show that the formation of these networks is differently driven by BIM implementation behaviors and individual demographic characteristics, suggesting that managers need to contingently design measures to facilitate task coordination and knowledge exchange for innovation implementation among heterogeneous participants in temporary projects.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/87569728231203546>

Marcos Barbosa, T. J. and Carvalho, Marly M.

Toward a multilevel framework of dynamic capabilities through the lens of project management, project portfolio management, and project-based organizations. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.247-263

Project management, project portfolio management (PPM), and project-based organizations (PBOs) literature lacks in approaching the development of dynamic capabilities (DCs). However, creating a competitive advantage through DCs has been considered a valued mechanism. Hence, this study critically reviews the literature, looking for cross-fertilization that bridges the literature on DCs with project management, PPM, and PBOs, using a multilevel perspective to organize the coding book and explore the microfoundations of DCs. Merging content analysis and bibliometrics, we identify 99 DCs clustered into three

levels: project management, PPM, and PBOs. It proposes a multilevel framework that classifies the core DCs per level of analysis.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/87569728231207028>

Lin, F., Ren, X. and Ding, G.

How responsible leadership improves stakeholder collective performance in construction projects: The empirical research from China. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.264-280

Increasing attention to stakeholders is becoming an important trend in construction project management. This study extends construction project goals beyond traditional iron triangle goals to stakeholder collective performance, responding to the demand of promoting stakeholder management. Researchers collected 231 questionnaires from sources within the Chinese construction industry and conducted empirical analysis. The research uncovers the internal mechanisms of how project managers' responsible leadership enhances stakeholder performance, complements the mediating mechanism on team members' psychological cognition, and reveals the important contribution of caring ethical climate in achieving stakeholder collective performance. The findings also provide practical suggestions for enhancing construction stakeholder management from various perspectives.- Reproduced

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Sankaran, Shankar et al

Enabling collaborative research in project management by creating Gioia data structures as a boundary object. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.281-296

This process article reports on the use of Gioia data structures as a visual boundary object in project management research. Gioia data structures work as effective boundary objects that span a research team's geographical distance in a virtual setting as an artifact for promoting visual collaboration in project management research. We demonstrate the use of boundary objects as generative tools for cross-disciplinary teams to share a common design method. While boundary objects have been used in project management studies, we extend their use to support collaborative research in project management.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/87569728231212411>

SNauman, S., Basit, A.A. Munir, H. and Iqbal, M.S.

When and how servant leadership leads to megaproject success: The roles of project governance and interpersonal trust. *Project Management Journal*, 55(3), Jun, 2024: p.297-312

Employing social exchange theory, we examined when and how servant leadership leads to megaproject success. Based on the data of 273 responses from project team members and project managers, our findings indicated that servant leadership improves project success in megaprojects by enhancing interpersonal trust. Additionally, when project governance is

high, the effect of servant leadership on interpersonal trust is weaker. The study puts forth theoretical and practical implications for professionals working in mega construction projects.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/87569728231216897>

73. PUBLIC FINANCE

Sharma, Sanjay

16th finance commission and disaster risk founding: States' apprehensions and strategic of the commission. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.20-22

The president of India has recently constituted the XVth fiancé Commission for 2026 to 2031. The primary responsibility of the finance commission is to provide its recommendations to the terms of reference stated by the control government – Reproduced

74. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Majumder, Bhaskar

Need assessment for livelihood of the households in a selected village in Uttar Pradesh: Some observations. Productivity, 65(1), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.88-95

The purpose of this appears was to examine the types of needs that the households of the selected village could fulfill and could expect to fulfill. The objectives of the paper were to examine the means of livelihood of the households, what private and public needs they could fulfill, the culture and caste questions in the village that helped or hindered their access to utilities. – Reproduced

Pandey, Deepak Kumar

Rural reconstruction and national development. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p.49-54

Agenda for national development is undoubtedly prime agenda of any nation- state and Indian nation state is not an exception in this regard. Our national leaders were not only concerned with the plight of Indian masses, but also with alternate model of development. One stream of thought lead by Pandit Nehru was of the view that, the wheels of development would be urban centre having the driving force of modern technology. Capital motivated growth and urbanization was considered as landmark of development. Another stream of thought popularly known as Gandhian Model of Development, considered this model as superficial and incomplete and advocated for such kind of development, which moves downward to upward, rather than from upward to downward, to make it more inclusive and people oriented. It considered rural villages as unit and engine of development, which guide the future course of development as per the needs of community and society to make it more sustainable. But irony of the fact is that despite being the common agenda of national development, our national leaders failed in identifying the required path of development, which will lead to nation- building in right direction. This

paper is an attempt to enquire the situation of rural development along with the probable changes that may change the course of rural and national development to make it more inclusive and sustainable Keywords: Rural Reconstruction, national development, capital, inclusive and sustainable development.- Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/26575665>

Gupta, Isha

Rural–urban divergence in India’s post-Covid-19 economic recovery. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.17-21

Data from various high-frequency indicators are used to assess the rural economy’s demand statistics to investigate the nature of India’s economic recovery in the post-pandemic period. This exercise exposes the lopsided nature of India’s growth trajectory and questions its sustainability in the long run.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/rural-urban-divergence-indias-post-covid-19.html>

75.SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES - INDIA

Chandra, Vrinda V. and Usha, Devi T.V.

Caste based inequalities in access to electricity in Indian villages. Social Science in Perspective, 16(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.187-204

The study examines systematic differences existing in the access to electricity in villages on the basis of caste dominance. It is found that villages dominated by ST category have significantly low access o electricity compared to villages not dominated by SC/ST category populations. – Reproduced

76.SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Gupta, Dinesh kumar

Gender, science and technology. University News, 62(29), Jul 15-21, 2024: p.18-26

Science (from the Latin scientia meaning knowledge) refers to a systems of acquiring knowledge that uses observation and experimentation to decibel and explain natural phenomena. Technology (from the Greek technologies techno, an art, skill or craft, and logia, the study of something, or the branch of knowledge of a displine) is the usage and knowledge of tools, techniques, crafts, systems or methods of origination in order to solve a problems or serve some purpose. – Reproduced

77.SECULARISM

Mukharjee, Aditya

Jawaharlal Nehru in our past, present and future. Social Scientist, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.3-22

The threat to Indian democracy posed by communalism, or by ‘communal fascism,’ as Amartya Sen, perhaps first, described it, is now perceived globally. Michelguglielmo Torri, arguably the foremost Italian, scholar on India, has outlined the raped growth in recent years of the forces trying to transform India’s scalar democracy into a Hindu sate (Rashtra) and the repressive authoritarian manner in which it is being done, leading to a situation where he says India can no longer be called a full democracy. – Reproduced

78.SEX WORK—HUMAN RIGHTS

Singh, Kanwal D.P. and Jbamb, Vinayak

“Rights of sex-workers” conceptualized in perceptions of twitter-space. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.295-306

Sex workers’ rights, Twitter discourse, Digital activism, Public perception, Online stigma, Rehabilitation policy, Immoral Trafficking Act, Social media narratives, NVivo analysis, Supreme Court of India, Rescue vs rehabilitation, Human rights, Marginalized voices, Legal reform, Contagious Diseases Act, Devadasi Abolition Act, Sex Workers Bill 2015, Online advocacy, Feminist legal critique, Microblogging platforms,

79.SEXUAL ABUSE

Sanger, Suman and Kacher, Priyanak

Psychological and lifestyle characteristics of victims of sexual abuse before and after the abuse. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.26-36

Sexual obese is gradually becoming serious concern all around the world and especially in India, where the national crime record bureau (NCRB) reported the data base on sexual of excise, which showed exponential growth from 2011 to 2016. Reporting of the cases of sexual abuse had not stopped, though there was a nationwide lockdown. – Reproduced

80.SOCIAL INSURANCE

Kato, Junko and Takesue, Hirofumi

The presence of a social context increases support for redistribution: Inequality aversion and risk aversion. International Political Science Review, 45(3), Jun, 2024: p.352-367

Social insurance motivations consider the welfare of others who are in potentially unfavorable situations. However, their role in increasing support for redistribution is not yet fully understood. The experiment reported here examined distributional decisions in which participants determined income distribution without being informed to which income class they would belong. This was contrasted with decisions made in lottery situations. Lottery decisions had the same risk for oneself, but they lacked a social context, namely the influence on the incomes of others. Less risky (more equal) decisions were observed in distributional decisions than in lottery decisions. Further, the selection of equality in distributional decisions (but not the risk aversion observed in lottery decisions) was positively correlated with support for welfare policies, which had been measured by a pre-

experiment survey. This study observed the critical role of social context, which promotes the consideration of the welfare of others in fostering support for redistribution.-
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231168833>

81. SOCIAL JUSTICE

Deshpande, Anirudh

Thanthai Periyar: A Male Feminist in patriarchal India. *Social Scientist*, 32(5-6), May-Jun, 2024: p.33-42

A democrat is attracted to the ideas, life and mission of prayer because of the latter's lifelong and praxological dedication to the promotion of social justice and scientific temper. These are values enshrined in the modernist sections of the construction of is India. –
Reproduced

82. STREET VENDORS—INDIA—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Pareek, Animesh and Alok, V.N.

PM SVANidhi a livelihood scheme for street vendors in India: An evolution. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.26-43

In India, there are about ten million street vendors accounting for 14 per cent of the total urban informal employment. For them, a central sector scheme titled “PM street vendors’ Aatm Nirbhar Nidhi” (PM SVANidhi) was launched in June 2020 by the ministry of housing and urban affairs (MoHUA). This becomes necessary particularly during the medical emergency due to Covid-19. Initially, Rs. Fifty billion was earmarked as a stimulus package for nearly five million vendors which means Rs. Ten Thousand were given as these, special micro-credit facility to street vendors has been extended in the second and third year till December 2024. – Reproduced

83. TAXATION

Kaplow, Louis

Optimal income taxation. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.637-738

This article explores subjects in optimal income taxation characterized by recent research interest, practical importance in light of concerns about inequality, potential for misunderstanding, and prospects for advancement. Throughout the analysis, paths for further investigation are highlighted. Areas of focus include multidimensional abilities and endogenous wages; asymmetric information and the income of founders; production and consumption externalities from labor effort; market power and rents; behavioral phenomena relating to perceptions of the income tax schedule, myopic labor supply, and the interactions of savings, savings policies, and labor supply; optimal income transfers; the relationship between optimal income taxation and the use of other instruments; and issues relating to the social welfare function and utility functions, including non-welfarist

objectives, welfare weights, heterogeneous preferences, and taxation of the family.-
Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/jel.20221647>

84.TERRORISM

Dutta, A., Aroara, R.C. and Goswami, R.B.

Analysis of relationship between Hawala & terror finance in Indian context. The Indian Police Journal, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2018: p.81-103

Abstract: Hawala system was introduced long before the introduction of modern banking system, and such system was expanded in most parts of world by the then traders' community for safety in transactions. The word hawala means trust. But in course of time it became a tool for economic offenders to shift money to a tax haven, more over different nefarious elements like arms; gold and narcotics offenders used this mode for either receiving or paying money. In recent times, however, it has been observed that terror outfits have also used this channel to transfer funds for the purpose of engineering and sustaining terror activity. The objective of this paper is to discuss the role of hawala with different nefarious elements and with terror outfits. Relevancy of scientific evidence to prove such cases along with necessary points for fruitful investigation are also discussed in the document. Several suggestions have been appended at conclusion that may be considered by the enforcement agencies and other stakeholders for appropriate use to solve the problem.-Reproduced

[https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20\(for%20web\).pdf](https://bprd.nic.in/uploads/pdf/IPJ%20Oct-Dec%202018%20(for%20web).pdf)

85.TRANSPORT

Singh, S., Mishra, S. and Sahni, S.

Application of biomimicry in transport planning: Challenges, potentials and possibilities. Nagarlok:Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.102-120

The present-day transport systems and networks struggle with a vast number of problems, from inefficient designs, vehicular collisions to environment degradation. Modern transport systems and networks seek innovative and multidimensional planning approaches. The transport problems can only be efficiently mitigated by exploring different disciplines. Nature has a vast source of knowledge and humans have long been learning from it. Biomimicry is the science of exploring the form, process and ecosystem in nature to solve human problems. Biomimicry holds great potentials to efficiently mitigate the transport problems by integrating nature-inspired strategies and solutions to long-term and short term planning practices. The present paper is concerned with exploring applications of biomimicry at different levels in transport solutions in different cases to explore challenges, potentials and possibilities so as to make the transport systems and networks more efficient, safe and to make cities more connected to nature.- Reproduced

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Kumari, Priyanka and Gupta, Sanjay

Stakeholders' participation in freight logistics: An overview. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.121-136

Goods movement is increasingly becoming recognised as an integral component of urban transport planning. The ability to transport goods quickly, safely, economically and reliably is seen as vital to a nation's prosperity and capacity to compete in a globalising economy. The movement of goods within urban areas is vital since cities are at the centre of economic and social life. As cities are now facing global competition for investment and trade, an efficient transport system is necessary for their sustained economic prosperity. Freight movement in the cities often puts considerable strain on urban transport infrastructure and imposes high social costs. The objectives of logistics planning in particular are to enable goods movement at desired levels of efficiency. Stakeholders' participation is extremely important to arrive at a sustainable freight strategy which benefits the community at large. This paper attempts to describe an urban logistics ecosystem and its function and various concepts, methods and approaches of stakeholders' engagement in urban freight including global best practices.-
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<https://www.printspublications.com/journal/article/nagarlok--quarterly-journal-of-urban-affairs/3550>

Singh, Kuldeep and Begra, Shaveta

A study of automatic traffic lights in Chandigarh. The Indian Police Journal, 70(1 & 2), Jan-Jun, 2023: p.120-129

Rapid urban development resulted in increased volume of vehicular traffic in urban areas. It, therefore, necessitates regulating their movement to ensure road safety. This calls for installation of an efficient traffic control system. In the beginning of the 21st century, traffic lights began to gain currency and developed to be an integral part of traffic control system.
– Reproduced

86. TRIBES - INDIA

Malik, Sebati

Bhumij of Naranpur: A study visualising the lesions from history. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.26-29

The present paper is about the imitation of research in the field of social sciences. The ambitious efforts of the early scholars to instigate the life of the indigenous population had become successful. Their bravery in venturing into inhospitable deep forest, uninhabited beaches and accoutering individuals who are unable to comprehend the reasons of their visit is respected.

87. UNITED NATIONS

Sharma, K.K.

Local community first: India's enduring peacekeeping ethos. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.261-278

India's peacekeepers' contributions to the United Nations Peace Operations (UNPOs) are well recognised due to their professionalism, time-tested ethos of openness, respect for diversity, coexistence, and cooperation. The core ethics of the Indian Army rest on three pillars, viz; spirit of comradeship regardless of caste, creed, or religion; 'One for all and all for one' with no discrimination; and discipline and integrity under all circumstances. Indian peacekeepers at all levels have negotiated peace with the trust and respect of the local communities by making them equal partners in their endeavours, provided extensive medical and veterinary assistance and worked tirelessly to restore damaged infrastructure in the host countries. The reputation of the Indian soldier as a motivated peacekeeper has been amply established in the last 49 UNPOs, where they have excelled in working for the local communities, even when they were under shelling due to an ongoing conflict. They have. – Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

88. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Verma, Sonan and Rao, P.S.N.

Industrialisation and accompanied urban fabric: Case studies of Asian cities. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.1-15

Industrialisation has been identified as the mechanism by which the necessary increase in capital accumulation and investment rates takes place, enabling the shift to self-sustaining development. This broadly accepted theory of the function of Industrialisation focuses on the national framework and the expanding economic indicators. It is both a cause and a result of urbanisation. This paper begins by examining the inception of Industrialisation and its subsequent expansion throughout the continent, ultimately proliferating globally. This study strives to provide appraise information about how the development of industrial sectors affects the urban fabric and, as a result, influences the planning road maps of the authorities, driven by certain significant case studies from various countries. – Reproduced

Singh, Vaishnavi

Fiscal consolidation of local urban bodies in India: Review and reforms for Institutional resilience. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.16-25

As an essential pillar of the urban institutional infrastructure, municipal corporations are indispensable in providing local public service delivery and organization. Their efficient functioning is imperative in an era of rapid urbanisation and large scale rural to urban migration which pressures the institutional capabilities of metropolitan cities. This paper is an attempt at investigating the fiscal challenges that plague the functioning of 15th finance commission and national level indexes such as the municipal performance index 2020. Existing challenges in the Domain of

municipal finance, operational efficiency, corporation is Indian to overcome them. The study emphasis the urgent need for financial self-suffice and economic resilience so municipal corporations oft achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and overcome modern challenges. – Reproduced

Srivastava, U., Hajela, A. and Dewan, A.

Developing a framework for understanding vulnerability of public spaces to urban processes: Case of historic cities in Rajasthan. *Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs*, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.57-85

Public Spaces in historic cities with their distinct spatial quality and humane character provide a 'sense of place, belongingness and bonding.' However, urban processes have transformed inner core areas in historic cities and impacted public spaces. Increased demand for housing, commerce and infrastructure have triggered urban processes that have exposed public spaces to transformation phenomena, acting as threats to their integrity. Unique experience and quality of life that these public spaces support is rapidly getting lost leading to a stressful living environment. This research has developed a novel approach for studying public spaces using the lens of vulnerability. Literature review and in-situ field study in four historic cities in Rajasthan helped identify variables of insensitive changes in public spaces. Statistical tools combined with local community assessment helped establish public space vulnerability indicators and a framework for assessment of public space vulnerability to urban processes.- Reproduced

<https://www.printspublications.com/journal/article/nagarlok--quarterly-journal-of-urban-affairs/3547>

89. WAR CRIMES

Jha, U.C.

War crimes and modern-day armed conflicts. *U.S.I. Journal*, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.228-239

This article explores the multifaceted nature of war crimes through contemporary and historical lenses, highlighting evolving legal frameworks and accountability mechanisms. It begins with the Israel-Hamas conflict and extends to the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, detailing atrocities and violations of International Humanitarian Law by both sides. The historical development of war crimes is traced from early definitions and the Leipzig Trials post-World War I to the expanded scope and individual accountability established by the Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials after World War II. Key legal instruments such as the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda are discussed, particularly their recognition of sexual violence as a war crime. The article analyses the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, its role in modern prosecutions, and challenges such as jurisdiction and the complementary role of national courts. It also examines command responsibility, emphasising the obligation of leaders to prevent and address war crimes by subordinates. The conclusion reflects on the evolving definitions of war crimes and the international legal framework's efforts to enforce. – Reproduced

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90. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Nayak, Venkatesah and Hedge, Kavya

Assessing knowledge and practices of E-waste management among consumer in Mangaluru. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(1), Mar, 2024: p.102-120

Electronic waste (E-waste) is a rapidly growing waste stream globally, with adverse environmental and health effects, if not managed properly. Mangaluru, a growing city in India, has seen a significant increase in the generation of E-waste in recent years due to increased consumerism and the penetration of electronic devices in households. However, the proper management of E-waste in Mangaluru has been a concern, and there is a lack of awareness among consumers about its proper disposal. This paper aims to assess the knowledge and practices of E-waste management among consumers in Mangaluru City. The results showed that the majority of the respondents were aware of the adverse environmental and health effects of E-waste, but their knowledge about the proper disposal of E-waste was limited. Most of the respondents disposed the E-waste with regular household waste or in landfills, indicating a lack of awareness. The findings of this study emphasise the need for consumer awareness and their education about E-waste management in Mangaluru. Reproduced . Reproduced

<https://www.printspublications.com/journal/article/nagarlok--quarterly-journal-of-urban-affairs/3548>

91. WATER SUPPLY

Goyat, Vijay Kumar

Check dams: Solution to the increasing water crisis in Ladakh. U.S.I. Journal, 154(636), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.240-250

Ladakh, a high-altitude desert with extremely low precipitation, a popular tourist destination and a unique geographical heritage. It is also at the centre of Indo-China boundary dispute. The challenges of water management in the region are low rainfall, high influx of tourists, increasing infrastructure, and heavy dependence on groundwater without adequate replenishment. Thus, water storage is essential and certain eco-friendly methods such as artificial glaciers or ice stupas have been tried. These methods are manpower intensive, less efficient and need recurring annual effort. Very small-scale check dams on various streams can be an effective means to store water and will automatically freeze in winter. The check dams are fairly easy to construct with a simple design and low water height along with adequate pondage. These check dams will help meet water requirements in an efficient and eco-friendly manner as well as facilitate groundwater recharge, besides being suitable sites for winter skiing and potential tourist spots. The approximate cost of one such check dam is likely to be INR 8.10 C. – Reproduced

<https://www.usiofindia.org/pdf/20240712152228.pdf>

92. WOMEN

Sahni, Radhika and Singhai, Manisha

Impact of age and marital status on risk attitude towards investment of working women in Indore: An empirical study. *Prestige International journal of Management and Research*, 16(2), 2023: p.98-112

There has been remarkable development in the changing role of women in the Indian workforce. Women have broken down boudoirs and achieved noticeable success in profession that have historically been demented by males. This has led to a significant boost in the economy. – Reproduced

Rai, Anuradha

Women in democracies: Quota system and political empowerment of women in changing societies. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p. 15-20

Democracy guarantees equal right to both men and women and opens up equal spaces for the participation of women in the political process. Nonetheless, constitutional guarantee of equality proved futile and in most of the democracies women constitute less than 30 percent of the total representation. To encourage and ensure greater participation of women in politics, further incentives were invented and quota system is one of the widely advocated mechanisms to increase the participation of women in political process of the countries. Role of quotas to accelerate women's political participation has been recognised in most of the developing countries, including India and the studies shows that quotas have a positive effect on increasing women's involvement in politics. Out of the top 26 countries with the highest gender equal ratios of representation, 20 have quota systems in place. However, the political empowerment of women is more than an increase in the number of women in politics. It demands women in decision-making role to promote gender justice. Does quota truly empowers women or it works as a token of empowerment in these countries? The paper will look into the effectiveness of quota for women political empowerment in these countries and how successfully women in these countries are supporting the cause of structural and physical violence against women. Keywords: Democracy, Empowerment, Quota system, Women, Representation.- Reproduced

Women's Political Empowerment, Quota System, Gender Representation, Democracy, Decision-Making Roles, Gender Justice, Structural Violence, Political Participation, Developing Countries, India, Constitutional Equality, Empowerment, Representation,

Singh, Sukanay and Sharma, Anjali

Growth mindset: unlocking the untapped potential of women. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.23-25

This article explores the concept of the growth minds toad its potential to unlock women's full potential to reach their highest levels effacement. The inculcation of prevalent gender serotypes witnessed in various field shads been advanced in this article to see the vibration of potential factors that may contribute to such inequities. – Reproduced

Kumar, Abhay

Justice for women in foreign matrimonial disputes. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.32-35

Marriage holds a sacred place in Indian society. Due to the rapid growth of transportation and communication technology people are leaving their boundaries and moving to different jurisdictions. Some of these movements are temporary but in most of the cases they settle permanently. This incidence of permanence residence across the nations has increased the prevalence of foreign marriages and brought forth a host of challenges in the county. – Reproduced

Agrawal, N., Narayan, S. and Bhattacharya, S.

New working poor in contemporary India: Features of increased female workers. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.26-29

In the context of a recent increase of the female workforce participation rate by 14%, this article explains a few features of working women in contemporary India. More specifically, the period under study (2017–23) is marred with economic disruptions due to COVID-19. Amid such economic distress, this article observes FWPR is primarily increasing because of self-employment of women in India. It is observed that a mere representation in the workforce often blurs the gendered, unpaid, and distressed nature of employment for women in India.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/new-working-poor-contemporary-india.html>

93.YOUTH

Beniwal, Anju

Gendered perspective son youth leisure time: Challenges and opportunities. *Third Concept*, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.16-19

This study examines gendered perspectives on youth leisure time, focusing on the challenges and opportune encountered by young individuals based on existing secondary data sources. Utilizing a comprehensive review of literature, surveys and reports, the research explores how gender norms influence the allocation and mutilations of leisure time among adolescents. – Reproduced

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