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1. AGED

Mishra, Richa

Navigating the generational shift: Gender-neutral policies for eldercare. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.26-30

The population of India is experiencing the phenomenon of demographic ageing. This has prompted the need for comprehensive elderly care policies, aimed at addressing the distinct issues encountered by the working population, as they strive to strike a balance between caring for ageing family members and pursuing their career aspirations. The article emphasises the significance of fostering a supportive and inclusive work environment that accommodates the diverse caregiving needs of employees, regardless of their gender.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/commentary/navigating-generational-shift.html>

Lodha, JS. Bafna, P and Samar, R.

Senior citizens and social security laws. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.1-12

The social security laws for senior citizens are numerous and they have changed the dimension of the social security provided to senior citizens. This article begins with the problems encountered by senior citizens in the current time and states about constitutional framework laying out social security of senior citizens and highlights the provision of various acts relating to the same. – Reproduced

2. AGRICULTURE

Chaudhary, S.N.

Economic and social consequences of technological modernization agriculture :Evidences from Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.1-16

Krishi Vigyan Kendra is an imitative undertaking to propagate modern agricultural technology among the villagers and socio-economic development of the farming community in rural India. The paper analyses the impact of KVK in the three villages in Chindwara district in Madhya Pradesh. – Reproduced

3. ALCOHOL PROHIBITION

Chaudhuri, K., Jha, N. Nilayamgode, M. and Suryanarayana, R.

Alcohol ban and crime: The ABCs of the Bihar prohibition. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1795-1827

This study investigates the impact of the 2016 alcohol prohibition in Bihar, India, on crime rates using a difference-in-differences methodology. It finds a 0.22 standard deviation reduction in reported violent crimes, with no significant change in nonviolent crimes. The effects are more pronounced in interior districts and areas with higher initial alcohol consumption or fewer religious constraints. The findings suggest that the decline in crime is primarily due to reduced alcohol availability and consumption, rather than broader institutional reforms. Authors study the relationship between alcohol consumption and crime after an alcohol prohibition in Bihar, India, in 2016. Using a difference-in-differences approach, we explore the differential effects of alcohol on different crime types. We find that the prohibition led to a 0.22 standard deviation point reduction in reported violent crimes without significantly affecting nonviolent crimes. Heterogeneity tests reveal stronger effects in interior districts and in districts with higher baseline alcohol consumption or fewer religious restrictions on alcohol consumption. Thus, we conclude that the ban affected crime by reducing alcohol availability and consumption rather than through institutional changes.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/toc/edcc/2024/72/4>

4. CAPITALISM

Stieglitz, J.E., Tucker, T.N. and Zucman, G.

The starving state: Why capitalism's salvation depends on taxation. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.30-37

For millennia, markets have not flourished without the help of the state. Without regulations and government support, the nineteenth-century English cloth-makers and Portuguese winemakers whom the economist David Ricardo made famous in his theory of comparative advantage would have never attained the scale necessary to drive international trade. Most economists rightly emphasize the role of the state in providing public goods and correcting market failures, but they often neglect the history of how markets came into being in the first place. The invisible hand of the market depended on the heavier hand of the state.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2019-12-10/starving-state>

Fahnbulleh, Miatta

The neoliberal collapse: Markets are not the answer. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.38-43

Capitalism is in crisis. Until recently, that conviction was confined to the left. Today, however, it has gained traction across the political spectrum in advanced economies. Economists, policymakers, and ordinary people have increasingly come to see that neoliberalism—a creed built on faith in free markets, deregulation, and small government, and that has dominated societies for the last 40 years—has reached its limit.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-kingdom/2019-12-10/neoliberal-collapse>

Muller, Jerry Z.

The Neosocialist delusion: Wealth is not the problem. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.44-51

This article critiques the resurgence of neosocialist thought in contemporary political discourse, led by figures such as Jeremy Corbyn, Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, and Bernie Sanders. It examines how this movement, supported by academics and cultural influencers, seeks to revive a long-dormant ideological tradition that challenges capitalism and wealth accumulation. The author argues that this framing misidentifies wealth itself as the core problem, overlooking more nuanced economic and institutional dynamics. The piece positions neosocialism as a seductive but flawed response to modern inequality, questioning its assumptions and practical implications.. We are living, so we are told, in a neosocialist moment. From politicians such as the Briton Jeremy Corbyn and the Americans Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and Bernie Sanders leading the charge, to celebrated academics inveighing against the sins of capitalism, to the hipster chic of the Jacobin crowd, a growing movement on the far left is trying to revive and rehabilitate a long-dormant ideological tradition.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/neosocialist-delusion>

5. CASTES

Pandey, Aviral and Gautam, Richa

Myth and reality of the caste: Based survey in Bihar. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.34-39

The release of the caste-wise survey data in Bihar has reignited the debate on the caste-based census and increased government job quotas, particularly for non-General categories through reservations. This resurgence has raised concerns regarding the inequitable distribution of resources, promoting political parties to advocate for proportional representation based on the population size of different castes/social categories. The analysis in this article, using caste-based survey data of

Bihar, emphasises the need to address educational disparities and enhance the asset base instead of fixating solely on the politics of proportional share. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/insight/myth-and-reality-caste-based-survey-bihar.html>

6. CHILD WELFARE

Jain, Sachin Kumar

Economic inequality and the risk of child mortality and malnutrition in India. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.37-50

The paper analyses the inter-relationship between economic inequality, child mortality and malnutrition in India in the present developmental region. The paper argues that the present concept of economic development is against equitable distribution of education and health care facilities. It argues that withdrawal of the state from welfare measure will lead to an alarming disparity across the society and it will constraint the development of women and children in the long run. – Reproduced

Ramachandran, Vimala

Early childhood care and the right to education act. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.118-130

7. CIVIL SERVICE

Moreira, Diana and Pérez, Santiago

Civil service exams and organizational performance: Evidence from the Pendleton act. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.250-291

We use newly digitized data to study the impacts of a historical reform that mandated exams for some employees in the largest US customs-collection districts. Although the reform improved targeted employees' professional backgrounds and reduced turnover, it did not lead to significant improvements in the cost-effectiveness of customs revenue collection. The incomplete reach of the reform was key for this partial success. First, the reform incentivized hiring in exam-exempted positions, distorting districts' hierarchical structure. Second, since we find suggestive evidence that districts' top managers mattered for performance, not changing their appointment method might have constituted a missed opportunity for improvement.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20220284>

8. CIVIL SOCIETY

Chauhan, Giriraj Singh

Civil society in India and aspects of good governance. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.28-37

This topic explores the evolving role of civil society in strengthening democratic governance in India. Civil society organizations, including NGOs, community groups, and advocacy networks, act as intermediaries between citizens and the state, promoting accountability, transparency, and inclusive policymaking. Their contributions span areas such as service delivery, rights-based advocacy, and monitoring of public institutions. The discussion highlights how civil society fosters participatory governance and supports institutional reforms, while also addressing challenges related to regulatory constraints, political resistance, and capacity limitations.

9. CLIMATE CHANGE

Persaud, Avinash

Doubling investment in renewable energy in one step, and then again and again. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.10-11

This study reflects on the evolving stance of emerging economies in global climate negotiations, particularly their long-held argument that industrialised nations—primarily Europe and the United States—should bear greater responsibility for climate mitigation due to their historical emissions and economic gains from industrialisation. The article advocates for a bold strategy of repeatedly doubling investments in renewable energy to accelerate the global energy transition. It positions this approach as both a practical and symbolic shift in climate leadership, emphasizing the need for equitable burden-sharing and proactive engagement from all nations to address the climate crisis. 'For a long time, emerging economies' negotiation position in climate talks was that the industrialisation of Europe and the United States (US) caused global warming and made those countries rich, so they must bear the brunt of saving the planet. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/h-t-parekh-finance-column/doubling-investment-renewable-energy-one-step-and.html>

Hill, Alice and Martinez-Diaz, Leonardo

Adapt or perish: Preparing for the inescapable effects of climate change. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.107-117

Ever since climate change became a concern for policymakers and laypeople alike, the focus of public debate has largely been on mitigation: limiting greenhouse gas emissions, capturing carbon, and transitioning to renewable energy. Those efforts must continue if we hope to keep the planet hospitable. But it is also time to acknowledge that—no matter what we do—some measure of climate change is here to stay. The phenomenon has already affected the U.S. economy, U.S. national security, and human health. Such costs will only grow over time. The United States must build resilience and overhaul key systems. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/climate-change-fires-adapt-or-perish>

Gupta, Alok Kumar and Parihar, Kaushiki

Global climate change politics: Critical appraisal of India's changing role. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.236-251

Global warming and consequent climate change have emerged as serious issues and have started featuring on almost all multilateral forums with statements warning the global leadership to get increasingly proactive about addressing the issues. In world politics, countries are viewing climate change as an issue to gain influence in international politics. India is no exception to this rule and has been shaping its role as a rule-shaper and policy advocate and is an active participant in climate change negotiations. This article traces India's role since the talks on climate change began as part of wider environmental concerns. It also enumerates the way global leadership viewed and addressed this pressing issue from time to time. The article provides a brief but critical account of India's policy interventions at global and national levels to appraise India's growing role and relevance.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241596>

Gogoi, Bhaskar and Sarmah, Jayanta Krishna

Climate change and regional cooperation in South-East Asian countries. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.252-268

Climate change and environmental degradation are the two most pressing concerns faced by the world today for which regional cooperation is necessary. For regional cooperation, governments at the regional level must work together to coordinate activities, unify regulations and create risk-reduction plans. In South-east Asia, multiple initiatives have been taken for a shared framework for carrying out coordinated policy implementation. However, political and technical barriers have stymied efforts to suit the needs and benefits of partnering states. This article will analyse these problems and approaches in a few chosen South-east Asian nations and examine comprehensive action plans built on cooperative partnerships. It will offer a critical assessment of the environmental and climate-related issues South-east

Asia faces and also offer recommendations on how to use policy tools to regulate and solve issues of regional environmental governance. It also looks at ways to counteract institutional and regulatory obstacles to reaching desired outcomes emphasising regulatory frameworks and policy.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241597>

10. CONSTITUTION

Gupta, Deepak

Sovereignty in the Indian Constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.6-14

The founding fathered so the constrictions, while drawing the preamble to the constrictions,, in unambiguous and clear cut resolved to constrictions, India into sovereign democratic, republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. – Reproduced

Kumar, Alok Prasanna

Friend not foe: Popular sovereignty in the Indian constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.15-24

Quentin Tarantino's Second World War fantasy, Inglourious Basterds, features a taut scene in the beginning where the antagonist, SS Colonel Hans Landa—a Nazi detective on the lookout for fugitive Jews—interrogates a French farmer, Pierre LaPadite. The scene isn't a classic 'interrogation' with violence and open intimidation, but one where Landa slowly and methodically extracts from LaPadite the exact location of where the Jews are hiding in his house. During this back and forth, Landa compares Jews, as Nazis were wont to do, to rats, but surprisingly proclaims that he does not see the comparison as an insult. Landa points out that a rat must survive in a hostile world not of its making, earning hatred for no obvious reason. He gets LaPadite to admit that humanity has learnt to despise rats for no reason even as other rodents, such as squirrels, capable of just as much harm, earn nowhere near enough hatred.- Reproduced

Godi, Akhilesh

Sovereignty and prevalent morality: Section 377 of the Indian penal code. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.25-33

Singh, Bandeeep

We, the people. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.145-164

Lokur, Madan B.

Republic in the Indian constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.260-270

Singh, Kirti

Women, law and the constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.296-308

Selvaraj, Mari and Murugesan, Namratha

Caste and the constitution in Tamil Nadu. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.321-327

Sen, Ronojoy

The constitution, the court and freedom of media. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.248-259

11. CORRUPTION

Bullough, Oliver

Dirty money: How corruption shapes the world. Foreign Affairs, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.154-158

There is an old joke about a drunkard searching for his keys under a streetlight. A passerby stops to help. After a few minutes of failing to find them, he asks the drunkard if he is sure that this is where he lost them. "No," the drunkard replies, "but it's dark everywhere else."

That is how humans approach many daunting tasks, not least of them writing about corruption. We know that it's a problem, we know that it's serious, but we are reduced to hunting for evidence in the light cast by the few countries willing and. - Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/review-essay/2019-12-10/dirty-money>

12. CRIME

Abrahamian, Atossa Araxia

The price of a passport: What is lost when citizenship is sold. Foreign Affairs, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.157-163

In October 2023, an investigation by the Organized Crime and Corruption Reporting Network revealed that a former Afghan intelligence chief accused of human rights violations, Saddam Hussein's top nuclear scientist, and a high-ranking colonel under the Libyan despot Muammar al-Qaddafi all had something curious in common: they were compatriots of the Commonwealth of Dominica. These men had not fallen in

love with the Caribbean island on a beach vacation or expatriated there for a simpler life.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/price-passport-citizenship>

13. DEMOCRACY

Pohler, Nina

Composite relations: Democratic firms balancing the general and the particular. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.645-662

This paper focuses on a central coordinative tension in alternative, democratic organizations: They need to maintain formal equality and democratic governance, but they also have to support their members in their autonomy and be sensitive toward their particularities. Based on an empirical study of two democratic-collectivist firms, this paper combines insights from Laurent Thévenot's sociology of engagement, and Zelizer's notion of relational work to analyze how firms can establish "composite relations" that enable to balance the general and the particular. The paper offers two main contributions to the literature on alternative organizations: First, it describes possibilities for compositions between particular, personal relations, which are often of high importance in alternative organizations, and general, standardized relations, which are centrally important for all modern organizations. Second, while influential work on alternative organization assumes, that the tension between social values and business is quasi-equal to a tension between informal and formalized coordination in organizations, this paper develops a more nuanced perspective on the interrelation between morality and coordination in alternative organizations.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084221131637>

Hansen, Thomas Blom

The making of a sovereign people. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.62-76

Banerji, Gourab

Democracy in the Indian constitution. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.197-207

Avijit, Anshul

Testing democracy in Sasaram. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.208-220

Gowda, M. V., Rajeev and Hashmi, Aiman

Constitution, corporates and the costs of democracy. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.221-235

14. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

McCarthy, J.F. et al

Community driven development and structural disadvantage: Interrogating the social turn in development programming in Indonesia. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.1988-2004

This paper critically examines the rise of community-driven development (CDD) programmes in the Global South, with a focus on Indonesia as a key case of the international "social" turn in development. Rooted in discourses of social capital, capabilities, and empowerment, CDD initiatives have introduced new political rationalities and governance mechanisms. However, the study questions the extent to which such programmes genuinely empower marginalized populations. It highlights the structural and relational limitations of CDD, revealing persistent ambiguities and contradictions in the application of social capital frameworks. The analysis underscores the need for a more critical engagement with the assumptions underlying participatory development models.. Community-driven development (CDD) programmes have emerged on a large scale in the Global South following research and policy work regarding social capital, capabilities and empowerment. This paper analyses one of the largest international examples of the 'social' turn, examining the effects of the CDD approach in governmental, structural and relational terms. While the CDD approach successfully generated new political rationalities and governmental technologies, the ability of development programming driven by social capital concepts to empower marginalised sections of society remains in question. The ambiguities associated with CDD outcomes indicate the contradictions at the heart of social capital debate.-Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1>

15. DIPLOMACY

Das, S.K., Borah, A.C. and Mallick, S.

Playing cricket: India's soft power, nation branding and future prospects. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.269-282

The growing interdependence among nations, the advancement of science and technology and the impact of globalisation have made it less useful for nations to rely predominantly on hard power to pursue their foreign policies' goals. In the contemporary era, nations have shifted their attention to soft power as an alternative policy to maximise gains from other countries. Although the exercise of hard power

is still relevant in international relations, soft power has become a less destructive option. For instance, sports has proved its power as a tool of diplomacy at different times. In India, cricket has moved from its status as a mere sport to a powerful instrument of diplomacy. In this article, the authors analyse the value of sports in general and cricket in particular as an instrument of public diplomacy, its capacity for nation branding, and the future prospects of cricket in pursuing India's foreign policy goals.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241600>

16. DISABLED

Mauksch, Stefanie and Dey, Pascal

Treating disability as an asset (not a limitation): A critical examination of disability inclusion through social entrepreneurship. *Organization*, 31(4), May, 2024: p.624-644

Social enterprises play an increasing role in providing employment opportunities for disabled people. This paper examines the implications of social enterprises' market-based approach to disability inclusion, which is characterized by viewing disability as an asset rather than a limitation. Taking our inspiration from critical disability scholars who have pointed out that inclusion agendas produce disability as a distinct social reality, we use a performative lens to examine how social enterprises variously "do disability," for instance, by defining where the potentials of disabled people lie and how best to promote them. Drawing on an ethnographic study of Magic Fingers, a Nepal-based enterprise that employs blind people as massage therapists, we identify entrepreneurial "doings" of disability that were guided by ideals of empowerment but that ultimately produced new and subtle forms of exclusion. By closely examining the case organization's founding phase, as well as its practices of advertising, recruitment, and day-to-day management, we show how Magic Fingers commodified disability in novel ways, reinforced the notion of disability as a negative condition that must be "overcome" through work, and introduced new market-oriented evaluative distinctions between "more able" and "less able" disabled individuals. By exploring and evaluating these effects, this paper draws attention to the ways in which social enterprises, while challenging deficit-oriented representations of disability, can paradoxically solidify disability as something profoundly "other."- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084221150586>

17. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Bala, M., Sharma, D. and Panda, G.R.

Gender bias to domestic violence; A qualitative study of women Panchayat functionaries in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.117-131

This qualitative study investigates the intersection of gender bias and domestic violence as experienced by women Panchayat functionaries in Uttar Pradesh. Drawing on interviews and field observations, it reveals how entrenched patriarchal norms and social expectations shape both the personal and political lives of elected women representatives. The study highlights the dual burden faced by these women—navigating domestic violence within their households while confronting gendered resistance in public office. It also examines the limited institutional support available and the coping strategies adopted by functionaries to assert agency and fulfill their roles. The findings underscore the need for gender-sensitive governance reforms and community-level interventions.

Ajitha, S.

Impact of covid-19 on domestic violence against women: A study of the infectious shadow. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.89-97

Violence, in all its forms, is a severe infringement of fundamental rights. Violence is not an isolated occurrence but rather a concealed aspect of life. When we consider the surge in violence against girls and women during the COVID-19 pandemic, it reveals an alarming increase in domestic abuse, which remains hidden in the shadows. This issue demands immediate attention as it paves the way for another silent pandemic that may be even more menacing than the ongoing spread of COVID-19. Government agencies and policymakers must prioritise addressing these forms of violence. Concurrently, intensify the dissemination of awareness alongside global pandemic mitigation measures. This paper aims to shed light on the current trends in the spread of this shadow pandemic, emphasising the urgency of addressing this issue. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

18. DRUGS

Hansraj Kaushiki, Nishtha and Roushan, Vikash

Drug trafficking on India-Myanmar border: Challenges for India. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.40-48

India proximity from the “Golden Triangle” marked it as a both transit route and destination for illicit drug trafficking groups. The India-Myanmar border is susceptible to the actions of insurgents, drug and arms traffickers, and criminals due

to its high porosity, inadequate security measures. Primary objective of the study to utilities secondary data sources to trace the drug trafficking activities following Junta resurgence in Myanmar. Considering the fact that the lack of adequate protection along the IndiaMyanmar border presents a significant threat to India's security, it is crucial for India to enhance the security measures at the border and intensify its efforts to establish a close relationship with Myanmar in order to efficiently deals with these security threats.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

19. E-GOVERNANCE

Chandra, Saurabh

E-governance adaptation: A study of user perceptions and satisfaction in the Thiruvananthapuram municipal corporation, Kerala. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.148-161

In this age of IR 4.0 digitalisation in governance has become essential. This has made an urgent imperative to assess the adaptation of e-governance in urban administration in terms of perception and satisfaction of the users. As such an attempt has been made to examine the e-governance services offered by the Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation. It is mainly based on empirical enquiry. A survey with the help of structured questionnaire was conducted, 200 users, falling in the municipal areas, were sampled, in order to find out the influence of demographic variables, including gender, age, education, and sector of employment, on users' perceptions and satisfaction. The findings revealed that the Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation has not fully attained the goals of e-governance adaptation, particularly in terms of enhancing Transparency, Accountability, and Participation. However, the overall satisfaction level with e-governance services remains encouraging.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

Rai, Parul and Singh, Pradeep Kumar

Digital transformation in Uttar Pradesh: An analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.162-171

Use of ICT in governance ensures to create a transparent, responsible, and citizenfriendly government. ICT also empowers and encourages citizen involvement in decision-making, and facilitate effective delivery of public services to the citizens at their doorsteps. India's most populous state of Uttar Pradesh has progressively taken

various initiatives to provide e-services to its citizens. This research paper delves into the realm of e-governance initiatives in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Based on secondary sources of data and its analysis of various e-governance projects, the present paper underlines their impact on public services and the challenges encountered in their implementation. Lack of technical awareness, proper infrastructure, technical inclusion, threat to privacy etc have the major challenges in UP.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

20. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Fforde, Adam

NIA and constant price sectoral GDP. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.21-25

Constant price sectoral gross domestic product does not measure what it is widely thought to measure, and so should be avoided. The article reviews what GDP is, as a statistic—value added, which is not “output”—and show that, it is unclear what is meant by constant price sectoral GDP, and that it is calculable in two ways which usually give different answers. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/commentary/nia-and-constant-price-sectoral-gdp.html>

Kumar, Neeraj and Varman, P. Mahendra

Is GDP a good measure of people's well-being? Evidence from BRICS nations.. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.15-31

In economics, income is always considered a significant factor that is needed to maximize the well-being of the people. The belfries of ecomdists that an incrise in income increases the subjective well-being of the people are questioned by Easterlin in his seminal work which is also called as Easerin paradox. – Reproduced

Mohanty, Biswajit

Development value and border: A theoretical exploration. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.32-44

Schaefer, Stephan M. and Hallonsten, Olof

What's wrong with creativity?. Organization, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.820-828

In this essay we put forward a critique of the prevailing orthodoxy of creativity and innovation which are rarely fundamentally questioned neither in science nor in public discourse. We urge to reconsider contemporary purposes and consequences of what we call instrumental and humanist conceptions of creativity and innovation. Based on our critique we speak out to transcend reified notions of creativity and innovation by engaging in disciplined imagination of desirable alternative futures using the example of craft as a timeless form of work. Craft, we argue, prefigures a type of creativity and innovation that addresses the social and ecological challenges of contemporary economy and society and may thus serve as a source for inspiration to radically re-think current, ingrained notions of creativity and innovation.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084231179383>

Bird, Graham and Rowlands, Dane

The effect of IMF programmes on economic growth in low income countries: An empirical analysis. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2179-2196

Using an LIC-specific participation model, we adopt a propensity score matching (PSM) methodology to compare economic growth performance in countries with and without IMF programmes over the period 1989–2008. Concessional programmes are found to have had a generally positive effect on economic growth for up to two years after agreements were signed. The effects are contingent on other factors including overall initial economic conditions, recent prior growth performance, aid dependency, debt, IMF resources, recent history of IMF engagement and time period. We examine the implications of the results as the IMF considers how best to support the Sustainable Development Goals.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2017.1279734>

Jha, Praveen

Walk the talk on SDGs. *Development and Cooperation*, 51(2), 2024: p.12-13

The sustainable development goals add up to a sensible agenda. To achieve them, the international community needs a coherent policy framework. It must spell out how exactly human development can be promoted without depleting the environment. It must also ensure governments have the funds required for related action. – Reproduced

Schulze, Svenja

Improving everyone's welfare. *Development and Cooperation*, 51(2), 2024: p.14-15

Germany's federal minister for economic cooperation and development elaborates why international-development policy has become an essential component of international political realism in today's multicolor world. It does not only serve partner countries, but benefits people in Germany as well. – Reproduced

Diengdoh, Cyril V. Darlong

Development through participatory governance: MGNREGA in Meghalaya. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.47-61

21. ECONOMIC REFORMS

Kavitha, A.C. and Parvathy, P.

Fiscal reform in Kerala: An assessment of impact of fiscal responsibility legislation (2003) on debt scenario. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.61-72

Reform in fiscal management in Kerala, for consolidation of fiscal health and meeting the debt crisis, was introduced through passage of Kerala Fiscal Responsibility Act 2003. Now it is high time to assess Kerala's fiscal health with special reference to debt scenario. With this view in mind, the present paper intends to examine the debt scenario of the state in comparison to pre reform periods. As such, the performance of multiple deficit and debt indicators have been examined in the context of GSDP of Kerala. Based on analysis of secondary data, the present paper finds that debt position of the state in terms of Outstanding State Liabilities and Outstanding State Guarantees, indicates that mean outstanding debt obligations to GSDP too has fallen in the post-FRL (Fiscal Responsibility Law) phase. Deficit indicators such as fiscal deficit to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ratio, revenue deficit to GSDP ratio and primary deficit to GSDP ratio have fallen in the post FRL phase compared to pre FRL phase in the state. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

Singh, Ajay and Singh, Shashi

Employability landscape of Indian Higher education. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.44-55

22. EDUCATION

Sharma, A., Pandey, V. and Sharma, P.K.

Work life balance: A step towards wholesome life a study of coaching Institutes in Kota. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.71-84

Bawa, M.S. and Chauhan, Sangeeta

Development of teaching styles amongst student teachers at secondary level in the context of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(34), Aug 19-25, 2024: p.3-10

In this article, the authors propose to discuss the concept of teaching style and its unique features, the relationship of teaching styles with learning styles and strategies needed to organize the practice of teaching programmes for developing a unique teaching style of his/her own in every student teacher of secondary (9-12) level, in the context of national education policy 2020. – Reproduced

Lodha, Sanjay and Paliwal, Neha

Role of NAAC assessment in improving the institutional quality: An experiences of Mohandlal Sukhadia university. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.1-19

Jha, Pravin Kumar

Education and empowerment: A case study of mid-day in West Champaran and Madhepura district of Bihar. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.68-80

Mid-day meal scheme (MDM) is an important effort to address the twin problem of nutrition and education among children, particularly among the poor and vulnerable segments of Indian society. – Reproduced

Borah, P.K., Tripathi, V. and Koch, M.

Wash (water, sanitation and Hygiene) in schools' in Indian and SDG target 4.a: An analysis of the localizing process. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.45-62

Kaur, Amandeep and Wadhwa, Veenu

Transition of children from pre-school to primary: Policy factors, challenges and recommendations. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.143-153

Choi, Minju and Lerch, Julia C.

Portrayal of immigrants and refugees in textbooks worldwide, 1963–2011. International Sociology, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.399-421

Sociologists have long studied the educational incorporation of immigrants and refugees, but most scholarship focuses on questions of access, achievement, attainment, and acculturation. We extend this literature by examining the

incorporation of immigrants and refugees in the cultural content of schooling, drawing on a unique dataset spanning 509 textbooks from 80 countries, representing all regions of the world from 1963 to 2011. Our descriptive and multilevel regression analyses reveal a mixed picture. On one hand, textbook discussions of immigrants and refugees have expanded over time and are especially pervasive in textbooks that invoke post-national conceptions of citizenship and in countries that host large foreign-born populations. But we also document stagnating discussions of immigrants and refugees in recent decades, a casting of these groups as part of the historical past more than contemporary civics and society, and a tendency toward their curricular omission in countries with a recent history of war.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809241250306>

Hoque, M.D. Asraul and Chalil, Krishnan

Government strategies for investing in higher education and research in India: An analytical perspective. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.73-88

Quality research output from Indian Higher Education Institutions has been a serious concern. It is also argued that such institutions face financial crunch in research and extension activities. As such the present study intends to examine the budget allocations and effectiveness of educational and research initiatives in India, focusing on higher education fellowships. Our analysis reveals varying trends in funding for research and innovation, highlighting shifts in governmental priorities. Notable fluctuations are observed across specific schemes like the National Initiative for Design Innovation and Startup India, indicating changing support levels over time. Fellowships for marginalized communities (SC, ST, OBC) demonstrate increasing financial commitments, yet challenges in fund utilization persist, influencing program efficacy. Despite these challenges, initiatives such as the National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students show promising impacts through increased beneficiary numbers and enhanced financial support. Recommendations include enhancing administrative efficiency, strengthening monitoring frameworks, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources to optimize program effectiveness. Overall, while India's educational and research funding landscape shows commitment to inclusive growth, strategic improvements in financial management and program implementation are crucial for sustainable development and equitable access to higher education. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

23. ELECTION

lorio, Francesco Di

Methodological individualism and agent-based computational simulation: A reply to Kincaid and Zahle. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.155-167

This study critically engages with Harold Kincaid and Jule Zahle's argument that agent-based computational models do not necessarily reflect methodological individualism. While Kincaid and Zahle contend that such models can accommodate holistic explanations, the reply challenges this view by tracing the historical and conceptual foundations of methodological individualism. It argues that their interpretation relies on flawed assumptions about the tradition and misrepresents the individualism-holism debate. Drawing on perspectives from philosophers and social scientists such as Chen and Di Iorio, the study defends the compatibility of agent-based simulation with individualist methodology and clarifies its epistemological role in analyzing social phenomena. Study reflects on Harold Kincaid and Jule Zahle's view that there is no necessary association between methodological individualism and agent-based models because the analysis of social phenomena in terms of the latter cannot always be regarded as an implementation of the former. Their view remains in contention with the standpoint of several philosophers of science and social scientists, including Chen and Di Iorio. Kincaid and Zahle's main argument against such a standpoint is that agent-based simulation is compatible with holistic explanations that are at odds with methodological individualism. The following study argues that Kincaid and Zahle's conclusion remains untenable since it stems from inaccurate historical assumptions concerning the tradition of methodological individualism and the way the individualism-holism debate is understood within this tradition.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/05390184241258370>

Penadés, Alberto and Pavía, Jose M.

An ecological inference approach to the origins of proportional representation. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.168-192

This study investigates the strategic origins of proportional representation reforms in early 20th-century democracies, using a novel ecological inference method to estimate vote transfers. It argues that secular conservative and liberal parties responded to the rising socialist vote by either pooling votes to raise majority thresholds or enacting proportional representation to manage coalition risks. The authors introduce a new measure of electoral market segmentation and test a proposition from the Boix-Rokkan framework: PR reform was adopted when vote transfers signaled coalition failure. The analysis focuses on two similar cases—Denmark (1910–1918) and New Zealand (1928–1931)—which diverged in both explanatory variables and reform outcomes. Facing a prospective majority of socialists during the early third of the 20th century, some secular conservative and

liberal parties pooled their votes to raise the majority threshold for the left, while others raised it by enacting some form of proportional representation. We use vote transfers, estimated by a new method of ecological inference, to explain those far-reaching choices. We provide a new conceptualization and measurement of the segmentation of the electoral market to test a proposition within the Boix-Rokkan framework: proportional representation reform was chosen when vote transfers foretold coalition failure. To substantiate our claim, we investigate two most similar cases, Denmark during 1910–1918 and New Zealand during 1928–1931, that diverged in the explanatory variable and in the response.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/05390184241250179>

Carbone, Giovanni and Pellegata, Alessandro

To elect or not to elect: Leaders, alternation in power and social welfare in sub-Saharan Africa. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.1965-1987

This paper investigates whether and how multiparty elections, introduced in many African countries since the early 1990s, affect a government's commitment to welfare policies. We hypothesise that contested multiparty elections and turnovers between different leaders and political forces in government – even when democratic standards are not met – positively impact the promotion of social welfare. We test these hypotheses through a cross-sectional and time-series research design, making use of our new, comprehensive 'Africa Leadership Change' (ALC) dataset. Empirical results confirm that leaders elected through multiparty elections and countries that experience political alternations in government are associated with higher levels of social welfare.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2017.1279733>

Kumar, Sanjay

Election commission of India: The watchdog of Indian democracy. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.236-247

24. EMPLOYMENT

Sinha, Dipa

MGNREGA: Towards realising the constitutional objective of work for all. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.104-117

25. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Das, Kartick

India's startup ecosystem: An incredible opportunity for university students. University News, 62(34), Aug 19-25, 2024: p.21-25

According to the United Nations estimates, India, home to 1.4 billion people, has surpassed mainland China to become the world's most populous country. Malin and Tyagi (2023) observed that India has potential advantages, especially at a time when countries around the world are facing declining birth rates and tight labour markets. – Reproduced

26. ETHICS

Sharma, Suraj

Happiness across political regimes; The role of religions and political orientation in the context of other values, attitudes and demographics. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.154-169

This empirical study investigates how happiness varies across political regimes, focusing on the interplay between religiosity, political orientation, and associated values, attitudes, and demographic factors. It explores how democratic norms and ethical frameworks shape individual perceptions of well-being. The findings reveal that happiness is not uniformly associated with conservative political views or religious adherence. Instead, the relationship is nuanced, with variations influenced by broader social distinctions and political behaviors. The study contributes to understanding the conditional nature of happiness in relation to ideological and cultural contexts. Using empirical research, the current study attempted to investigate the relationship between political orientation, religiosity, and political acts in determining happiness, taking into consideration social distinctions based on democratic norms and ethics. The findings revealed that increased happiness is not a universal phenomenon when it comes to conservatism and religiosity. – Reproduced

27. FOOD SECURITY

Tiwari, Sweta

Implications of India's Act East Policy on the food systems and cultural heritage of the Konyak Nagas: A case study of sustainable subsistence and capitalistic rationalisation. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.219-235

This article examines the potential impact of India's Act East Policy on the food systems of the Konyak Nagas, an indigenous community in Nagaland. The article studies how the traditional knowledge of the Konyak Nagas about the land, labour and ecology has influenced their food culture. The communal landholdings, shifting cultivation, natural preservation of food items, manual labour in agricultural lands

and chemical-free fertilisation process have so far kept the Konyaks self-sufficient in terms of requirement of food, and kept the market forces at bay. Emphasising the significance of food security in the changing global scenario in the post-pandemic period and considering the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, the article explores how Act East Policy's capitalistic rationalisation of resources may significantly affect their sustainable means of subsistence and appropriate their farms and platters, which are an integral element of the cultural fabric of the community.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241595>

28. FOODS

Ueda, Haruka

The post-war Japanese eating model: A sociological exploration of semi-compressed food modernity. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.462-485

Among multiple factors that can influence people's food security, the gender inequality factor has attracted inadequate attention in high-income countries, particularly in Japan. To analyse how and why gender inequality issue has been neglected in food policy in Japan, I propose the notion of the 'post-war Japanese eating model' based on the sociologies of family and food. I demonstrate how Japanese society has persisted with this eating model by examining two dominant dietary discourses, the Japanese dietary pattern and Hōshoku (deterioration of dietary practices). The former reinforced the post-war Japanese eating model, despite the prevailing agricultural and nutritional accounts. Regarding the latter discourse, Hōshoku was overestimated, resulting in enlarging the contradiction between norms (the Japanese dietary pattern) and practices. Given the increasing difficulty in performing such practice, their dietary norms need to be reconstructed through awareness of reflexive or 'semi-compressed' food modernity facing Japan.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809241253239>

29. FOREIGN POLICY

Mearsheimer, J.J., Rosato, Sebastian and Y.M. Keren

Thinking like a state: What makes foreign policy rational?. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.173-179

Surprisingly, for an article assessing the prevalence of rationality in international politics ("Why Smart Leaders Do Stupid Things," November/December 2023), Keren Yarhi-Milo's review of our book, *How States Think*, never offers its own definition of the term. Yarhi-Milo does, however, argue that irrational leaders resort to mental

shortcuts, otherwise known as heuristics, or succumb to their emotions. –
Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/responses/thinking-state-mearsheimer>

30. GANDHI. M.K.

Kolge, N., Debnath, B. and Lenin, C.C.

Gandhi's Satyagraha in South Africa: A less than accurate account of Gandhi's struggle in south Africa. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.33-43

Mahatma Gandhi, while writing a historical account of his Satyagraha in South Africa (SSA), makes two claims – first, that he didn't compromise with the style of writing and factual accuracy, and second, that his Satyagraha was a religious and a non-violent phenomenon from its very inception. The present paper examines his first claim by pointing out the discrepancies between Gandhi's writings during his conduct of Satyagraha in South African soil from 1906 to 1914 and what he later wrote in SSA in 1924 to argue that Gandhi was less than accurate in narrating the events of his struggle in South Africa in SSA.- Reproduced

31. GLOBALISATION

Henry, Farrell and Newman, Abraham L.

Chained to globalization: Why It's too late to decouple, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.70-80

In 1999, the columnist Thomas Friedman the Cold War geopolitical system dead. The world, he wrote, had "gone from a system built around walls to a system increasingly built around networks." As businesses chased efficiency and profits, maneuvering among great powers was falling away. An era of harmony was at hand, in which states' main worries would be how to manage market forces rather than one another. Friedman was right that a globalized world had arrived but wrong about what that world would look like. Instead of liberating governments and businesses, globalization entangled them. As digital networks, financial flows. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2019-12-10/chained-globalization>

32. HEALTH SERVICES

Hackmann, M.B., Pohl, R.V. and Ziebarth, N.R.

Patient versus provider incentives in long-term care. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p. 178-218

This study analyzes 551,000 nursing home stays to examine how patient and provider incentives shape long-term care provision. It finds that Medicaid-covered residents tend to extend their stays due to limited cost-sharing, while nursing homes shorten these stays when capacity constraints arise to accommodate more profitable private payers. Providers demonstrate greater responsiveness to financial incentives than patients. Consequently, reforms targeting provider behavior—such as episode-based reimbursement—are more effective than increasing patient cost-sharing in promoting transitions to community-based care and achieving long-term care savings. :How do patient and provider incentives affect the provision of long-term care? Our analysis of 551,000 nursing home stays yields three main insights. First, due to limited cost-sharing, Medicaid-covered residents prolong their nursing home stays instead of transitioning to community-based care. Second, when facility capacity binds, nursing homes shorten Medicaid stays to admit more profitable out-of-pocket private payers. Third, providers react more elastically to financial incentives than patients. Thus, targeting provider incentives through alternative payment models, such as episode-based reimbursement, is more effective than increasing patient cost sharing in facilitating transitions to community-based care and generating long-term care savings.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20210264>

Radha and Singh, Shantesh Kumar

Should India change its 'health for all' strategy?: Learning from the Covid-19 crisis. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.86-101

Hsiao, William C.

How to fix American health care: What other countries can and can't teach the united states. Foreign Affairs, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.96-106

There are many statistics that illustrate the flaws of the U.S. health-care system. One in particular stands out. In 2017, Americans spent an average of \$10,224 per person on health care, according to a Kaiser Family Foundation study. The equivalent figure across similarly wealthy countries that year was just \$5,280. Yet despite spending almost twice as much as Australians, Canadians, Japanese, and many Europeans, Americans suffer from lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality rates, and a higher prevalence of heart disease, lung disease, and sexually transmitted infections.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2019-12-10/how-fix-american-health-care>

Nanjunda, D.C.

Decentralisation of health service in Karnataka: A study of rural participatory decision making. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.49-60

The effectiveness of the administration of an institutional-quality health care delivery system focusing on decentralization has been under question for the last three decades. Examining the successes of decentralization and the correlation between autonomy and decision space (degree of decentralization) health outcomes is gaining momentum today. As such the major aim of the present study is to assess the effectiveness of Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) in managing the rural health care system in Karnataka State. The study based on mixed methods, drawing samples from Panchayat Raj Institutions and Public Health Institutions. It has been found some notable issues in rescheduling decentralised health-administration, reducing benefaction and political meddling, and implementing performance-based resource distribution. It is concluded that structural, dynamic, and geographically specific reforms in age-old administrative procedures are very essential in the administrative and financial management systems of PRIs for effective health decentralization of health services.- Reproduced

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Prakash, Laxmikant Prem

Challenges of public health services in Bihar: A case study of Jamui district. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.202-214

Right to health is also one of the basic rights of the citizens and ensuring it is state's prime obligation. Bihar is a state where incidence of poverty is high on one hand and public health services have not been encouraging on the other. Thus, it becomes an urgent imperative to examine the situation of delivery of public health services in the state. The present paper intends to examine the health infrastructure, health personnel and the mechanism of health service delivery. The paper is based on both primary and secondary sources of data collection. Jamui district, one of the most backward districts of state was selected for empirical study. The findings reveal that there is acute shortage of public health infrastructure and medical personnel. There is urgent need of state to address these problems.

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33. HUMAN RIGHTS

Driver, D.G., Andenæs, M. and Munro, I.

An inconvenient dissident: Human rights activism in the case of Julian Assange. Organization, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.829-845

The article is based on investigations by two branches of the United Nations Human Rights Council into the treatment of the whistleblower journalist, Julian Assange – the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention and The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture. The UN investigations analysed for this 'Acting Up' article show that Julian Assange is an inconvenient dissident, who has been subjected to persecution by liberal democracies rather than authoritarian regimes. Previous research into whistleblowing has highlighted the courage and risks taken by individual whistleblowers in speaking truth to power however, this case highlights a different facet of speaking truth to power which shows how lawyers, activists and other professionals often refuse to do this because of the professional costs of speaking up for an apparently toxic individual. This article argues that the UN investigations have built a 'counter-archive' of suppressed facts about the case, which challenges the 'collective amnesia' of the public discourse. This case demonstrates that speaking truth to power requires not only individual courage but the active support of inconvenient dissidents, who lack other civil society support.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084231183954>

34. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - PAKISTAN

Gourav, Gireesh and Sharma, Rohan

Culture as a factor of transnational integration: A case study of Sapta Sindhu. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.215-228

The present paper provides an introduction about the geographical, socio-cultural and political significance of the region. The study examines the symbolic, culture and relative contribution of Sapta Sindhu region to the world and how it can unite the whole Indian subcontinent especially Pakistan because whole territory of Pakistan has culturally been the important part of Sapta Sindhu region and major part of Sindhu river flows in the Pakistani territory dividing it into the two parts. After the political and religious division of Sapta Sindhu has kept the two nations vying each other. After the various treaties, meetings and agreements between two could not resolve the issues for seventy years of partition. Culturally rich land of Sapta Sindhu which can unite both nations has also been neglected and we forgot the significance of this region. The cultural Impact of Sapta Sindhu can be seen among both nations such as their dresses, music, heritage and foot items etc. The present study highlights the cultural similarities of the region and prospects of their integration. This paper introduces the geographical, socio-cultural, and political importance of the Sapta Sindhu region, emphasizing its symbolic and cultural contributions to the world. The study argues that the region holds potential to unite the Indian subcontinent,

particularly India and Pakistan, given that Pakistan's territory historically formed an integral part of Sapta Sindhu and hosts the major flow of the Sindhu River. Despite decades of treaties and negotiations since partition, political and religious divisions have kept the two nations in contention. The paper highlights how the rich cultural heritage of Sapta Sindhu—visible in shared traditions such as dress, music, food, and heritage—has been neglected, yet offers prospects for fostering integration and reconciliation between the two countries.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

35. INDIA - HISTORY

Jha, Priyaranjan and Talathi, Karan

Impact of colonial Institutions on economic growth and development in India: Evidence from night-lights data. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1653-1708

This study investigates the long-term developmental impact of colonial administrative structures in India by analyzing district-level data and night-lights per capita as a proxy for income. It compares regions historically under direct British rule with those under indirect rule, revealing significantly lower night-light intensity and slower growth in directly ruled districts from 1993 to 2013. The disparity persists even after accounting for education, health, and infrastructure indicators. The findings attribute much of the gap to the adverse effects of landlord-based revenue systems imposed in directly ruled areas, highlighting the enduring influence of colonial institutions on regional development trajectories. Authors use district-level data from India to study the implications of two historical institutions, direct British rule and the heterogeneous land tenure institutions implemented by the British, on the disparity in present-day development in India. Using night-lights per capita as a proxy for district-level per capita income, we find that modern districts that were historically under direct British rule had significantly fewer night-lights per capita in 1993 relative to modern districts that were historically under indirect British rule. The large gap persists even after including correlates of development such as educational attainment, health, and physical and financial infrastructure. Looking at the growth pattern from 1993 to 2013, directly ruled districts had a lower annual growth rate compared with that of indirectly ruled districts. Much of the development gap between areas under indirect rule and areas under direct rule can be accounted for by the adverse effect of landlord-based revenue-collection systems in the directly ruled areas.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/725058>

36. INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Mishra, Manoj Kumar and Narayan, Rudra

Indian knowledge systems for sustainable development goals: An exploratory study. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.172-180

This study explores the potential of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). IKS represents a holistic approach to knowledge deeply rooted in India's cultural and traditional practices, encompassing diverse fields such as medicine, agriculture, architecture, and governance. As such the present paper intends to trace relevance of IKS in achieving SDGs. Based on secondary sources, the paper finds that the rich repository of IKS is characterized by its sustainable and inclusive nature, offering valuable insights and solutions to contemporary global challenges. IKS, with its emphasis on harmony with nature, community-based approaches, and respect for diversity, aligns closely with the ethos of the SDGs. By integrating IKS into sustainable development strategies, there is a unique opportunity to leverage traditional wisdom for addressing modern-day issues. – Reproduced

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37. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Khanna, Ro

The new industrial age: America should once again become a manufacturing superpower. Foreign Affairs, 102(1), Jan-Feb, 2023: p.141-154

For many citizens, the American dream has been downsized. In recent decades, the United States has ceased to be the world's workshop and become increasingly reliant on importing goods from abroad. Since 1998, the widening U.S. trade deficit has cost the country five million well-paying manufacturing jobs and led to the closure of nearly 70,000 factories. Small towns have been hollowed out and communities destroyed. Reproduced

Mahendra, M.V.S. and Ghosh, Seema

A study on the impact of TS-iPASS on industrial development in Telangana. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.108-116

Telangana is one of the youngest states in India formed in the year 2014. Over the past ten years it has shown a phenomenal growth in education, health care, industrial sector. The main objective of the present study is to study the impact of TS-iPASS on industrial development, i.e. Industrial growth, employment & investments.

Descriptive statistics & graphs have been used to analyse the data for the present study. The study results show that TS-iPASS has made a significant role in the industrial growth rate from 6.9% to 15.6%. The study further identifies that the total employment generated through TS-iPASS shows a diverse trend with a significant increase in employment from 2014-15 to 2018-19. The Telangana Government has shown a consistent and sustained growth trend in per capita income since its formation. The food processing and agro based sector showed consistent increase in approved units by TS-iPASS reflecting growth emphasis on adding value to agricultural products. Thus TS-iPASS has a positive impact on the industrial development in Telangana. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

38. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Schrank, Andrew

The political economy of performance standards: Automotive industrial policy in comparative historical perspective. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2029-2049

A substantial body of literature holds that industrial policies work best when their beneficiaries are subject to demanding performance standards. By conditioning access to their low-cost loans and lucrative markets on foreign sales and local content, for example, East Asian officials forced their manufacturers to improve quality, cut costs, and develop linkages to allied industries – that generated jobs and foreign exchange revenues of their own – in the so-called miracle years. But the politics of performance standards are themselves unclear. Why are they more common in some countries than others? Are they more likely to be imposed by autocratic than democratic regimes? And, if so, why? I address these questions by examining cross-national data on export and local content requirements in the auto industry in 1980; find that they all but presupposed autocracy in labour-surplus – but not labour-scarce – countries; explore the interactions of political regimes, productive assets, and performance standards in South Korea in particular; and discuss their theoretical and methodological implications. The results not only imply that efforts to build new comparative advantages over the long run by means of performance standards that put existing comparative advantages at risk in the short run are unlikely to succeed in labour-surplus democracies but, in so doing, speak to the merits of ‘middle-N’ methods and typologies that try to reconcile the at times competing goals of generality and historical detail in cross-national research.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1228879>

39. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Lashkari, Danial Bauer, Arthur and Boussard, Jocelyn
Information technology and returns to scale. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1769-1815

What are the implications of the dramatic fall in IT prices for aggregate technology? When firm-level technologies are continuously differentiable, a factor price shock leads to (i) a substitution between factors and/or (ii) an endogenous response of returns to scale. The second channel is governed by the output elasticity of relative factor demand. Using detailed firm-level data from France, we estimate this elasticity to be positive for IT factor demand. A quantitative exercise accounting for both technological channels shows that falling IT prices can explain much of the changes in concentration and the composition of aggregate labor share in France.-
Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20220522>

40. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Zakaria, Fareed
The new China scare: Why America shouldn't panic about its latest challenger. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.52-69

In February 1947, U.S. President Harry Truman huddled with his most senior foreign policy advisers, George Marshall and Dean Acheson, and a handful of congressional leaders. The topic was the administration's plan to aid the Greek government in its fight against a communist insurgency. Marshall and Acheson presented their case for the plan. Arthur Vandenberg, chair of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, listened closely and then offered his support with a caveat. "The only way you are going to get what you want," he reportedly told the president, "is to make a speech and scare the hell out. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/china/2019-12-06/new-china-scare>

Plokhyy, Serhii and Sarotte, M.E.
The shoals of Ukraine: Where American illusions and great-power politics collide. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.81-95

At first, it might seem surprising that Ukraine, a country on the fringes of Europe, is suddenly at the turbulent center of American politics and foreign policy. With an impeachment inquiry in Washington adding further detail to the story of the Trump

administration's efforts to tie U.S. security assistance for the country to Ukrainian cooperation in investigating President Donald Trump's Democratic opponents, Trump's presidency itself hangs in the balance. And the repercussions go even further, raising questions about the legitimacy and sustainability of U.S. power itself.-
Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/shoals-ukraine>

Colby, Elbridge A. and Mitchell, A. Wess

The age of great-power competition: How the trump administration refashioned American strategy. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.118-130

U.S. foreign policy is, by most accounts, in disarray. Headlines—including in these pages—proclaim the death of global American leadership. Famous columnists send regular dispatches from the frontlines of U.S. President Donald Trump's supposed campaign against the postwar liberal order. The damage to Washington's standing in the world, we are told, is irreparable.

But step back from the day-to-day commotion, and a different picture emerges. In truth, the United States is gearing up for a new era—one marked not by unchallenged U.S. dominance but by a rising China and a vindictive Russia seeking .
Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/age-great-power-competition>

Maloney, Suzanne

Dreams of westphalia: can a Grand Bargain Solve the Middle East's Problems?. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.148-153

The year 2019 may be remembered as an inflection point for the Middle East, when the seemingly intractable violence and instability that have beset the region finally exhausted the United States' prodigious confidence in its capacity for problem solving. Fifty years ago, the United States began to fill the void left by the British withdrawal from the Persian Gulf and, tentatively at first, take on the role of regional peace broker. For all its flaws—and there were many—U.S. leadership during this period generated some historic dividends, including the 1978 Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt, the 1991 liberation of. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/review-essay/2019-12-10/dreams-westphalia>

Moravcsik, Andrew

Ever-further union: What happened to the European idea?. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.159-165

The European Union may well be the most ambitious and successful experiment in voluntary international cooperation in history. It has lasted longer than most national democracies in the world today. But it is deadly dull. So it is no surprise that novelists shun EU politics. How could a writer possibly find inspiration among the soulless steel and glass buildings of Brussels, where pedantic bureaucrats, politically correct diplomats, and remorseless lobbyists hammer out market regulations?

Robert Menasse, a popular Austrian author and essayist, accepted the challenge. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/review-essay/2019-12-10/ever-further-union>

Cronin, James E.

When progressives were on the March: The postwar era's lessons for the left. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.166-172

There rise of illiberal politics around the world is generating understandable anxiety over the future of the liberal international order. Most of that concern focuses on the fate of the international institutions that Washington and its allies created after World War II to promote peace and economic openness and to ward off the return of the protectionist, nationalist, and imperialist ideas that had produced so much bloodshed in the first half of the twentieth century. But equally important to the liberal order are the domestic policies and programs that accompanied these international arrangements. –Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/review-essay/2019-12-10/when-progressives-were-march>

Grzymala-Busse, Anna

Paths to power: The rise and fall of dictators. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.173-176

The world is in an illiberal phase. In recent years, dictators have strengthened their grip on many countries. Several democracies have witnessed the rise of authoritarian-minded leaders and movements. These trends make the task of understanding dictatorial rule all the more important. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/paths-power>

Kagan, Robert

A free world, if you can keep it: Ukraine and American interests. *Foreign Affairs*, 102(1), Jan-Feb, 2023: p.39-53

Before February 24, 2022, most Americans agreed that the United States had no vital interests at stake in Ukraine. "If there is somebody in this town that would claim that we would consider going to war with Russia over Crimea and eastern Ukraine," U.S. President Barack Obama said in an interview with The Atlantic in 2016, "they should speak up." Few did.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/robert-kagan-free-world-if-you-can-keep-it-ukraine-america>

Deibert, Ronald J.

The autocrat in your iPhone: How mercenary spyware threatens democracy. Foreign Affairs, 102(1), Jan-Feb, 2023: p.72-88

In the summer of 2020, a Rwandan plot to capture exiled opposition leader Paul Rusesabagina drew international headlines. Rusesabagina is best known as the human rights defender and U.S. Presidential Medal of Freedom recipient who sheltered more than 1,200 Hutus and Tutsis in a hotel during the 1994 Rwandan genocide. But in the decades after the genocide, he also became a prominent U.S.-based critic of Rwandan President Paul Kagame. In August 2020, during a layover in Dubai, Rusesabagina was lured under false pretenses into boarding a plane bound for Kigali, the Rwandan capital, where government authorities immediately arrested him for his. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/autocrat-in-your-iphone-mercenary-spyware-ronald-deibert>

Zakaria, Fareed

The self-doubting superpower: America shouldn't give up on the world it made. Foreign Affairs, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.38-55

Most Americans think their country is in decline. In 2018, when the Pew Research Center asked Americans how they felt their country would perform in 2050, 54 percent of respondents agreed that the U.S. economy would be weaker. An even larger number, 60 percent, agreed that the United States would be less important in the world.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/self-doubting-superpower-america-fareed-zakaria>

Zelikow, Philip

The atrophy of American statecraft: How to restore capacity for an age of crisis. Foreign Affairs, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.56-76

The world has entered a period of high crisis. Wars rage in Europe and the Middle East, and the threat of war looms in East Asia. In Russia, China, and North Korea, the United States faces three hostile states with nuclear weapons and, in Iran, another on the verge of acquiring them. Beyond the headlines, states are failing in Africa, Latin America, and Southwest Asia, and enormous migrations are in motion. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/atrophy-american-statecraft-zelikow>

Glaser, B.S., Weiss, J.C. and Christensen, T.

Deterrence: Why America must reassure, not just threaten, China. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.104-119

The growing might of China's military and its increasingly aggressive posture toward Taiwan have made deterrence in the Taiwan Strait a tougher challenge than ever before. It is incumbent on the United States to support Taiwan's efforts to develop a defensive "porcupine strategy." Washington can help Taiwan's military stockpile and train with coastal defense and air defense weapons, field a robust civil defense force, and create strategic reserves of critical materials such as food and fuel to deter and, if necessary, defeat an invasion or blockade of the island. –Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/taiwan/taiwan-china-true-sources-deterrence>

Choi, J., Kuziemko, I. Washington, E. and Wright, G.

Local economic and political effects of trade deals: Evidence from NAFTA. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p. 1540-1575

Why have white, less-educated voters left the Democratic Party? We highlight the role of the 1994 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). In event-study analysis, we demonstrate that counties whose 1990 employment depended on industries vulnerable to NAFTA suffered large and persistent employment losses after its implementation. Voters in these counties (and protectionist voters regardless of geography) turned away from the party of President Clinton, who promoted the agreement. This shift is larger for whites (especially men and those without a college degree) and social conservatives, suggesting that racial identity and social-issue positions mediate reactions to economic policies.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20220425>

41. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Kekre, Rohan and Lenel, Moritz

The flight to safety and international risk sharing. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p. 1650-1691

We study a business cycle model of the international monetary system featuring a time varying demand for safe dollar bonds, greater risk-bearing capacity in the United States than the rest of the world, and nominal rigidities. A flight to safety generates a dollar appreciation and decline in global output. Dollar bonds thus command a negative risk premium, and the United States holds a levered portfolio of capital finances in dollars. We quantify the effects of safety shocks and heterogeneity in risk-bearing capacity for global macroeconomic volatility, US external adjustment, and policy transmission, as of dollar swap lines.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20211319>

Fajgelbaum, Pablo et al

The US-China trade war and global reallocations. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 6(2), Jun, 2024: p.295-312

The US-China trade war created net export opportunities rather than simply shifting trade across destinations. Many "bystander" countries grew their exports of taxed products into the rest of the world (excluding the United States and China). Country-specific components of tariff elasticities, rather than specialization patterns, drove large cross-country variation in export growth of tariff-exposed products. The elasticities of exports to US-Chinese tariffs identify whether a country's exports complement or substitute the United States or China and its supply curve's slope. Countries that operate along downward-sloping supplies whose exports substitute (complement) the United States and China are among the larger (smaller) beneficiaries of the trade war.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aeri.2023009>

Kiendrebeogo, Yossouf and Minea, Alexandru

Effects of financial factors on manufacturing firms. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2197-2213

This paper focuses on the effects of financial factors on manufacturing firms' export participation in a panel of Egyptian manufacturing firms over the 2003–2008 period. Our main results show that financial constraints reduce export participation of Egyptian firms, while financial liquidity improves it. Moreover, financial constraints have a negative impact on alternative measures of export activity, namely, export intensity and the time the firm takes before starting to export. Consequently, adding to the scarce literature on developing countries, our results support an important impact of financial factors on Egyptian firms' participation in international trade.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1251583>

Milanovic, Branko

The clash of capitalisms: The real fight for the global economy's future. Foreign Affairs, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.10-21

Capitalism rules the world. With only the most minor exceptions, the entire globe now organizes economic production the same way: labor is voluntary, capital is mostly in private hands, and production is coordinated in a decentralized way and motivated by profit.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/united-states/2019-12-10/clash-capitalisms>

Krugman, Paul

American way of economic war: Is Washington overusing its most powerful weapons?. Foreign Affairs, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.150-156

Suppose that a company in Peru wants to do business with a company in Malaysia. It should not be hard for the firms to make a deal. Sending money across national borders is generally straightforward, and so is the international transfer of large quantities of data.

But there's a catch: whether or not the companies realize it, their transactions of both financial information and data will almost certainly be indirect and will probably pass through the United States or institutions over which the U.S. government has substantial control. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/american-way-economic-war-paul-krugman>

Hanson, Gordon H.

Washington's new trade consensus: And what it gets wrong. Foreign Affairs, 103(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.164-172

If the era of hyperglobalization started in 1995, with the creation of the World Trade Organization (WTO), its death throes began in early 2018, when U.S. President Donald Trump raised tariffs on U.S. imports of Chinese solar panels and washing machines. Those levies were followed by tit-for-tat increases in import duties between the two countries. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/washingtons-new-trade-consensus-hanson-lighthizer>

Rishi, Shraddha

Nature of state and bi-lateral relationship: An analysis of hegemonic China and democratic India. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.137-147

The present global scenario has been dominated by nations' economic cause reflected in the relationship based on trade and commerce irrespective of nature of trading states. But here is the question as to how do the states having opposite nature reach to a right choice for mutual engagement? The rising centrality of China in geo-political and geo-economic spheres motivates the nations of the world to understand China correctly. Meanwhile, China has enough strategic depth to experiment with both development models- domestic demand management and investment-led development effectively. As such, the present study aims to analyse the nature and philosophy of the state in China to enable the right choices for India to engage in. To meet the objective, we shall use the realist and relativist method that employs sociological determinism to analyse the nature of the state by assuming the state as an individual entity in a globalised world. It is a novel attempt to employ a social science method to analyse the nature and philosophy of a state and draw input for India to manage its relationship with China. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

42. INTERNATIONAL TRADE RELATIONS

Ghosh, Dipon

India–Asean economic relations and North-East India: Act east policy as a new paradigm. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.196-218

The article delves into three aspects: (a) India–ASEAN economic relationship since the last three decades of Look East Policy (LEP), (b) the achievements of North-east India (NEI) under LEP and Act East Policy (AEP) and (c) adding a note on AEP as a new 'development paradigm' in NEI. The study finds that the India–ASEAN economic relationship deepened in the post-LEP period as merchandise trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows increased manifold. However, neither LEP nor AEP made any significant impact on NEI in terms of economic growth, exports and FDI inflows. Economic growth stagnated and even decelerated in some states in NEI, while exports and FDI inflows remained abysmally low. LEP was a failed policy instrument for NEI despite many claims and assumptions. The major reason was infrastructure deficits and poor connectivity in the region for a prolonged period. AEP has emerged as a new 'development paradigm' with renewed thrust on infrastructure buildup and connectivity constructions. The ongoing and completed connectivity projects in rail, road, air and water, improvement in power and telecom,

multimodal logistic park in Assam and improvement of trade infrastructure in NEI under AEP would attract investment from both domestic foreign sources, enhance productive capacity, increase exports and accelerate economic growth. AEP is expected to open new possibilities for trade and investments in NEI through regional economic integration with South Asian and South-east Asian economies given geographical location, ethno-cultural proximity, historical linkages and resource endowments.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241594>

43. LABOUR

Esfahani, M. G., Fernald, J.G. and Hobijn, B.

World productivity: 1996–2014. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.160-189

This study applies a novel growth accounting framework to analyze global total factor productivity (TFP) trends from 1996 to 2014. It identifies four key findings: (1) world productivity growth is highly volatile year-to-year, largely due to labor reallocation across country-industries; (2) country-industry level productivity contributions remain relatively stable; (3) the rise of emerging economies offsets productivity slowdowns in advanced economies until 2008; and (4) post-2008, this offsetting effect fades, leading to a decline in global TFP growth. These insights remain consistent even when accounting for markups, offering a robust view of structural shifts in global productivity. Authors use a new growth accounting method to quantify the drivers of world total factor productivity (TFP) growth during 1996–2014 and uncover four main results. World productivity growth is volatile from year to year. This mainly reflects reallocation of labor across country-industries. The contribution of country-industry level productivity growth to world productivity is relatively constant over time. This constancy masks that the increased importance of emerging economies offsets a productivity slowdown in advanced economies. After 2008, this offsetting effect dissipated and world TFP growth declined. These conclusions are robust to the inclusion of markups in the analysis.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.20200480>

Bai, Hua , Li, Min and Hong, Yu

Grandparental childcare and maternal labor supply in Chinese families with young children: Evidence from the china family panel studies. *International Sociology*, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.486-509

With the implementation of the three-child policy and delayed retirement policy, the conflicts between childcare responsibility and mothers' labor supply in China have

increased dramatically. The present study utilized data from the 2018 China Family Panel Studies to investigate the impacts of grandparental childcare on the labor supply of mothers with children aged 0–6 years. The results of the Probit model and Tobit model indicated that grandparental childcare could significantly increase mother's labor force participation rate and extend their weekly working hours. The relation of grandparental childcare to mothers' labor force participation in one-child families was stronger compared with multi-child families. However, its relation to mothers' working hours in one-child families was smaller than that in multi-child families. Furthermore, the effect of grandparental childcare on mothers' labor supply was more pronounced when children were younger, particularly for those with children aged 0–2 years. The findings highlight the important role of grandparental childcare and have several implications for family support policies.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809241254356>

China family panel studies, Grandparental children, Labor force participation, Multi-child families, One-child families, Working hours. ,

Fujita, S., Moscarini, G. and Postel-Vinay, F.

Measuring employer-to-employer reallocation. *American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics*, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.1-51

This study revisits the measurement of employer-to-employer (EE) transitions using monthly data from the Current Population Survey. It identifies a sharp rise in missing responses to employer change questions following the introduction of new survey software in 2007 and the Respondent Identification Policy in 2008–2009. The missing data is shown to be nonrandom, correlating with both observable and unobservable worker traits linked to EE mobility. To address this, the authors develop a selection model and imputation procedure. The resulting EE series corrects the downward trend post-2000 and aligns more closely with business cycle fluctuations after 2007, offering a refined view of labor market dynamics. Authors revisit measurement of employer-to-employer (EE) transitions in the monthly Current Population Survey. The incidence of missing answers to the question on change of employer sharply increases starting with the introduction of a new software instrument to conduct interviews in January 2007 and of the Respondent Identification Policy in 2008–2009. We document nonrandom nonresponse selection by observable and unobservable worker characteristics that correlate with EE mobility. We propose a selection model and a procedure to impute missing answers. Our imputed EE aggregate series no longer trends down after 2000 and restores a close congruence with the business cycle after 2007.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.20210076>

44. LABOUR MARKET

Hurst Erik, Rubinstein Yona and Shimizu, Kazuatsu

Task-based discrimination. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1723-1768

This study introduces a task-based framework to analyze racial disparities in labor market outcomes, focusing on how occupational sorting interacts with discrimination, skill gaps, and task pricing. It emphasizes that racial barriers for Black workers vary depending on the interpersonal demands of specific jobs. A newly defined task—measuring the degree of interaction required—serves as a proxy for identifying discrimination across occupations. The model quantifies how these factors contribute to persistent Black-White differences in employment and earnings, offering a nuanced lens on structural inequality in the labor market.. Authors develop a task-based model of occupational sorting to identify and quantify the effect of discrimination, racial skill gaps, and aggregate task prices on Black-White differences in labor market outcomes over time. At the heart of our framework is the idea that the size and nature of racial barriers faced by Black workers vary by the task requirements of each job. We define a new task that measures the extent to which individuals interact with others as part of their job. We show that this measure is a good proxy for the extent of discrimination in the economy.-Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20220234>

Doornik, B.V., Gomes, A. Schoenherr, D. and Skrastins, J.

Financial access and labor market outcomes: Evidence from credit lotteries. *The American Economic Review*, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1854-1881

We assess the employment and income effects of access to credit dedicated to investment in individual mobility by exploiting time-series variation in access to credit through lotteries for participants in a group-lending mechanism in Brazil. We find that access to credit for investment in individual mobility increases formal employment rates and salaries, yielding an annual rate of return of 12 to 15 percent. Consistent with a geographically broader job search, individuals transition to jobs farther from home and public transportation. Our results suggest that accessing distant labor markets through credit for investment in individual mobility yields high and persistent returns.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20230585>

45. LAND REFORMS

Ahirwa, Bhoopendra kumar

The politics of land redistribution in Madhya Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.45-57

His paper discusses three major shifts in Indian politics during the 1990s first, the emergence of Dalits and other backward classes (OBCs) politics in the 1990s; second, the integration of the Indian economy into the world economy or liberalisation; and the third emergence of radical conservative politics. – Reproduced

Kashyap, Sham N.

The evolution of local governance institutions of Mysore: Lessons for Panchayat raj Institutions. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.58-71

46. MACROECONOMICS

Auerbach, A.J., Gorodnichenko, Y. and Murphy, D.

Macroeconomic frameworks: Reconciling evidence and model predictions from demand shocks. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.190-229

How do demand shocks affect the economy? We exploit detailed data on US defense spending to examine a large set of outcome variables in response to well-identified local demand shocks, jointly examining new outcomes (e.g., firm entry and housing rents) and other key macroeconomic outcomes and elasticities that previously have been estimated separately or in settings with weaker identification. We find that government spending crowds in employment, firm entry, private consumption, and labor productivity while also increasing local housing rents. To reconcile the evidence with theory, we study a model of economic slack.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mac.20210033>

47. MANAGEMENT

Plotnikof, Mie and Mumby, Dennis K.

Temporal multimodality and performativity: Exploring politics of time in the discursive, communicative constitution of organization. Organization, 31(4), May, 2024: p.663-682

This paper discusses the critical role of time in the discursive, communicative constitution of organization under neo-liberal capitalism and its normalization of uncertainty and change. Building on a review of extant time notions in studies of organizational discourse and communicative constitution of organization, we propose a critical approach to temporality inspired by feminist time notions, namely spacetimemattering and politics of time. In doing this, we develop a multimodal and

performative concept of temporality that facilitates a double attention to the multiple communication modes of time and their performative powers in organizing work life. We explore the value of this conception of temporality through an empirical illustration, showing how multiple temporalities entangle, differentiate, and compete, and how one time construct may domesticate and devalue other times without, however, eliminating those, thus enabling ongoing, precarious struggles over organizing work practices and subjectivities. The paper expands the scope of temporality studies in organizations, nurturing critical theorizing of and insights into the multimodal performativity and politics of time at work in neo-liberal capitalism.-
Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084221145649>

48. MERITOCRACY

Lemann, Nicholas

Unmerited: Inequality and the new elite. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.140-147

This reflective essay revisits the concept of meritocracy, tracing its origins to Michael Young's 1958 dystopian novel *The Rise of the Meritocracy*. It critiques the widespread American belief that schools and workplaces operate as pure meritocracies—open competitions where the most deserving succeed. The author argues that this assumption masks deeper inequalities and legitimizes the rise of a new elite whose success is often mistaken for merit. By examining the cultural and ideological underpinnings of meritocratic thinking, the piece challenges readers to reconsider the fairness and consequences of systems that claim to reward merit while perpetuating structural advantage.

. A bout 25 years ago, I spent a memorable afternoon in London with Michael Young, the author of the strange 1958 dystopian novel in the form of a dissertation called *The Rise of the Meritocracy*, which introduced that term into the English language. In the United States, for years, people have liked to insist that wherever they work or go to school is a meritocracy, meaning, roughly, that they understand it as an open competition in which the most deserving succeed. Americans assume meritocracy to be an unalloyed good; the term implies a contrast to some past system or an era when success. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/review-essay/2019-12-10/unmerited>

49. METAPHYSICS

Nautiyal, Vipin and Pandey, Sushil Kumar

Good governance in Plato's philosopher king: An analysis in the Indian context. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.181-189

Good governance has become a buzz word not only for India but for the entire developing countries. The international organisations like FAO, WB etc. have articulated the components of good governance especially for developing countries. These components include transparent, people-centric, rule of law, effective and efficient service, use of IT etc. but the entire components veer around the state apparatus run by the ruling aptitude. Here the crux of good governance lies in the fact that governing institutions care the citizens well being and are handled by persons of ability, vision and integrity. If we look back in ancient period, the thinkers of West also had vision of such rulers that serve the interest of the citizens. As such the present research paper explores the enduring relevance of Plato's concept of the Philosopher King in the context of India. We find that Plato introduced the idea of a ruler who possessed both philosophical wisdom and a commitment to the welfare of the state. By the comparative analysis, the study identifies potential benefits and challenges associated with the relevance of Plato's Philosopher King. The present research paper contributes to the ongoing discourse on governance in India by critically evaluating the implications of Plato's Philosopher King. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

50. MIGRATION

Kollamparambil, Umakrishnan

Impact of internal in-migration on income inequality in receiving areas: A district level study of South Africa. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2145-2163

The impact of internal migration on regional income inequality of the receiving areas has hitherto gone largely unstudied. This dearth of literature is especially surprising because income inequality and in-migration into urban centres of growth are two issues that many developing economies are faced with and tackling these issues effectively involves understanding the interactions between these two related phenomena. This study is therefore a first attempt to analyse the impact of internal in-migration on receiving areas and is placed in the context of South Africa. Based on a conceptual analysis, the study argues that in-migration into the formal sector of the receiving areas will in general reduce inequality while in-migration into the informal or unemployed sector increases inequality. Using individual panel data the study further tests empirically at the district level the impact of in-migration and finds that rising urban inequality in urban areas can be attributed at least in part to rural-urban migration. This works through both the wage as well as employment channel. The

employment channel can be said to have a stronger impact than the wage channel as indicated by the coefficients estimated through our system GMM regression analysis.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1277019>

51. MINORITIES

Gerring, John et al

When are minorities worse off: A systematic investigation of size and status. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2086-2101

Are smaller ethnic groups less advantaged than large groups? This question has not been systematically studied. Using two new datasets, we find that when group size and status are analyzed at national levels smaller groups are generally worse off than larger groups. By contrast, when group size and status are analyzed at subnational (regional or district) levels, smaller groups are better off than larger groups. "National" minorities are disadvantaged while "local" minorities are advantaged. We theorize that two factors are at work in generating this surprisingly consistent relationship. First, a synergy exists at national levels among three features of ethnic groups: size, power, and status. The second factor is based on social dynamics. Specifically, insofar as internal migration is characterized by positive selection, then migrants and their descendants should form the basis of small, privileged groups within the region that they migrate to. Insofar as distance enhances positive selection, this explains why smaller migrations are associated with more privileged groups and larger migrations with somewhat less privileged groups.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1277018>

Mustafa, Faizan

The constitution and religious minorities: A comparative south Asian perspective. *IIC Quarterly*, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.271-280

52. MONETARY POLICY

Adams, B. Loewenstein, L. Montag, H. and Verbrugge, R.

Disentangling rent index differences: Data, methods, and scope. *The American Economic Review: Insights*, 6(2), Jun, 2024: p.230-245

Rent measurement determines 32 percent of the CPI. Accurate rent measurement is therefore essential for accurate inflation measurement, but the CPI rent index often differs from alternative rent inflation measures. Using repeat-rent inflation measures created from CPI microdata, we show that this discrepancy is largely explained by

differences in rent growth for new tenants relative to all tenants. New-tenant rent inflation provides information about future all-tenant rent inflation, but the use of new-tenant rents is contraindicated in a cost-of-living index such as the CPI. Nevertheless, policy-makers should integrate new-tenant inflation into inflation forecasts and monetary policy decisions.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aeri.20220685>

53. NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

Suresh, K.

NGOS and democratic decentralisation in Kerala: The role of Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP). Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.117-128

The idea of 'Peoples Planning' in Kerala as a means of democratic decentralisation was widely recognised and appreciated. One of the reasons for the success of this novel initiative was the existence and operation of strong people's organisations or movements that mobilised the people across the state and developed innovative models and experiments in decentralised governance. The most important organisation in this respect is the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad (KSSP). Despite being a movement for imparting scientific education, the organisation acted as a channel for deepening democratic decentralisation through an active civil society interface. This study explores the Panchayat Raj system in Kerala and evaluates the role of NGOs, especially KSSP, in institutionalising democratic decentralisation. It concludes by emphasising the need for associating NGOs with the various stages of decentralisation to make it more meaningful and effective. The methodology adopted is analytical, comparative, and empirical.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

54. NUCLEAR POLICY

Kumar, Sujeet

Shifts in India's nuclear policy (from Moralpolitik to Realpolitik): An analysis of influence of changing global and domestic politics. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.98-107

Kumar, Sujeet

Shifts in India's nuclear policy (from moralpolitik to realpolitik): An analysis of influence of changing global and domestic politics. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.98-107

Even prior to independence our leaders dreamt India as a powerful nation. The then PM Pt. Nehru resorted to build nuclear power for the country in view of comprehensive security to the nation. During initial periods, India was not capable enough to accumulate nuclear warheads but with passage of time it developed nuclear power gradually. India resorted to Nuclear Test in 1974 for the first time under leadership of Indira Gandhi. Since then, the world powers resisted India's efforts to possess nuclear power. Besides, the changes in political regimes in the country kept the nuclear policy changing from peaceful use and maintaining deterrence in nuclear use to massive retaliation. But gradually it required to exhibit nuclear power and shifted its intention from moralpolitik to realpolitik. The present paper is a modest attempt to mark the shifts in India's nuclear policy and influence of changing global scenario and changes in domestic political regimes. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

55. ORGANISATIONAL STUDIES

Fleming, P., Muhr, S. L. and Shadnam, M.

The business of pornography: Contributions from organization studies. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.741-751

Organization and management research has largely ignored the pornography industry. In many ways this is understandable; production often takes place under disturbing conditions, and the dissemination and consumption of porn is considered taboo. Nonetheless, we cannot neglect the fact that it is a multi-billion-dollar industry with significant economic, social and cultural impact. We believe scholars have an obligation to study and understand not only the talk-of-the-town organizations, but the shush-and-move-on ones too, drawing out their ethical and cultural significance. The collection of papers in this special section aptly demonstrates that pornography can be studied as an organizational phenomenon. The section includes an editorial as well as three individual papers.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084241254438>

Hensmans, Manuel

A history of racial imaginaries: Mainstreaming the illicit industry of interracial porn in the united states (1916–2022). *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.752-779

This paper analyzes how the socio-economic development of an industry co-evolves with the articulation of imaginaries of emancipation and domination. Drawing on political discourse theory, I analyze the US' interracial porn movie industry (1916–

2022) from its early, illicit beginnings through its commercial mainstreaming. Organized agents have developed this industry by articulating imaginaries that evoke economic emancipation, but provide new political and fantasmatic relevance to origin myths of racial and gendered superiority. The articulations of each generation of organized agents transgressed prior episodes' limits to visualizing interracial sex. Yet, transgression remained firmly within the bounds of the disciplinary and security power apparatus of white patriarchal domination. In particular, successive imaginaries modernized the stereotypical myths of black Jezebels, black Brutes, pure white women, and civilized white men. Modernization of myths, technological democratization and mainstreaming went hand in hand. I provide critical explanations for these findings that contribute to the organizational literature on imaginaries. This includes the entrepreneurship-as-emancipation literature, and scholarship on myths, feminism and prefigurative organizing. Emancipatory imagining requires challenging the disciplinary and security limits of origin myths. By default of political and fantasmatic challenging of these mythical limits, they function as empty signifiers that are easily adapted to contemporary imagining. As a result, entrepreneurs' and performers' socio-economic emancipation discourse effectively re-articulates an imaginary of domination.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084241237471>

Lecomte, L., Antoniazzi, F. and Villesèche, F.

Business, porn, and morality: What morality do feminist pornographers construct for their practice?. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.801-819

Feminist porn can be defined as pornography that is infused with feminist values and ideals when it comes to what the product looks like, how it is produced, and also consumed. Still, as a segment of the pornography industry, feminist porn is a cultural product made for profit. In this paper, focusing on feminist pornographers, we expand on limited discussions of pornography in management and organization studies by exploring how the inclusion of feminist ideals in pornography practices might be reconciled with the constraints of operating in a for-profit market. At the intersection of business ethics and the sociology of morality we ask: What morality do feminist pornographers construct for their practice? To answer this question, we analyze a media data corpus consisting of articles, podcasts, and videos where feminist pornographers are interviewed, alongside supplementary interviews and archival data. On this basis, we reconstruct three evaluative norms that constitute a morality of feminist porn: (1) Enabling diversity and difference; (2) Ensuring quality and care; and (3) Connecting values and valuation. We show the variations and tensions in these and discuss the implications for a feminist (re)organizing of pornography.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084241245409>

56. PANCHAYATS

Wani, A.A., Khan, J.A. and Syedain, S.J.

Making bottom-up work: Revival of Panchayat raj, inherent problems in its working and the latest innovative initiatives o local governance in Kashmir. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.90-105

Despite a long history of Panchayat raj in and K, these Institutions have largely remained dysfunctional. The situation further worsened after the 1990s when the region got into the grip of violence. Despite the revival of the electoral process and the successful holding of the Panchayat election in 2011 the functioning of these institutions cold not improves much improvement. – Reproduced

57. POLITICAL PARTIES

Pandey, Shashi Kant and Upadhyay, Ranjana

Political parties and gender sensitivity in Uttar Pradesh. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.15-32

Political parties and democracy are complementary to each other. Where parties provide people with a platform to exercise their democratic rights, they also fulfill the goal, of democracy in ensuring people’s participation. – Reproduced

Ragi, Sangit Kumar

Revisiting Indian party system: New directions and trends (part-1). Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.28-39

Indian democracy refutes many theoretical formulations which otherwise appear to be very close to explaining the political reality in other countries. Understanding of the Party system in India is one of them. It deserves not just a rereading and renewed attention but a newer classification in light of birth of new sets of parties and changing nature of existing parties which overall have significant impacts on the party system in India. Secondly, it also needs to be looked at from Indian lenses rather than forcibly fitting them into classifications that emerged from experiences of Westerners of their home political systems or their understanding of Indian Party System. It is needed because parties are realities of the modern democracies and governments but how they unfold themselves in each system depends largely on socio-cultural, political and economic milieu in which they originate and function. Understating the party and party system, therefore, becomes key to understand the matrix of politics and government in a country. The present paper indicates that emergence of parties in India can be classified six fold – parties during freedom struggle, Anti-congress parties, parties owing to Congress splits, parties owing to

Janta Party, parties owing to regional movements and community parties.
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http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

58. POLITICAL PROCESSES

Singh, Vishavadeep and Rohil

Citizens' participation in political processes: A way forward towards reforming democratic order. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.68-84

Citizens' Participation, Political Processes, Democratic Reform, Electoral Engagement, Civic Responsibility, Participatory Democracy, Political Awareness, Governance Accountability, Voter Mobilisation, Public Policy Influence, Democratic Order, Inclusive Politics,

59. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Qian, Xingyu and Yao, Yangguang

Sword of Damocles hanging over grassroots cadres in China: Understanding the accountability in campaign-style enforcement. International Sociology, 39(4), Jul, 2024: p.422-444

The 'campaign-style enforcement' is a forceful policy instrument employed by Chinese authorities to address emergencies and intractable issues. However, the accountability embedded in campaign-style enforcement is largely overlooked, leading to the unclear dynamics of political mobilization at the grassroots level. While prior studies suggest that cadres in China are primarily motivated by promotion opportunities based on their political performance, this study, through a grounded-theory approach involving 557 penalized cadres in Hubei Province, argues that grassroots cadres are more likely mobilized by the stringent accountability system rather than by career promotion. Furthermore, this research develops a theoretical framework to elucidate what conditions may trigger accountability and how it drives grassroots political mobilization in the campaign-style enforcement.-
Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/02685809241230865>

60. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - AFGHANISTAN

Verma, Mithila Bagai

The predicament of security: Tracing two years of Taliban rule. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(2), Jun, 2024: p.283-298

The paper is an overall assessment of the security situation in Afghanistan that includes both traditional and non-traditional aspects. The paper highlights the deteriorating internal security that is bolstering Pashtunisation in Afghanistan and causing the forced displacement of non-Pashtuns. The implication of this grim development in India's neighbourhood has severely impacted the peace and security of the Central Asian Region, Russia, China, Iran, India and Pakistan. The victory of the Taliban has resuscitated myriad terrorist groups who want to establish Islamic Caliphate in neighbouring countries, therefore leading to the gradual Talibanisation of the Asian region. The paper also delves into how the departure of foreign forces has created a power vacuum in Afghanistan that has led to the revival of a New Great Game with the addition of regional actors.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241241608>

61. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - DELHI

Sridhar, V.K.

Union territory and political parties demand on Delhi statehood. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.132-142

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - WEST BENGAL

Chattopadhyay, Pratip

Changing nature of West Bengal politics: 2021 Assembly election and unreason. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.63-73

62. POVERTY

Bader, Christoph et al

Is economic growth increasing disparities: A multidimensional analysis of poverty in the LAO PDR between 2003 and 2013. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2067-2085

The Asian story of miraculous growth and poverty reduction has reinforced mainstream views of development that equate high and sustained economic growth with progress in human wellbeing. But understanding development only in terms of economic growth is not sufficient. This paper offers a different perspective on possible effects of Laos's transition from a subsistence-oriented economy to a market-oriented economy. We used a multidimensional poverty approach with panel data for the years between 2003 and 2013. Findings suggest that benefits were not

equally distributed: 50 per cent of people moved in and out of poverty, and the other half was either non-poor (37%) or always poor (13%).- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1251587>

Mina, Christian D. and Imai, Katsushi S.

Estimation of vulnerability to poverty using a multilevel longitudinal model: Evidence from the Philippines. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2118-2144

Using the panel data for the Philippines in 2003–2009, we estimate a three-level random coefficient model to measure household vulnerability and to decompose it into idiosyncratic and covariate components. We correct heterogeneity bias using Bell and Jones’s ‘within-between’ formulation. A majority of the poor and 18 per cent of the non-poor are found to be vulnerable to unobservable shocks, while both groups of households are more susceptible to idiosyncratic shocks than to covariate shocks. Adequate safety nets should be provided for vulnerable households that lack access to infrastructure, or are larger in size with more dependents and less-educated heads.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1265942>

Moore, J.

Aid and gendered subjectivity in rural Guatemala. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2164-2178

Development discourse has focused on gendered dimensions of poverty, demonstrating how parastatal poverty alleviation programmes target women as aid recipients while devaluing their productive and reproductive work. However, seldom analysed is how privatisation of social services and proliferation of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have impacted women. We explore this in a Guatemalan community where we find that although NGOs discursively commit to ‘alternative’ development approaches, on the ground they reproduce elements of a neoliberal subjectivity akin to parastatal programmes. NGOs additionally configure aid disbursement as gift giving, requiring beneficiaries to assume affective postures of gratitude, and facilitating intrusion into women’s lives.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1274397>

Banerjee, Abhijit V. and Duflo, Esther

How poverty ends: The many paths to progress—and why they might not continue. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.22-29

For all the worries today about the explosion of inequality in rich countries, the last few decades have been remarkably good for the world's poor. Between 1980 and 2016, the average income of the bottom 50 percent of earners nearly doubled, as this group captured 12 percent of the growth in global GDP. The number of those living on less than \$1.90 a day—the World Bank's threshold for "extreme poverty"—has dropped by more than half since 1990, from nearly two billion to around 700 million. Never before in human history have so many people been lifted out of poverty so quickly. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/how-poverty-ends>

63. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Srinu, Gugulothu

Max Weber's value-free bureaucracy and its effectiveness in modern society in light of the human aspect of administration: An introspective analysis. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.56-67

Max Weber, Value-Free Bureaucracy, Modern Administration, Human Aspect of Governance, Rational-Legal Authority, Bureaucratic Effectiveness, Administrative Ethics, Emotional Intelligence, Organizational Behavior, Public Administration, Bureaucratic Rationality, Human-Centric Governance,

Chauhan, Giriraj Singh

The basic structure doctrine, democracy and administration. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.106-116

64. PUBLIC FINANCE

Duggal, Ravi

Budget 2024–25 leaves public healthcare in the lurch. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.8-9

In the budget speech delivered in July 2024, the finance minister completely ignored the health sector, except for the reduction of customs duties on three anti-cancer drugs. In the priorities statement under the "Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice," the finance minister first says that the government is committed to an "all round, all-pervasive and all-inclusive development of the people," but in the same breath contradicts herself by saying that the government will follow a "saturation approach for covering eligible people through programmes for education and health." This clearly smacks of the continuity of segmented and targeted approach as against the comprehensive primary healthcare approach to achieve universal access to healthcare.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/comment/budget-2024-25-leaves-public-healthcare-lurch.html>

Tomar, Narendra Singh

Budget for strengthening agriculture, farmers and rural India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.5-8

The foremost affection on the development of rural areas, growth of agriculture, and welfare of farmers given in the budget is a clear indication that government is fully geared up to adopt conceits measures for birding the disparity between rural and urban Indian in to to and they will be implemented at a fast pace in next five years. – Reproduced

Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar

Budget 2020-21: changing the landscape of rural economy. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.9-13

The budget provides a big bang for agriculture and rural development and presents a development agenda focusing on farming, irrigation, agricultural credit, better stage and marketing. The announcement of on increase in expenditure on agricultural and rural development in the budget proposal signifies their spectral importance in our economy. – Reproduced

Dev, Krishna

Rural infrastructure in union budget 2020-21. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.20-24

On Independence day 2019, the Prime Minster had highlighted that Rs. 100lakh crore world be invested on infrastructure over the next five years. As a follow up measure, the government had launched the national infrastructure pipeline on December 31, 2019 work Rs. 103 lakh crore. It consists of more than 6500 preach jets access sectors and is clashed as per the projects size a stage of development. This budget is guided by "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikash, Sabka Vishwas". The budget added manifold speed and scaled up the implementation of schemes, and programmers that directly benefitted the poor and the disadvantaged. – Reproduced

65. PUBLIC HEALTH

Barik, Radhakanta

Public health and education system in Odisha: A perspective. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.17-27

Odisha was a backward state in terms of human development indicators viz, health and education. In the last two decades development initiatives have changed the health and education scenario in Odisha, due to private investments in these sectors.
– Reproduced

Ramji, Siddarth

Public health for all. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.92-103

66. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Banerjee, Abhijit et al

Public information is an incentive for politicians: Experimental evidence from Delhi elections. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 16(3), Jul, 2024: p.323-353

This study examines how public information influences political behavior using a randomized experiment involving Delhi municipal councillors. Two years before elections, selected councillors were informed they would be publicly evaluated via newspaper report cards. Those in high-slum areas significantly increased pro-poor spending compared to both untreated peers and treated councillors from low-slum areas. Councillors barred from rerunning in their home wards due to gender quotas were more likely to contest elsewhere if their report cards reflected strong pro-poor performance. Political parties also gained electorally from such spending. A cross-cut experiment revealed that councillors did not respond to private, undisclosed information, underscoring the power of public visibility in shaping political incentives. :Two years prior to elections, two-thirds of Delhi municipal councillors learned they had been randomly chosen for a prelection newspaper report card. Treated councillors in high-slum areas increased pro-poor spending, relative both to control counterparts and treated counterparts from low-slum areas. Treated incumbents ineligible to rerun in home wards because of randomly assigned gender quotas were substantially likelier to run elsewhere only if their report card showed a strong pro-poor spending record. Parties also benefited electorally from councillors' high pro-poor spending. In contrast, in a cross-cut experiment, councillors did not react to actionable information that was not publicly disclosed. Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/app.20220088>

67. RELIGION

Niazi, Soheb

Towards a history of non-Ashraf Muslims: Notes on the Muslim occupational castes in late colonial India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.48-56

Both mainstream accounts and a section of scholars on Muslim society in South Asia continue to deny the prevalence of caste, despite the existence of numerous Muslim occupational castes engaged in “dirty” or “unclean” labour, who face stigmatisation from both Muslim and Hindu communities. This denial has also been reflected in the historical scholarship on Muslims, which has predominantly focused on the narratives of ashraf Muslims, leading to an erasure of non-ashraf voices. This paper critically examines the portrayal of Muslims in colonial India through the dual lens of nationalism and separatism. In doing so, it seeks to provide an outline for a history of non-ashraf Muslims that is grounded in an analytical framework weaved out of the narratives of the peshwar aqwām or the occupational castes among Muslims. Moreover, the paper underscores the significance of contextualising social hierarchy in order to gain a deeper understanding of the social organisation of Muslims during colonial India. –Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/special-articles/towards-history-non-ashraf-muslims.html>

68. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

McNamara, Cormac

Using recorded visual data: Doing Online Interviews. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.193-212

This article revisits Thomas Scheff’s 1980s proposition advocating for the use of video recordings in research interviews, a concept that initially saw limited uptake among scholars. It explores how contemporary communication platforms like Zoom and Skype now offer practical means to implement Scheff’s vision. The author discusses the added value of visual data—such as nonverbal cues and contextual richness—beyond audio recordings, and examines historical barriers to adoption, including technological limitations and disciplinary norms. The article argues that modern tools can enhance the methodological rigor and depth of qualitative research by enabling more comprehensive data capture in interview-based studies. Using as a starting point an idea expressed by Thomas Scheff in the 1980s about the benefit of having video recordings of interviews that have been done, I discuss in this article how online research interviews via communication platforms such as Zoom or Skype can strengthen research studies. The specific benefits of having a visual recording of an interview in addition to an audio recording are discussed and consideration is also given to why Scheff’s proposal did not receive greater acceptance in practice among the community of researchers when it was first proposed. The obstacles that might have impeded the application of Scheff’s proposal by researchers over the years are outlined and suggestions are made as to why modern communication platforms such as Zoom and Skype might now enable Scheff’s proposal to be implemented in research studies that utilize interviews as a method of inquiry.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/05390184241250178>

69. RIOTS

Ali, Amir

The far-right riots in Britain in the summer of 2024. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.12-15

The number of right-wing media commentators who have recently rediscovered the English working class to supposedly explain the far-right rioting is truly astounding to say the least and an instance of the disingenuous lengths that the right-wing British commentariat will go to excuse racism and become apologists for it.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/commentary/far-right-riots-britain-summer-2024.html>

70. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Jose, Shyma

A decade of declining rural wage growth in India: Trends and implications. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.17-20

The negative growth in real wages and stagnation in poverty reduction during the last five years of the National Democratic Alliance government period demands urgent attention. If the government wants to achieve its goal of doubling farmers' income while providing a dignified life for the masses, it needs to shift the excess labour force from agriculture to the non-farm sector through self-employment and job creation.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/commentary/decade-declining-rural-wage-growth-india.html>

Isoto, R.E., Sam, A.G. and Kraybill, D.S.

Uninsured health shocks and agricultural productivity among rural households: The mitigating role of micro-credit. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2050-2066

This article investigates how health shocks affect farm productivity in the presence of microcredit. It is expected that microcredit increases agricultural productivity by enhancing allocative and technical efficiency and by overcoming financial constraints that reduce purchase of inputs. However, microcredit will have competing uses in the

event of uninsured health shocks to the household. Using an endogenous switching regression model and after accounting for self-selection, the results reveal that microcredit has a significant mitigating effect on farm productivity losses. Thus, microcredit generates a double dividend among smallholders serving as insurance against health shocks in rural areas and improving agricultural productivity.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1262027>

Wadhwa, Manula

Accelerating financial inclusion in rural India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 65(5), Mar, 2020: p.14-18

Financial incising may be defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit needed by vulnerable groups duchy as walker sections and low income groups o an affordable cost. Virtually, it broadness the resource base of the financials system by developing a culture of savings among a large segment of rural population and pays a highly significant role in the process of balanced economic development- Reproduced

71. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Harinath, Silveru

Experience of Dalit children in schools: a sociological study in Telangana. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.38-58

The paper is based on an empirical study conducted in Warangal district of Telangana. The salient objectives of the paper are; to analyses the idea of quality education from the Dalit persecuted, to examine the exportations of Dalts boys and girls from government and private schools, to map out the experiences of Dalit children on academic and non-academic issues and in challenges faced by them in government and private schools. – Reproduced

Sugandhe, Anand and Sen, Vinod

Caste driven migration of SCs from underdeveloped region Marathwada Maharashtra. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.72-85

72. SECULARISM

Sharma, Ritwika

Secular, but on its own terms. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.165-174

At the item of writing this essay, some of the items being circulated in national and regional news include the denial of entry of Muslim students wearing Hijab in a college in Udipi, Nadu upon allegedly being force to covert her religion, and the arrest of a religious leader on charges of delivering an inflammatory speech at a religious assembly n Haridwar, Uttrakhand. – Reproduced

Chawla, Navin

Secularism and Indian Elections: A personal memoir. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.175-186

73. SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Singh, Mohinder

Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana: An evaluation. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.129-136

Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya believed in 'Antyodaya' (the upliftment of those who are at the bottom of society). To him, the economic development should be measured by economic conditions of those at the bottom. He wanted the country to be free from extreme poverty and that is why he emphasized 'Antyodaya' as the part of humanism. To give meaning to his ideas, several programmes were started after his name for the poor including Antyodaya and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. Under this scheme, the aim is to improve sustainable livelihood opportunities through skill development so that the urban and rural poor can be provided employment. To enhance the skills of permanent employment among the urban and rural poor requisite training and skill development programmes have been introduced so that they can become employed by micro-enterprises. The Government is making efforts to implement the programme(s) effectively and its positive impact is also visible but still, many challenges are being faced like lack of awareness, family and health issues, lack of interest in a job after getting training, short duration of the training, expensive types of equipment, market problem, etc. Suggestions to make the programme more effective include capability assessment, generating interest in micro and small enterprises, increasing training duration, use of modern technology, continuous monitoring and evaluation, permanent adjustment, and involvement of NGOs and civil societies. –Reproduced

74. SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Tsai, Kellee S.

When shadow banking can be productive: Financing small and medium enterprises in China. The Journal of Development Studies, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2005-2028

Small and medium enterprises (SMEs) represent the backbone of China's economy, yet they face challenges in accessing bank credit. SMEs thus rely on a wide range of alternative sources, including informal finance, online peer-to-peer (P2P) platforms, registered non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs), and underground financiers. This article distinguishes among different types of 'shadow banking' to clarify popular misconceptions about the nature of risks associated with informal financial intermediation in China. Given their familiarity with local business conditions and needs, regulated and well-managed NBFIs could provide an enduring foundation for commercialised financial intermediation serving SMEs.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1228877>

75. SOCIAL CHANGE

Stănciulescu, Elisabeta

Beyond coping and adaptation: toward a sociology of coaching. A necessary paradigm shift to address contemporary dramatic social change. *Social Science Information*, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.213-249

This article discusses how, in today's world of disruptive and dramatic social change, non-sports related coaching, which includes a wide range of services such as life coaching, career coaching, executive coaching, and team coaching, can inadvertently fuel undesirable social dynamics. There is little or no awareness of this risk among coaches and coachees. The global, fast-growing, multi-billion-dollar industry aimed at supporting people and organizations to perform better and increase wellbeing while managing and adapting to change has been developed with limited sociological input. The article is based on 15 years of social constructionist-informed reflective practice by a sociologist-turned-coach, and uses a multi-layered theory-driven autoethnographic account to argue for a sociologically informed paradigm shift in coaching, as well as relevant sociological knowledge, learning sciences, and action research methodology in coaches' education. It presents the rationale and key features of a new coaching approach that places dramatic social change-relevant sociological concepts at the heart of the process, helps people develop psycho-sociological awareness, and uses a learning-to-develop through research design. A new definition of coaching to address dramatic social change is derived. Coaching practitioners will find dramatic social change-relevant sociological concepts, critical reflections, coaching questions, and procedures to expand coaching effectiveness. Interdisciplinary research topics are proposed, combining coaching sociology – which must be developed to make coaching a well-founded profession – and coaching psychology, which currently dominates the knowledge production in the field. Implications for workplace strategies to attract, motivate, and retain employees in search of meaning or purpose in life are also suggested.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/05390184241252770>

76. SOCIALISM

Karat, Brinda

Socialism in the Indian constitution. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.77-91

The preamble of the constitution of India describes India as a 'sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic. –Reproduced

77. SOCIOLOGY

Opp, Karl-Dieter

The recent turn in analytical sociology: The dismissal of general theories, mental states, and analytic philosophy – and the old issue of mechanism explanations. Social Science Information, 63(2), Jun, 2024: p.131-154

Analytical sociology is a sociological approach whose advocates share two methodological doctrines: sociology should be a rigorous discipline and focus on action-based explanations of social processes. This article analyzes some recent methodological innovations of analytical sociology: (1) it is proposed to abandon general theories, in particular rational choice theory. We raise several objections against this claim. The major argument for applying general theories is that an empirical comparison with middle range theories implies conditions for their modification and at the same time tests the general theory. Another flaw of the critique of rational choice theory is that the target is not a wide 'bounded rationality' version that is increasingly applied in the social sciences. Instead, an outdated narrow version is attacked; (2) a new demand is to give up explanations with mental states such as goals and beliefs and focus on situational factors. It is argued that this leads to false explanations because the impact of situational factors on action depends on mental states. Omitting mental states thus leads to invalid explanations; (3) a major unresolved issue is the thesis that mechanism explanations are a special kind of explanation that do not need to apply theories. It is shown why this demand is mistaken. - Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/05390184241247724>

78. TAXATION

Issac, Thomas T.M.

GST and federal India. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.34-46

The goods and service tax (GST) has been hailed as a model federal intuition, where both seas and the detailed deliberative process. Until the 38th GST council meeting in December 2019, there had not been a single instance of voting, despite strong differences of opinion voiced on many issues. – Reproduced

79. TRADE POLICY

Jaiswal, Bimal and Dixit, Ananya
Estimating key economic determinants of series trade flows for India: Panel data estimation. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.1-14

The main aim of this paper is to labour the key economic determinants of service trade flows between India and its main15 trading partners. In this regard, a panel data framework has been adopted for total services trade, services imports and services exports individually.

80. TRANSGENDER

Dhall, Diksha and Pawan, Sanyal,
Beyond rhetoric: Transgender persons and socio-economic inclusion. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.281-295

81. TRANSPORT

Minampati, Venkat Ram Reddy and Divi, Sriram
Transport governance in India: A study of BRT and ITMS in Indian metro cities. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.190-201

Containing traffic menace has been one of the important issues of transport governance. The problem of traffic congestion, cause pollution and a rise in global temperature through the release of greenhouse gases (GHG), wasted time at work, stress, and contemporary health problems. However, because of its negative consequences on the environment, human health, and society as a whole, private transportation is no longer sustainable. The efficient use of road space requires improved traffic management, which focuses on moving people instead of moving vehicles. With safety and sustainable transportation for cities, public transportation has become a viable alternative to private transportation. Buses, light rail transit (LRT), subway systems, trams, monorails, and BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) are just a few of the public transportation choices that are now in use and offer sustainable urban transportation options. As such the present paper analyses the transport governance in the context of the prospects of BRT in India by examining internal efficiency and quality commuter conveniences in the metro cities Ahmedabad, Indore, Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad. The study was conducted using the Qualitative analysis through

observation and interview method. The findings are the Ahmedabad BRT is qualitatively superior to the other both in the terms of expansion, enhancing internal efficiency and quality and affordable services, whereas Pune has utterly failed in comparison with PimpriChinchwad. Indore is reflecting the characteristics of the BRT in the limited space against the claims of expansion. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

82. TRIBES - INDIA

Beherea, Minaketan and Maharana, Subasini

State of tribal health and nutrition in India: Current issues and the way forward. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.85-97

Behera, Jayanta Kumar

Apprehension and development among indigenous people: An analytical study. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.59-70

This analytical study explores the complex relationship between apprehension and development among indigenous populations, focusing on how cultural, historical, and institutional factors shape their responses to mainstream development initiatives. It examines the tension between preserving identity and embracing change, highlighting issues such as marginalization, lack of representation, and policy gaps. The study emphasizes the need for participatory approaches that respect indigenous knowledge systems and promote inclusive growth, while addressing the fears and resistance that often accompany externally driven development agendas.

Behera, Minketan

Demographic indicators, occupational pattern and poverty among tribals in Odisha. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.29-44

Hebbbar, Ritambhara

Particularly vulnerable tribal groups in south India: From 'backwardness' to 'poverty'. IIC Quarterly, 48(3 & 4), Winter 2021, Spring 2022: p.309-320

Mallik, Parameswar and Paltasingh, Tattwamasi

MGNREGA and its impact on tribal communities: A policy perspective. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.16-27

The main drivers of the tribal economy are activities surrounding the forest. Tribal people make most of their living from agriculture and allied sectors. India's tribal population is suffering from widespread economic and livelihood insecurity as a

result of the scarcity of work options in rural areas. The major socio-economic issues affecting tribes in India include poverty, exploitation, unemployment, illiteracy, displacement, and migration. Tribal people are often socially and politically marginalized. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) plays a crucial role in providing a safety net for tribal communities which creates employment opportunities, enhance the skills of tribal workers, and promotes income diversification and financial inclusion. Based on secondary data, the broad objective of the present paper is to assess the impact of MGNREGA on tribal communities in the Indian context. The study finds that MGNREGA has limited effects on tribal communities. The concluding section has focused on some recommendations for the betterment of the tribal community. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

83. TRIBUNALS

McGrath, Paul and Marshall, Donna

Tribunals of inquiry as instruments of legitimacy: A ritualization perspective. Organization, 31(4), May, 2024: p.603-623

This paper is an exploratory qualitative study into how tribunals of inquiry act as instruments of legitimacy and hegemony for the State. Focusing on a case study of two consecutive tribunals of inquiry into the biggest health scandal in the history of the Irish State, the paper draws on ritual theory to offer a view of the tribunal as a process of ritualization, a strategic way of acting by the State in times of crisis. Through this process of ritualization, an authoritative, structured and structuring ritualized environment is created with schemes of ritualization imposed on participants directed toward creating ritualized bodies, hoped-for acceptance of the tribunal's projection of reality and the re-legitimation of the role of the State in undertaking its core functions.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084221145578>

84. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Mittal, H., Kandathil, G. and Mathur, N.

Beyond the technology-centric and citizen-centric binary: Ontological politics of organizing in translation of the smart city discourse in India. Organization, 31(4), May, 2024: p.683-702

Smart city (SC) experts in India often center-stage citizens as an alternative to a technology-led transformation. A substantial body of literature on smart cities

sustains this resultant binary between techno-centrism and citizen-centrism. Mobilizing ANT sensibilities, we generate an ethnographic narrative on how the smart city discourse has translated into everyday processes of city administration and urban governance in India. Our account unmutes more-and-other-than-human actants—event-stage, glossy publications, ceremonial awards, conference producers, and decision-makers—in the translation of SC discourse, with following effects: the uncertainties in the translation process are foregrounded which potentially destabilize center-staged actor identities; and the work of heterogeneous actants in articulating the citizen as the center of their efforts is revealed, thereby denaturalizing the binarized reality. Furthermore, when unmuted, more-and-other-than-humans spell out their ongoing collaborations and negotiations and generate a nuanced reading of the clashes and accommodations made in the process of translating SC discourse in everyday settings of city administrations. These effects lead us to emphasize the translation of SC discourse as an uncertain socio-material process proceeding through episodic clashes and tentative accommodations. They also invite a conceptual expansion of translation as constitutive of the ontological politics of organizing, which insists on attending to ongoing collaborations and negotiations among more-and-other-than-humans that compose organizational realities. Thus, we address critical organization and management studies' concerns regarding ANT's alignment with its objectives by locating politics in the performance of, and interference into, the multiple realities that are being enacted through practices that assemble experts, decision-makers and non-humans.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084221150364>

85. VOTER BEHAVIOUR

Keefer Philip , and Khemani, Stuti

Media's influence on citizen demand for public goods. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(4), Jul, 2024: p.1615-1651

Low voter interest in politicians who promise public goods is common in clientelist settings and a challenge to development. We show that access to media can increase interest. Households in Benin, responding to novel survey vignettes, generally support politicians who offer government jobs for a few at the expense of health and education for all. However, some households have exogenously greater access to community radio, which broadcasts programs designed to increase awareness of the importance of health and education. These households express significantly less support for clientelist politicians, indicating a role for media in shifting political equilibria away from clientelism.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/725019>

86. WAR

Mahajan, Roli

The forgotten war. Development and Cooperation, 51(2), 2024: p.6-7

Sudan faces one of the world's most devastating conflicts. However, it is being utterly neglected in the crisis-ridden global political situation. April marks one year since war broke out, leaving more than 14,600 dead and over 10 million displaced. The country urgently needs humanitarian aid. – Reproduced

87. WASTE MANAGEMENT

Jain, Namrata and Dhar, Santosh

Problems of e-waste recycling units in organised sector in developing countries: the case of Indian e-waste recycles. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(2), Dec, 2020: p.51-67

88. WOMEN

Dwivedi, Preeti

Reproductive rights and women's health: Challenges in India. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 25(1), Jun, 2020: p.85-92

Reproductive rights are the basic rights of women essential sound reproductive health. Reproductive rights assure to all women to achieve the right to abortion, right to make her decision regarding the number of children she must have, right to decide the gap between two successive births for maintaining sound health and right to safer sex. – Reproduced

Delfino, Alexia

Breaking gender barriers: Experimental evidence on men in pink-collar jobs. The American Economic Review, 114(6), Jun, 2024: p.1816-1853

I investigate men's limited entry into female-dominated sectors through a large-scale field experiment. The design exogenously varies recruitment messages by showing photographs of current workers (male or female) and providing information on the share of workers who received high evaluations in the past (higher or lower). A male photograph has no impact on men's applications, but informing about a lower share of high evaluations encourages men to apply and enables the employer to hire and retain more talented men. The impact of this informational intervention remains positive for the employer also accounting for its effects on female applicants and hires.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20220582>

Basak, Poushali

Being Autonomous, being a collective: Revisiting feminist methods of organising since the 1980s. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(33), Aug 17, 2024: p.40-47

The development of feminist autonomy from the 1980s onwards necessitated a departure from traditional organisational structures. The structurelessness and informality of autonomous women's collectives created scope for the experimentation on questions of leadership, hierarchy, volunteerism, funding, and registration. This paper traces how feminist autonomy survived the NGOisation and the institutionalisation of the 1990s and argues that it has reconstituted itself leading to the formation of newer student and identity-based feminist collectives and organising. The constant metamorphosis of this politics has resisted political and economic shifts at different points in time, including the present. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/33/special-articles/being-autonomous-being-collective.html>

Behera, Rojalin and Patra, Aditya kumar

Impact of gender budgeting practice on women empowerment: A case study of Madhya Pradesh. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.1-14

Yadav, Anika and Bhatia, Suruchi

Objectification and psychological well-being across gender: A study on urban Indian adults. *Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences*, 28(1), Jun, 2023: p.74-89

Reiss, Lea Katharina and Dahlman, Sara

'I need you inside of me': Gendered organizing of feminist pornography. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.780-800

Pornography organizes bodies in ways that reproduce, challenge, or possibly even change norms of gender and sexuality. In this paper, we explore the gendered organization of pornography, responding to a lack of research on this issue. The study engages in rhetorical and queer listening to investigate feminist pornography, analyzing audio stories produced by an all-female sex-tech company that creates pornography for women through a female gaze. Drawing on literature on gendered organizing, the study shows how the female gaze in feminist pornography organizes bodies in sexual scripts. Furthermore, an application of the concept of happy objects illuminates the complex embodied and entangled relations between sexual subjects and objects of desire. Finally, we demonstrate how, despite a shift from a male to a female gaze, feminist pornography is still prone to the reproduction of

heteronormative gender stereotypes. The paper thereby outlines potentials as well as challenges for the (re)organization of bodies in feminist pornography.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/13505084231224841>

Abdellatif, Amal

Beyond the genitalia: What is a Hu-Wo-Man?. *Organization*, 31(5), Jul, 2024: p.845-848

What Is a Woman? is an American documentary presented by Matt Walsh, an American conservative political commentator and author, directed by Justin Folk and produced by The Daily Wire, an American conservative news and media platform. Released in June 2022, coinciding with the Pride Month, in this documentary Walsh goes into a journey across the US to find 'an' answer to what Walsh describes to be a 'simple' question: 'What is a Woman?' The question is posed to elicit views on whether transwomen are 'real' women. In this documentary, Walsh asks the title question to a range of people, including a sex-reassignment surgeon, therapists, politicians, psychiatrists, various people on the streets, a paediatrician, activists, a gender and sexuality professor, the Maasai people and teachers. Centring around gender and transgender issues, the documentary touches upon issues related to gender dysphoria, misgendering and gender pronouns, phalloplasty and vaginoplasty as well as controversial issues such as transwomen in sports, puberty blockers, sex-reassignment in children and the use of female toilets and locker rooms by transwomen.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13505084221145532>

Nguyen, Coung and Tran, Anh

The effect of having children on women's marital status: Evidence from Vietnam. *The Journal of Development Studies*, 53(12), Dec, 2017: p.2102-2117

In developing societies, women living without a husband face significant social-economic hardship. Previous evidence suggests that teenagers in Kenya are willing to get pregnant in hopes of marrying the father of their children. In this paper, we study the relationship between having children and women's marriage outcomes more generally. Using the 2009 Vietnam Census data and twins as an instrument, we find that having more children reduces the probability of staying unmarried and divorced. Intriguingly, those with more children are also less likely to report widow status, perhaps suggesting that among widows, children increase the likelihood of getting remarried.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00220388.2016.1269887>

Jamille Bigio and Rachel Vogelstein

Women under attack: The backlash against female politicians. *Foreign Affairs*, 99(1), Jan-Feb, 2020: p.131-139

In recent years, a rising tide of women's activism has swept across the world. Online and on the streets, millions of women have raised their voices and called for action against systemic abuse, harassment, and discrimination. This activism has translated to the ballot box, with higher numbers of women running for office than ever before.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/women-under-attack>

Misra, Suresh and Mahor, Jyotsana

Transforming leadership and women: A study in the context of women reservation bill 2023. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.1-15

In an era marked by rapid globalization, digital transformation, and increasing demands for social justice, the paradigms of leadership and representation are undergoing significant evolution. This paper explores the transformative approaches to leadership and representation, emphasizing the need for inclusivity, adaptability, and innovation. We argue that the traditional models, characterized by hierarchical and monodimensional leadership styles, are increasingly becoming obsolete in addressing the complex challenges of the 21st century. In response, we propose a multidimensional approach that encompasses several key dimensions: ethical leadership, diversity and inclusion, digital adaptability, and participatory governance. First, we delve into the ethical dimension of leadership, highlighting the shift towards value-based leadership practices that prioritize sustainability, corporate social responsibility, and ethical decision-making. This dimension responds to the growing demand for leaders who can navigate ethical dilemmas and foster a culture of integrity and accountability. Second, we examine the critical role of diversity and inclusion in transforming leadership and representation. We argue that embracing diversity not only enhances creativity and innovation but also ensures that leadership structures are reflective of the societies they serve. This dimension advocates for the dismantling of systemic barriers to inclusion and the active promotion of equity across gender, race, ethnicity, and other forms of identity. Third, the paper addresses the challenge of digital transformation, emphasizing the necessity for leaders to adapt to the rapidly changing technological landscape. Digital adaptability involves leveraging technology to enhance decision-making, improve communication, and foster a culture of continuous learning and innovation. Lastly, we explore the shift towards participatory governance models, which emphasize the importance of engaging stakeholders and communities in the decision-making process. This approach promotes transparency, accountability, and shared leadership, marking a departure from top-down leadership models. In conclusion, this paper posits that

transforming leadership and representation requires a multidimensional approach that integrates ethical leadership, diversity and inclusion, digital adaptability, and participatory governance. By adopting these principles, leaders can navigate the complexities of the 21st century, fostering more inclusive, adaptive, and effective leadership and representation models. This transformation not only addresses the current challenges but also sets a foundation for a more equitable and sustainable future.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

89. YOGA

Phukan, D., Kumar, B. and Kaushik, A.

Integrating wisdom of Yoga into casework practice: Evidence from the field. Madhya Pradesh Journal of Social Sciences, 27(1), Jun, 2022: p.13-28

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