DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Quarterly Journal

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore
Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA
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Harvard Business Review

IASLIC Bulletin
IASSI Quarterly
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SUBJECT INDEX

ARMED CONFLICTS

422. Rohner, Dominic
Mediation, military, and money: The promises and pitfalls of outside interventions to end armed conflicts. Journal of Economic Literature, 62(1). Mar, 2024: p.155-195

Wars impose tremendous costs on societies and the question of how to end them is of foremost importance. Several hundred books and scientific articles have been written on peace agreements and third-party interventions. In this article I provide a critical literature survey on what policies foreign countries have at their disposal if they wish to foster peace abroad. Ranging from pure (nonmilitarized) mediation, over a range of military options to economic policies, the promises and pitfalls of these types of interventions are critically assessed in the light of cutting-edge theoretical and empirical literature. A series of take-home messages emerge: (i) establishing a causal effect of mediation has proven difficult; (ii) military peacekeeping operations can play a key role, to the extent that security guarantees, the sharing of political and military power, and trust-building measures are well coordinated; and (iii) money matters—fostering human capital and economic opportunities contributes to fertile ground for lasting peace. – *Reproduced*

ARMED FORCES

423. Pandey, D.P.
Transition from tactical to strategic leadership–challenges, shifting roles and responsibilities for senior military leaders. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.25-33

This article delves into the complex journey of senior military leaders as they navigate the path from tactical proficiency to strategic leadership, exploring the challenges and the critical changes they encounter, in the roles and responsibilities that accompany this transition. Strategic leadership involves making decisions that affect the military's overall direction and long-term goals. Tactical leaders are responsible for ensuring that units effectively achieve their goals within the scope of their assigned tasks. However, the modern environment of national security adopts a 'Whole of Nation Approach' which has to be embraced and adopted by military leaders at all levels. Today's senior military leaders must be able to seamlessly traverse the spectrum from tactical execution to strategic thinking, while leveraging the tools and information available in the modern era. – *Reproduced*

424. Yadav, Arun Kumar
The state of war-wounded personnel in India: An appraisal. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.126-150

The paper elucidates the challenges faced by war wounded personnel in India, focusing on their physical, psychological, and societal struggles postinjury. Despite their sacrifices, the paper highlights the inadequate recognition and support for these individuals, contrasting the attention given to those killed in action. Through

qualitative and quantitative methods, it assesses the concerns of war-wounded personnel, revealing gaps in their rehabilitation and welfare. Issues such as lack of empathy, inadequate counselling, and medical negligence are discussed, along with recommendations for improvement. The paper suggests a holistic approach to rehabilitation, drawing from international models like the United States and the United Kingdom, emphasizing physical and psychological support alongside constructive engagement. It proposes measures for career progression, financial assistance, and family support to ensure the well-being of war-wounded personnel. Furthermore, it advocates for the establishment of a comprehensive data bank to track and support these individuals effectively. Drawing inspiration from Maj Gen Ian Cardozo's remarkable journey, the conclusion emphasises the need for opportunities for wounded warriors to prove themselves, challenging existing norms and fostering. – *Reproduced*

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

425. Bindhani, Laxminarayan
Safeguarding privacy in a data-driven world: Can artificial intelligence be both threat and protector?. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.201-213

426. Dadhich, Baledndu Sharma
AI chatbots future and challenges. Yojana, 67(5), May, 2023: p.45-48

427. Dash, Pravat Kumar
Birding the GAP between man and machine: profound impact study on society by unleashing the power horse of AI (artificial intelligence). Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.114-132

Artificial intelligence (AI) refer to the simulation of mortal intellegnec ein machines that are programmed to be like humans and mimic their conduct. It's a subset of computer wisdom that focues on machine driven intelligence (i.e., non-human intelligence). – *Reproduced*

428. Dhir, Anil
Technology and social changes. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.163-165

429. Hande, Sayaji , et al
The long and short of AI regulation. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(16), Apr 20, 2024: p.16-19

The exponential growth of artificial intelligence is likely to bring in many opportunities and disruptions. Through proactive policy changes by the government, India could seize these opportunities and avoid large-scale disruptions. – *Reproduced*

430. Patil, Sameer and Mohan, Shimona
Responsible use of AI bringing innovation and ethics. Yojana, 67(11), Nov, 2023: p.47-51

The new Delhi Leaders' declaration the significance of harnessing 'AI responsible not good and for all. It states that the G20 leaders are committed to leveraging AI for

the public good by solving challenges in challenges in a responsible, inclusive, and human-centric manner while protecting people's rights and safety. – *Reproduced*

431. Pattnaik, Suchitra
Augmented humanity: how AI is redefining healthcare, education governance and inclusion. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.28-54

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a powerful force profoundly reshaping the landscape of human lives and human societies very fast. It is based on the principle that machines can mimic human intelligence and its cognitive activity. – *Reproduced*

432. Pradhani, Sourajeet
Scope of technology and artificial intelligence in Indian agriculture industry. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.181-183

433. Shahi, Gaurav and Bhardwaj,Pawan
Tiny artificial intelligence: Atmanirbhar approach to national security. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.77-90

In the face of escalating natural and man-made disasters, the breakdown of critical communication and navigation infrastructures poses immense challenges for rescue operations. This article proposes an innovative approach to address these challenges by harnessing drone technology, visual odometry, and image stitching to create highresolution, real-time maps of disaster-stricken areas. The algorithm incorporates artificial gridlines for precise navigation in non-Global Positioning System environments. The method, demonstrated through a comprehensive Python code, offers timely and accurate spatial insights crucial for efficient disaster recovery operations. By overcoming the limitations of traditional satellite-based mapping, this approach provides a cost-effective, agile, and deployable solutions. The article discusses the algorithm's robustness, hardware considerations, and practical applications, emphasising its potential to revolutionise disaster response strategies and contribute to resilient disaster recovery efforts. – *Reproduced*

434. Saxena, Manoj Kumar and Bajootra, Vikram
Artificial intelligence a the crossroads: Some ethical considerations. University News, 62(19), May 6-12, 2024: p.12-18

Artificial intelligence (AI) is growing at a rapid pace, and the recent advancements in generative AI in particular have raised both enthusiasm and concerns. Artificial intelligence is becoming more and more ingrained in our daily lives, often in ways we are unaware of. – *Reproduced*

ARTS

435. Das, S.C.L.
PM Vishwakarma Yojana empowering artisans. Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development, 72(1), Nov, 2023: p.12-16

Empowering rural artisans is not only about preserving traditional crafts but also about uplifting the socio-economic status of countless families in rural India. It involves bridging the gap between tradition and modernity, ensuring that these

talented individuals can thrive in a rapidly changing world. Undoubtedly, artisans and craftspeople, though their creativity and skills, have been contributing to the socio-economic mille. The PM Vishwakrma schema signifies a promising era where the rich tapestry of India's cultural heritage is not only celebrated but uplifted and propelled into prosperous future, symbolizing a harmous blend of tradition and modernity. – *Reproduced*

BANKING AND FINANCE

436. Metrick, Andrew
The failure of silicon valley bank and the panic of 2023. The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 38(1), Winter, 2024: p.133-152

The failure of Silicon Valley Bank on March 10, 2023 brought attention to significant weaknesses across the banking system, leading to a panic that spread to other vulnerable banks. With subsequent failures of Signature Bank and First Republic Bank, the United States had three of the four largest bank failures in its history occur over a two-month period. Several features of the Silicon Valley Bank failure make it an ideal teaching case for explaining the underlying economics of banking (in general) and banking crises (specifically). This paper tries to do that. – *Reproduced*

BIODIVERSITY

437. Joshi, Ritesh and Puri, Kanchan
Biodiversity conservation using remote sensing and GIS tools. Kurukshetra: A Journal on rural Development, 72(7) May, 2024: p.35-38

Growing human-led exploitation of natural resource and climatic changes has put biodiversity of India (which is one of the twelve mega biodiversity countries in the world) under severe threat. Globally also, it comes under increasing pressure on account of factors such as habitat fragmentation /habitat loss, over-exploitation, pollution invasive species, and global warming. In such as scenario, the potential of geospatial tools needs to be untilled in terms of forest cover maps, land use, land cover maps, and vegetation maps especially6 in places of inaccessible, rugged terrain for further macro and micro level planning. – *Reproduced*

BUREAUCRACY

438. Mikkelsen, K.S., Madsen, J.K. and Baekgaard, M.
Is stress among street-level bureaucrats associated with experiences of administrative burden among clients? A multilevel study of the Danish unemployment sector. Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.248-260

Research on street-level bureaucracy argues that factors such as stress and burnout affect the behaviors of street-level bureaucrats toward clients. At the same time, the literature on administrative burdens argues that citizens face a series of costs when they experience policy implementation as onerous. We draw on both literatures to theorize ways in which street-level bureaucrats' behavioral responses to stress states may influence client experiences of administrative burden. Using a multilevel

dataset of unemployment counselors and unemployment benefit recipients from 53 departments of a Danish unemployment insurance fund, we find that stress states among counselors are positively associated with benefit recipients' experiences of both learning costs, compliance costs, and experiences of autonomy loss. We conclude by discussing limitations and practical implications. In particular, we call for research into how street-level bureaucrat characteristics influence client experiences of administrative burden. – *Reproduced*

439. Bishu, Sebawit G. and Kojo, Alex Osei
Representative bureaucracy and family planning service delivery in Tanzania. Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.274-292

We apply the theory of representative bureaucracy to examine if gender congruence between family planning care providers and service recipients correlates with communication behaviors during consultation. We use nationally representative administrative data from Tanzania's Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). We apply a series of logistic and ordered logistic regression analyses and find that gender congruence is correlated with both family planning service recipients' and care providers' communication behaviors. Despite confirming the principal tenets of the theory of representative bureaucracy, we also document mixed results when considering the moderating effects of service recipients' prior experience with service on communication behaviors. Taken together, representation has a positive effect on female providers' communication behavior. Yet, for service recipients, its benefits are contingent upon the type of outcome assessed and prior experience with service. We discuss the policy and practical implications of our study in the context of the benefits and limits of representation. – *Reproduced*

440. Johnston, K., Alberti, F. and Kravariti, F.
Representative bureaucracy and organizational attractiveness: An experimental study of symbolic representation of the us and UK police. Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.293-307

Drawing upon representative bureaucracy theory, this study investigates the relationship between passive and symbolic representation by examining the extent to which a more passively representative public organization would be attractive as an employer. The study involved a randomized survey experiment of members of the public in the US and UK. Overall, and contrary to the theory of representative bureaucracy, results show that women found a male-dominated police department more attractive. The explanation for the results of the study may lie in bureaucratic reputation as a boundary condition of symbolic representation. – *Reproduced*

441. Uttermark, Matthew J. et al
Contact and control: Engagement and influence among women of color state agency heads. Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.308-322

While scholarship is delving into the representation of women and people of color within the U.S. bureaucracy, less is known about these individuals' discretion within their roles. Using an intersectionality framework, this article explores the experiences of women of color in leadership roles within state government agencies, their communication with elected superiors, and perceptions of their own policy discretion and communication compared with White men and women,

and men of color. Leveraging the American State Administrators Project, we find that women of color have less communication with elected officials and their staff but also perceive that they have less discretionary control over their departments. This article highlights that while women of color are increasing in leadership roles within state bureaucracies, disparities exist between women of color and their colleagues. We call attention to the disproportionate levels of oversight and discretion perceived by women of color. – *Reproduced*

BUSINESS ETHICS

442. Bernacchio, Caleb
Freedom, markets and moral motivation: Towards a more adequate account of the implicit morality of the market. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.59-74

The market failures approach is amongst the most influential theories of business ethics. Its interest within the field is, in large part, a result of its rejection of moralism and any sort of applied ethics approach, favouring, in contrast, a focus on the institutionally embodied goal of economic activity, which it takes to be that of Pareto efficiency. From this articulation of the goal, or purpose, of markets, a set of efficiency imperatives are derived that are taken to comprise the implicit morality of the market. However, the market failures approach has not adequately explained the basis of market actors' moral motivation, that is, the reasons individuals have to self-consciously adhere to moral norms governing market transactions. This failure, I argue, stems from its misspecification of the purpose of the market. After explaining this failure to address the problem of moral motivation, I argue that a distinctive mode of freedom understood as a form of self-authorship is better seen as the purpose of the market, a goal that actually animates individual market participants. I then argue that this notion of freedom is intrinsically linked to a conception of responsibility and that this notion of responsibility can be more adequately conceptualized as involving a set of market virtues focused on promoting mutually beneficial transactions. Thus, the link between freedom and responsibility, stemming from an individual's need to legitimize their freedom in a market context, provides the basis for a self-conscious sense of moral motivation. As such, this approach better captures the implicit morality of the market while also addressing the problem of moral motivation. – *Reproduced*

443. Dierksmeier, Claus
After business ethics. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.52-58

Lamenting the deplorable state of business ethics is, itself, a staple of the deplorable state of business ethics. But if, as its many critics claim, business ethics continuously fails to deliver on its promise, what could take its place in management education? After business ethics—How else can we integrate ethics into the curriculum? This article argues that an ethical grounding of business theory and corporate practice requires a critique of conventional economics, replacing the mechanistic paradigm that predominated economics over the last 200 years with a humanistic alternative. – *Reproduced*

444. Gohl, Christopher
Reimagining business ethics as ethos-driven practice: A Deweyan perspective. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.75-90

As business ethics is grappling with criticisms of its relevance for ethical practice, it may find perspective and direction in various conceptions of ethos. While 'ethics' is rooted in 'ethos', a term with a long and rich history of interdisciplinary research, conceptions of ethos are so far scarcely discussed in business ethics. The purpose of this conceptual article is to explore the potential of a pivot towards business ethics as an ethos-driven practice, drawing on John Dewey's work. First, it introduces four conceptions of ethos from interdisciplinary research and explores their varied resonance in business ethics. Second, it offers a unified conception of ethos that builds on John Dewey's approach to economics, moral life and ethics, particularly on his understanding of habits and forms of valuation. It is then argued that understanding ethos in terms of 'valued modes of embedded, embodied and associational conduct' encourages business ethics to engage in the intelligent, practical and meaningful reconstruction of evolving business practices. The article concludes that an 'ethotical turn' for business ethics would not only invigorate practical, corporeal and environmental perspectives but also open the field to interdisciplinary insights and ideas. – *Reproduced*

445. Jasinska, Aleksandra
Bring Back philosophy: The roots of both business and ethics. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.26-31

Managers face increasingly volatile, uncertain, complex and ambiguous situations that are more and more challenging to navigate. Ethical decision-making has become particularly complicated considering that codes, frameworks and protocols have proven deficient in resolving moral dilemmas. Managers' unpreparedness to handle such challenges reflects the ineffectiveness of business ethics education, calling for new approaches towards training managers. This article makes a case for transforming business ethics education by taking it back to its roots. This implies the re-incorporation of its foundational discipline: philosophy. Philosophy offers a rigorous approach for decision-making, which helps managers face the unknown. It helps them analyse situations from different perspectives, reconsider how things are done and examine the underlying premises of their thinking. It can strengthen one of the most central managerial competencies: the ability to reason, especially ethically. As the foundational discipline of business, ethics and their intersect, philosophy is uniquely positioned to elevate business ethics education for managers at all levels. It can help current and future managers to reflect more deeply and critically on the ethical issues they face. – *Reproduced*

446. Koehn, Daryl
Some modest proposals for improving business ethics from primarily an aristotelian perspective. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.38-51

The long-term health of business ethics is suspect. In particular, there are some troubling trends within the discipline's methodology that should be closely monitored and, in some cases, countered. Furthermore, business ethicists and management theorists should take some steps to make business ethics more robust and more relevant to actual business practice. Part 1 of this article argues that, while the dominance of the social science approach should be curtailed, relations between normative and empirical scholars need not be hostile; on the contrary, there are some modest ways in which the two approaches could complement each other more than they have to date. Part 2 examines why business ethics needs

more systems thinking. Part 3 explores why business ethicists in general should follow the lead of some of our colleagues who are engaging in powerful and influential research with direct and immediate practical applications. The article closes with a few modest suggestions for enhancing business ethics theorizing and provides some concrete ways for scholars to become more involved with business practitioners and business practice and to learn from the latter in ways that can productively feed research streams. – *Reproduced*

447. Melé, Domènec

Ethical theories in business ethics: A critical review. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.15-25

Numerous ethical theories have been proposed as a foundation of business ethics, and this often brings about appreciable perplexity. This article seeks to identify specific problems for a sound foundation of this discipline. A first problem is this multiplicity of ethical theories, each with its own metaethics, often accepted without a serious discussion of their philosophical grounds. A second problem is the fragmentation of theories; some centred on duties or obligations, others on consequences, virtues, or moral sentiments. In addition, some theories focus on universal principles, while others take the singularity of each situation as their focal point. A third problem is that not every ethical theory covers the personal, organizational and societal dimensions of business ethics, and this introduces reductionism. These problems cannot be satisfactorily addressed through 'ethical pluralism', in which all theories are accepted, without falling into ethical relativism. 'Ethical pragmatism', which welcomes any ethical theory only on the basis of their practically, is also questioned. Furthermore, there is the problem of integrating ethics into business theory, which is often extrinsic to the economic function. After analysing these problems, the article concludes by exploring some proposals that might serve to build a sound and complete ethical theory which includes human goods (objective values), principles (or norms) and virtues. The necessity of reconsidering the human action for a closer integration of ethics into business theory is also suggested. – *Reproduced*

448. Rönnegard, David

Corporate accountability. not moral responsibility. Journal of Human Values, 30(1), Jan, 2024: p.32-37

The aim of this article is to briefly spell out why corporate moral agency is a fallacy and to show how this conclusion should shift the field of business ethics more in the direction of political philosophy and the rule of law. An argument based on a false assumption can be valid, but it cannot be sound. If corporate moral agency is a fallacy, and thus also moral prescriptions for corporations, how do we salvage the field of business ethics? To the extent that business ethics is about corporate behaviour (rather than individual managerial behaviour), the field can shift its foundational paradigm from ethics (which requires the attributes of moral agency) to legal accountability (which can be imposed instrumentally on corporate legal agents). By letting our elected representatives legislate the norms of acceptable corporate behaviour we can hold corporate legal entities legally accountable. What these norms should be then becomes the central focus of business ethics seen through the lens of political philosophy. – *Reproduced*

CASTES

449. Studebaker, Benjamin M.
The Varna system in Gandhi's theory of civic education. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.59-65

While M K Gandhi was a critic of hierarchical caste and untouchability, he defended hereditary occupation. For Gandhi, learning how to make a living from our parent(s) at home allows us to spend most of our time on spiritual pursuits rather than for money. Gandhi recognised that the varna system of his day was not performing this function. Achieving swaraj required reintegrating all Indians into the varna system as Shudras, teaching them traditional crafts like khadi. – *Reproduced*

CAVES

450. Mulgund, Deepti
Beyond conservation: Royal picnics at elephanta and the legitimization of empire. Modern Asian Studies, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.163-192

Histories of conservation suggest that from the nineteenth century onwards, the custodianship and conservation of colonial antiquities enabled European powers to legitimize imperial claims. This article complicates this view by focusing on a series of visits made by British royals to the Caves of Elephanta, near Bombay, as part of their tours of India. Of particular interest are the visits in 1870 and 1875, which were essentially picnics, including fireworks and feasting, with little showcasing of ongoing conservation efforts. The article argues that these early visits also sought to advance a narrative of imperial legitimization through the British heirs' presence at an Indian monument. Rather than acts of rational governance, such as conservation measures, these picnics were transactions within the ceremonial economy that privileged consumption as a means of legitimizing empire. They present a register of imperial engagement with an Indian monument that is neither 'plunder' nor 'preservation'. Instead, they are posited as predecessors of the durbars (courts/assemblies) produced by the British administration from 1877 onwards. As acts of imperial political communication, the Elephanta visits drew upon the popularity of the picnic as a form of leisure, and consumption, and the long-standing aesthetic resonances of the site, such as the island's picturesque framing and the Caves' Romanticist associations. These enduring aesthetic frameworks made the acts of consumption legible as imperial political communication. The picnics at Elephanta demonstrate that colonial antiquities featured in imperial narratives of legitimization based on political pageantry, exceeding conservation and rational governance. – *Reproduced*

CHILD WELFARE

451. Merhej, Rita
Prejudice in children and extremism in adults: Intriguing mindset convergences. Social Science Information, 63(1), Mar, 2024: p.47-67

In the literature on children's interpersonal and intergroup relations, it is inappropriate to say a child is 'racist' even in the evidence of the White child refusing to sit near a Black peer in class, or vice versa, or allying with friends

to bully that same peer at school. In such cases, this child's behavior has been referred to as out-group prejudice. Racial prejudice is bound to develop into any of the multiple types of extremism. This article explores the similarities between the adult extremist mindset and children's prejudice. We present the conceptual constituents of both the extremist mindset and prejudice, and then discuss the convergences between the two; we later present the convergences in the determinants of both extremism and prejudice. The exploration of such convergences allows us to posit that prejudice in childhood may be a marker for extremism in adulthood. The recommendation is therefore to incite researchers to look more into the prejudiced mindset in childhood as a potential marker of the adult extremist mindset, and intervention policy makers to look into factors that buffer the further development of children's prejudiced mindset into extremist polarized views about the world. – *Reproduced*

452. Sood, Jyoti Dogra
Decoding the protection of children from sexual offences act. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.97-108

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was a path-breaking piece of legislation enacted for the protection of children. The Act mandated the setting up of special courts and a child-friendly atmosphere for adjudication of cases involving child victims. Furthermore, in its zeal to protect children and deter potential offenders, the legislation did away with judicial discretion in sentencing and statutory minimum punishments was prescribed. However, it is common knowledge that conviction rates are still low and crimes against children are on the rise, although reporting has increased. The paper examines the legislation in light of some cases especially the controversial 'skin to skin touch' judgment which created a national outrage and the apex court had to step in. While the POCSO Act remains a landmark legislation in child protection, its success depends on efficient enforcement, judicial reforms, and widespread awareness. Addressing implementation challenges and ensuring victim-centric legal processes will be key to safeguarding children from sexual offences in India.

Important Keywords POCSO Act, Child Protection, Sexual Offences, Judicial Efficiency, Awareness Campaigns, Special Courts, Mandatory Reporting, Victim Support, Legal Framework, Enforcement Challenges, Fast-Track Courts, Psychological Rehabilitation, Geographical Disparities, Social Stigma Would you like me to refine or expand on any particular section? – *Reproduced*

CHINA - HISTORY

453. Chang, Chihyun and Kao, Chiu-Ya
Cosmopolitan collaboration and wartime collaborationism: The Chinese maritime customs service and its staff, 1932–1941. Modern Asian Studies, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.11-33

This article discusses the continuity between cosmopolitan collaboration and wartime collaborationism from 1932–1941 by exploring the Chinese Maritime Customs Service (CMCS) and its international staff. The CMCS managed China's international trade and directed the custom houses in northern China before 1937, and in occupied China and free China from 1937–1941. The

customs revenues generated by this international trade were pledged to service China's international obligations. This article argues that both Chinese and Japanese staff members' activities to maintain the status quo could be considered as wartime collaborationism from the perspectives of Japan, Manchukuo, and the Collaborationist and Chongqing governments, but all parties tolerated their activities until the outbreak of the Pacific War. The reason for this was that all parties benefitted from the CMCS's management of international trade and its implementation of international obligations which had existed since the mid-nineteenth century. This article situates wartime collaborationism within the long-existing institutional network that was welcomed as cosmopolitan collaboration in the prewar, wartime, and postwar periods, rather than treating it as a unique wartime setup and ideology. Such a view also illuminates the postwar exchange of personnel and cooperation among former enemies, which grew out of prewar collaboration and wartime collaborationism. – *Reproduced*

454. Smith, Craig A.
From collaboration to commemoration: Zhang Wojun and the ambiguities of identity for intellectuals from Taiwan. Modern Asian Studies, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.56-77

This article examines Zhang Wojun (1902–1955) and the memory of his 'collaboration' with Japan during the Second World War. A Taiwanese-born writer and educator who lived in Beijing for 25 years, his drifting identity was full of ambiguities. Although he was one of the key intellectuals behind Taiwan's New-Old Literatures Debate and responsible for introducing many May Fourth ideas to Taiwan, he also played an important role in bringing Japanese literature and thought into Chinese discourse during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s. During the war, he continued to teach in Beijing and travelled to Japan to attend the Greater East Asia Writers' conferences. Some of his works from this period call for the Chinese people to support the empire and eradicate Western culture and literature from Asia, but many of his writings also indicate a strong sense of Chinese nationalism.

This article considers the memories of Zhang, his various intellectual contributions, and his oeuvre, arguing that his collaboration must be understood and contextualized within his intellectual landscape through a research methodology that examines continuities and change across decades of his life and work. – *Reproduced*

CITIZENSHIP

455. Guha, Ayan
Citizenship (amendment) rules, 2024: An imminent scrutiny. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(18), May 4, 2024: p.14-17

The newly notified Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2024 have not so far been subjected to a sufficient amount of immanent evaluation, a kind of scrutiny that will objectively assess CAR's potential to fulfil the Citizenship (Amendment) Act's declared objective, which is to resolve the citizenship woes of non-Muslim migrants from neighbouring Islamic countries. Such scrutiny reveals several shortcomings of the CAR. – *Reproduced*

456. Vortherms, Samantha A.
Dividing the people: The authoritarian bargain, development, and authoritarian citizenship. Comparative Politics, 56(1), Oct, 2023: p. 95-119

Autocrats must redistribute to survive, but redistribution is limited and selective. Who is entitled to redistribution underlying the authoritarian bargain? I argue redistribution is a question of citizenship. Autocrats use citizenship institutions, especially particularistic membership, to strategically limit and extend socio-economic rights to ensure both security and economic development. I apply this framework to China, where control over particularistic membership decentralized in conjunction with development strategies. Drawing on semi-structured interviews, government policies, and a database of local citizenship policies in China, I trace how local citizenship creates closure while economic development incentivizes strategic inclusion. By evaluating how authoritarian citizenship functions, this framework increases our understanding of individual-staterelations in autocratic contexts. – *Reproduced*

CLIMATE CHANGE

457. Balasubramanian, M.
Climate related events and economic impacts in India. 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.355-364, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.355-364

Climate change is one of the most critical socio-economic and environmental problems in India. Although India's per capita emission is very low compared to other developed nations, the economic impacts are very high as millions depend on climate sensitive sector for instance; agriculture and forestry etc. given the above context, this paper discusses the status of climate change. – *Reproduced*

458. Bhaskaran, E.
How the leather industry cluster is combating climate change. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.400-418

Sustainable development goal 13 deals with climate action. Climate change is a real and undeniable threat to our entire civilization. The objective of this paper is to study; the performance of common effluent treatment plants of the leather clusters in Ambur and Vaniymbadi in combating climate change; the efforts made by the leather cluster towards getting the leather working group (LWG) certification; the effects of the zero effect and zero defect (ZED) certification; and the efforts make to achieve sustainable development goal 13on climate action in Tamil Nadu. – *Reproduced*

459. Gallagher, Kelly Sims
Climate policy is working: Double down on what's succeeding instead of despairing over what's not. Foreign Affairs, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.153-166

Climate change is not just transforming the environment: it is also exacting a marked toll on mental health. In July 2023, scientists at Yale published a study of the psychological effects of climate change on adults in the United States and found that seven percent were experiencing mild to severe climate-related psychological distress. Among millennials and members of Gen Z, the figure is ten percent. A global study published in 2021 by The Lancet Planetary Health found that 59 percent of respondents between the ages of 16 and 25 were very worried or extremely worried about climate change. – *Reproduced*

460. Jain, Vaishali
Brice and climate change security concerns. World Affairs: The Journal of International issue, 28(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.128-143

Climate change's adverse effects, such as lack of drinkable water resources, frequent extreme weather events forced migration and displacement, increasing conflict over natural resources, loss of livelihood, environmental catastrophes, rising sea levels and so on, are adding to the security concerns of developing countries. This study aims to assess the concept of climate security and the evolution of the BRICS as powerful grouping in international politics. This article examines the climate security concerns confronting BRICS nations, such as arctic warming, deforestation of Amazon forests. Himalayan glacier depletion, air pollution in major cities and African droughts. It proves an analysis of the mitigation and adaptation strategies of BRICS nations. – *Reproduced*

461. Kohli, Anju and Soni, Deepa
Potential impact of climate change on agricultural productivity: A cross country analysis. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.374-383

Climate change is a spontaneous process which can be observed over a longer duration of time around ten to fifteen years. It refers to long term shifts in temperatures and water patters. Climate variation has been identified as the major cause of year-to-year fluctuations in agricultural production in both developed and developing countries. – *Reproduced*

462. Kumar, K.S., Kavi and Pattanayak, Anubhab
Climate change and Indian agriculture: A critical review. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.384-392

This paper provides a brief review of climate change impacts on Indian agriculture. In addition to discussing the broad insights from various agronomic and economic analyses, the paper elaborates on the treatment of adaptation in impact estimations. The paper also discusses the distributional issue associated with climate change impacts and highlights the implications of climate change impacts on other diversions such as migration and farmer suicides. – *Reproduced*

463. Mahato, Anupama
Impact of climate change on plant photosynthesis and productivity: Threats and opportunities. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.419-429

In this era of global climate change, land degradation and biodiversity loss have had significant impact on photosynthesis and productivity of the plant kingdom. The forestry and agricultural sectors also emit greenhouse gases such as Ch N.O etc, which contribute to global warming. – *Reproduced*

464. Munshi, Debashish, et al
Culture and politics in overlapping frames for the future: Multi-dimensional activist organizing and communicating on climate change in Aotearoa New Zealand. Organization, 31(3), Apr, 2024: p.477-495

Responding to climate change requires us to reimagine not only our future on a planet that is rapidly changing, but also how we organize to create political

change. The climate movement and those involved in climate activism frame action on climate change in a diverse manner, articulating multiple possibilities for, and means to achieve, a different society. This article explores the ways in which activist groups in Aotearoa New Zealand work with cultural values and political imagination to organize themselves in framing the future to communicate and mobilize change. Our research identifies four key frames – rebel, reform, rebuild, and ruin – that shape the approaches taken by activists in order to resist the status quo and achieve radical change. We show how activists frame climate action and draw on culture to negotiate the political intersections of organizing for change, as well as how these frames overlap to create "in-between spaces." Examining these in-between spaces reveals multiple and contextual visions of political change, emphasizing the importance of the cultural contexts of Aotearoa and the possibilities that arise from imagining different futures. – *Reproduced*

465. Nandy, S.N.
A review of climate change and vulnerability indices of Indian states. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.345-354

The world has achieved a massive economic progress in the past few decades, along with population explosion and rapid urbanization/industrialization the effect of which are being realized across the world as global climate change with huge environmental impact. Though the climate change is a natural phenomenon, the release of several green house gases (GHGs) to the atmosphere through human activities has made a greater contribution to the global warming. The present paper is a review of Indian climate features/trend and their consequences across the country. Recent country-wide trends in some selected climatic parameters like rainfall and temperature have been depicted. – *Reproduced*

466. Nayak, S.K., Mohanty, A. and Swain, P.K.
Global green credit initiative and cooperatives businesses for climate action. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.393-399

Under green credit program launched by the ministry of environment. Forest and climate change, government of India. Green credits will initially be generated from water conservation and forestation projects. This is a market based mechanism to incentivize voluntary environmental actions by various stakeholders including cooperatives. –*Reproduced*

467. Patnaik, Saroj Kumar
State of climate change and technology. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.78-88

Man since its origin ahs lie in harmony with nature through the ages, holding nature in awe and reverence. The mutually supportive role of all living things is a crucial factor for a balance social and harmus existence. – *Reproduced*

468. Ramachandra, T.V. et al
Assessment of climate trends and carbon sequestration in a forest ecosystem through in VEST. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.430-441

Carbon sequestration constitutes a vital ecological function executive by ecosystems to mitigate global due to the burgeoning sustained anthropogenic

activities which release greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, carbon monoxide, etc). the current study evaluates carbon dynamics in forest ecosystems through the in Vest model with temporal land use analyses using remote sensing data from 1973 to 2021 in the Chikamagaluru district of Karnataka. – *Reproduced*

469. Singh, Ranjeet and Saha, Dhritiman,
Climate change and Indian food security: challenges and solutions. Productivity, 64(4), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.365-373

Climate change poses a formidable threat to food security in India, a country with a population of over 1.3 billion people heavily dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. This paper provides an overview of the challenges and potential solutions for addressing the intersection of climate change and food security in India. –*Reproduced*

CO-OPERATIVES

470. Kadam, Ppashant V.
Computerization of PACs: A step towards aligning technology with cooperatives. The Cooperator, 61(11), May, 2024: p.10-12

The primary agricultural credit societies (PACS) are an essential tier in the three tier framework of the short term cooperative credit framework (STCCS). State cooperative banks (STCCS) and district central cooperative banks (DCCBs), which make up the remaining two levels, are one tier apart. – *Reproduced*

471. Mahajan, Sudhir and Singh, Sumit
Coop Kitchen: An initiative to promote women livelihoods and sustainable food practices. The Cooperator, 61(11), May, 2024: p. 5-9

Women empowerment through leadership and entrepreneurship development programs has immense potential to ensure gender transformation and support Indian economy. The international monetary fund (IMF) projects that India's gross domestic product (GDP) could soar by 27% if women's participation in the labour force matches that of men, while blooming suggests that closing the gender employment gap could boost India's GDP by nearly a third by 2050. – *Reproduced*

472. Merkens, Simone Schiller
Prefiguring an alternative economy: Understanding prefigurative organizing and its struggles. Organization, 31(3), Apr, 2024: p.458-476

Cooperatives, post-growth organizations, common good organizations, community-supported agriculture, transition towns or ecovillages are examples of alternative forms of organizing economic exchange. Their social practices embody and reproduce alternative moral values to the ones dominating the economy and society. They are regarded as prefigurative: They prefigure an alternative economy, both by creating imaginaries of an alternative future and by showing their viability in their everyday practices. As such, they are important actors for a social transformation of the economy which is also reflected in an increasing scholarship on alternative organizing and prefiguration in organization studies. However, the meaning of prefiguration and prefigurative organizing in this literature is not always made explicit and differs across research work. Furthermore,

how prefigurative organizing relates to alternative organizing remains rather vague, as does its close relationship to anarchism. In its first part, this paper therefore informs about the main use of the concept of prefiguration in social movement studies and organization studies and describes the various meanings attached to it in this literature. It then develops a definition of prefigurative organizing that not only allows to differentiate it from alternative organizing but also to reflect its inherently political nature—its intricate linkage to multiple struggles, tensions, and conflicts. In the second part, the paper presents a systematic overview of various types of struggles around prefigurative organizing and briefly introduces each of them with reference to exemplary research. Finally, the paper argues that studying prefigurative organizing involves an alternative praxis in academia. – *Reproduced*

COMMUNICATION

473. Mayal, D.C.S .
China's shaping of global information environment and winning without fighting. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.63-76

With the revolution in the field of communication technologies, the relevance of public diplomacy has exponentially increased due to the introduction of infinite, invisible, and empowered stakeholders willing to operate from a place and time of their choosing. The growing relevance of public opinion has resulted in the prominence of soft power over hard power. The availability of surplus capital and the largest human resources (citizens and influential diasporas) coupled with capacity and capability development by China to meet the global demand for cheap surveillance applications and communication gadgets has considerably facilitated China innocuously establishing its footprints through information diplomacy. With phenomenal investment in the establishment of its footprints at critical chokepoints of the world, particularly through the Belt and Road Initiative and technology theft from developed countries, China has not only emerged as a leader in future technology in a short timeframe, but has also placed itself in an unassailable position to monitor, scan, control, investigate, and govern global trade, traffic and communication without drawing global attention. The Chinese dominance in the information domain has considerably augmented its potential to reshape the global information environment for promoting its propaganda, disinformation, and censorship and win future wars without even fighting. – *Reproduced*

474. Patil, Sameer
Telecom sector 5G cybersecurity challenges. Yojana, 67(5), May, 2023: p.51-55

The ultra-fast sped of 5G indeed holds the promise of revolutionary changes in how we communicated and consume content on the internment. In India, 5G services were launched in October 2022, with telecom companies pr3esently offering services in select cities. The country is estimated to have over 150 million 5G user by the end of 2024 a tiny fraction of the current 1.2 billion mobile phone users. The fundamental drivers including geopolitical rivalries, comer calmatives, and data harvesting behind the recently incr3ased cyberattacks and data braches from adversarial states and other threat actors remain intact. – *Reproduced*

475. Srivastava, Aman
The curious case of Vodafone idea merger: Is it a saga of turbulence or a move

towards potence?. Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.79-82

The merger of Vodafone India Ltd. with Idea Cellular Ltd, the biggest in the history of the Indian telecom sector, took more than 18 months to execute from its announcement in January 2017. With a combined market share of 35% and a customer base of 400 million, the merged entity was the Titanic, created to rewrite the trajectory of the telecom sector in India. However, the Vodafone Idea saga has been one of turbulence and unrest. This case examines the background of the merger, the challenges faced by the merged entity, and the future of the merged entity. – *Reproduced*

COMPETITION LAWS

476. Gupta, Lovely Das
Google versus CCI- adding teeth to the low-tech jurisprudence in India. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.155-185

Competition Commission of India (hereinafter called the CCI), by two separate orders, imposed a penalty of Rs.1337.76 crore and Rs. 936.44 crore, respectively, upon Google. The same resulted from the finding of CCI that Google abused its dominant position in the relevant market. Through these decisions CCI can legitimately be called a giant killer. Importantly through these orders passed against Google, CCI has sent a strong message that Indian digital market is all for level playing. And thus gave a big push to the growing law-tech jurisprudence in India. In this paper the author assesses the CCI decisions. This assessment is done to understand the pointers that the CCI took into account to prove the abuse. Further this assessment is also done to understand the extent to which the end consumer's perspective was factored in. Finally, the assessment is also done to understand the extent to which the CCI's order will facilitate a level playing field within the digital market. The author concludes by arguing that these decisions of the CCI establishes clear guidelines for regulating digital markets. Importantly they establish that the Competition Act 2002 (hereinafter called the Act) is dynamic enough to accommodate anti-competitive issues afflicting the digital space. Thus, all arguments favouring a specialised competition law for digital markets in India, need to be rejected.

CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

477. Alderdice, John Lord
New insights into the psychology of individuals and large groups in a world of changing conflicts. International Political Science Review, 45(1), Jan, 2024: p.94-105

The character of armed conflict has changed dramatically. The use of overwhelming force no longer brings victory and success. Under what conditions do supposedly weaker conflict actors 'outpower' stronger actors? This article argues that, throughout human history, those most willing to engage in and sustain extreme conflict have not been rational actors but 'devoted actors' driven by faith in defending or advancing their non-negotiable 'sacred values', whether religious or secular. Bringing into dialogue insights from large group psychology, neuroscience,

and epigenetics with political science, this article demonstrates how two factors can help explain apparently non-rational elements of human functioning during armed conflict: first, the biological substrate helps elucidate why and how rational actor models seem to underestimate the influence of 'right and wrong' in people's behaviour; second, the complex psychology of large groups often drives people to engage in action that may not be in their own individual interests. – *Reproduced*

478. Rugo, Daniele
The patch as method: The arts' contribution towards understandings of conflict. International Political Science Review, 45(1), Jan, 2024: p.81-93

This article asks: how do art practice and research give form to changing dynamics of conflict? Its argument is two-fold: art's contribution can be developed from empirical considerations (what art finds out), and from methodological ones (how art finds something out). Bringing in art practice and the research methods it informs into political science helps understand conflict and its changes: by engaging simultaneously with the interaction between the collective and the personal, art practice and research elucidates those complex and layered narratives used by various actors in conflict that often resist approaches rooted in social and political sciences. By paying attention to everyday interactions and emphasizing dynamism, art provides a different way to chart changes in armed conflict. Art documents discourses that are difficult to communicate otherwise and allows us to detect and engage with the grey areas, transformations, processes and ambivalences of conflicts that escape neat categorizations. – *Reproduced*

CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

479. Mishra, Arindra Nath and Sengupta, Shayani
Discount coupons versus trust and satisfaction: Which is better for M-commerce?. Management and Labour Studies, 49(1), Feb, 2024: p.28-42

Online shopping apps offer discounts with the help of coupons which have been shown to be highly effective, especially, in the case of mobile commerce. However, the mechanism of attracting customers via discounting and its effect on the adoption of mobile shopping apps have not been studied in detail. We explored the important antecedents for continued usage intention of mobile shopping apps. Further, we explored the effect of coupon proneness via the expectation confirmation model. We have explored the mediating role of trust and moderating role of coupon proneness on the relationship between satisfaction and intention of continued usage. We found direct and indirect linkages of satisfaction, confirmation of expectations, perceived usefulness and trust and coupon proneness with continued usage intention. Results indicated that trust partially mediates the relationship between satisfaction and continued usage intention, and coupon proneness negatively moderates the relationship between trust and continued usage intention. Our study shows that coupons are effective in the short run but satisfaction and trust building are important for long-term strategy. Some personality traits can have an impact on the findings which have not been part of this study. Future research can expand and validate these findings. – *Reproduced*

480. Zahoor, Syed Zeeshan and Shah, A. M.
Impact of social media on users' complex buying behaviour: Analysing the

mediating effect of perception and moderating effect of extended social media usage.. Management and Labour Studies, 49(1), Feb, 2024: p.119-148

In the contemporary business environment, the increasing competition and dynamics have made it very difficult for businesses to attract and retain customers. Understating the variables of consumer buying behaviour can go a long way in addressing this problem. This study explores the impact of social media on users' complex buying behaviour. The mediating effect of perception has been studied between social media and users' complex buying behaviour; also, the moderating effect of extended social media usage on the proposed relationships was evaluated. Data for the study were collected from social media users through an online survey using a structured questionnaire specifically developed and validated for the purpose. The data were analysed with the help of structural equation modelling using SPSS and AMOS software. The results of the study indicated that social media has a positive and significant effect on users' complex buying behaviour as well as users' perception. In addition, the results demonstrated that perception partially mediates the relationship between social media and users' complex buying behaviour. Finally, the study indicated that extended social media usage acts as an enhancing moderator in the proposed framework. The outcomes of this study may be used as the basis by marketing managers to assimilate social media into the existing integrated marketing mix, to attract, retain and nurture customers. – *Reproduce*d

CORRUPTION

481. Quero,D.R., Galera, A.N. and Lozano, J.L.S.
Factors influencing political corruption. An empirical research study of regional governments. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(1), Mar, 2024: p.149-166

International organisations assert that political corruption is a major global problem. However, it is still unclear how to combat corruption. Previous research has studied corruption in central or local governments, rarely in regional ones. In this paper, we aim to identify factors influencing political corruption in regional governments. Using panel data, we analyse the statistical association between 29 economic, financial, political and socioeconomic variables and the corruption perceived by citizens, from January 2006 to September 2019. The results reveal that perceived political corruption is affected by government spending and ideological distance, among other factors. We propose several measures to reduce political corruption. – *Reproduced*

CRIMES

482. Kumar, Anand
Crime data in India: Need to move towards realistic figures. Indian Police Journal, 69(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.101-106

Crime figures reported by NCRB(National Crime Record Bureau) are far from the real crime figures. There is a need to change the methodology of crime reporting and registration of crime i.e. through an online crime reporting portal and doing away with offline" informing OC of Police station verbally or in writing". Allowing

extensive use of 157(1)(b) CrPC to Police would empower the Police not to investigate all the criminal but a select few where investigation is needed. In this way NCRB can report realistic crime figures. Thus, the public and government are better informed regarding crime levels, reducing harassment of the public and reducing the burden of Police and court. – *Reproduced*

483. Tabassum, Suraiya
Crimes against women in Delhi - NCR: Nature, perceptions and suggested strategies. Indian Police Journal, 69(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.88-100

General perception and larger preordained mindset of society against women which is influenced by patriarchy, irrespective of their social and economic background, leads to crime against women. Regressive portrayal of women in media and popular culture is also a culprit along with commodification of women based on capitalist ideology. Idea of consent of women and conformity to the mistakes by men since young age of their socialization process is a reason too. The National Crime Records Bureau data reflects how incidents of rapes have gone up by 12-15%, while other crimes have risen by 3-5%. This paper is based on the research findings of primary research carried in Delhi NCR between 2020 and 2022 with the support of Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi. The nature of crimes against women has been mapped as per the respondents perception and among the 14 types of crimes, stalking (20.2%), cruelty by husband and relatives (13.2%), eve-teasing (12.6%), insult to modesty of women and girl child (12.6%) and voyeurism (12.6%) are viewed to be of very serious nature. – *Reproduced*

484. Thakur, D., Dubey, N.P. and Singh, R.
Drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA): An emerging crime in India. Indian Police Journal, 69(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.51-58

DFSA is the major crime among DFC or crimes against women in India. For several reasons described in this review, this offense has been overshadowed. Despite this, forensic science laboratories and social media report many instances. This article is structured to develop essential awareness of the crime and its pattern by identifying the ignorance concerning this risky scenario. The comprehensive strategy to removing the threat has received particular attention. Dissemination of the shortfalls and viable solutions in the scientific community can aid in eradicating the menace through collaborative efforts. – *Reproduced*

CULTURE

485. Chatterjee, Mrinal
Technology, culture, media and social change. Journal IIPA Regional Branch,, Odisha 30, 2023: p.22-27

This heuristic article is based on a premise; technology impacts culture, media shapes/alters the contours of culture; and culture can play an important trope in social change. – *Reproduced*

486. Nath, Nibedita
An empirical study on the impact of modernity on Sambalpur music and dance. Man In India, 103(4), 2023: p.191-202

Sambalpur a district in western Odisha of India, is a region that has a district cultural identify in all over world. Sambalpur is famous for its handloom textile, popularly known as Sambalpuri textile, rich heritage of dance, music unique ritual of Nuakhai, Sital Sashthi PU Junitia, Bhai Junita and Sambalpuri language. Sambalpur, a vibrant district in western Odisha, has carved out a distinct cultural identity that resonates far beyond India's borders. Known for its exquisite handloom artistry, Sambalpuri textiles showcase intricate designs and rich traditional patterns that make them globally admired. The district also boasts a deep-rooted heritage of dance and music, carrying forward centuries-old traditions.

Nuakhai, a unique agrarian festival, is central to the region's culture, celebrating the first harvest with great enthusiasm. Sital Sasthi, an elaborate festival dedicated to Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati, reflects the area's religious fervor. Other notable observances like Pu Junitia and Bhai Junita add to the spiritual richness of Sambalpur's traditions. And, of course, the Sambalpuri language remains a symbol of its identity, embodying the spirit and legacy of the people. – *Reproduced*

487. Shahu, Man Bahadur
Marriage alliance and social obligation in Danuwar society of Nepal. Man In India, 103(4), 2023: p.203-226

This article examines the rules of marriage alliance, and exchange practices between bride and groom families and the cultural boundaries among Danuwar community of Nepal. Marriage practice procures and reproduces new social relationships. – *Reproduced*

CYBER SECURITY

488. Amaresh, Preethi
Cyber-diplomacy: A crucial step forward in the international relations of India. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.91-103

As the world is undergoing a drastic technological shift in the 21st Century, emerging technologies have occupied a prominent position in international relations as well. Due to this, 'Cyber Diplomacy' (CD) in this regard has come to play a crucial role between nation-states and is still in a developmental stage in public diplomacy and is hence called 'Public Diplomacy 2.0'. Cyberspace is further becoming increasingly post-liberal due to the gradual shift in the global order. CD has likewise taken over much of the global political system over the last several years and has become an essential segment in today's world as many countries have acknowledged the importance of engaging with other countries including India. Several countries' foreign ministries have also appointed 'Cyber Diplomats' due to the advancement of technology in geopolitics and the increasing politicisation of cyberspace. CD is indeed paramount for maintaining the long-term resilience of cyberspace in the facade of increasing threats from nation-states. – *Reproduced*

489. Arumugham, Shvalaxmi and Shekhar, Beulah
Policing the cyber space to prevent online child sexual exploitation materials. The Indian Police Journal, 69(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.20-30

Online child pornography that consists of various media with the involvement of children in sexual acts, either as simulation or real, poses a huge threat to the

children. This research article explores the policing techniques that has been developed and implemented to identify potential offenders, help victims and prevent the spread of child sexual exploitative materials. The policing activities of law enforcement and public to combat this form of child sexual abuse have been discussed. With the use of existing literature, the article highlights the various challenges that the law enforcement faces and presents suitable recommendations. – *Reproduced*

490. Jadhav, Swapnali
Psychological influences of cyber crimes on human mind and behaviour. The Indian Police Journal, 69(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.31-42

The internet has brought people closer, but it has also resulted in various cybercrimes, which can cause mental disturbances in victims. Assessing the psychological effects of cybercrimes is as important as it is for any other crime. However, the techniques used for assessing victims of cybercrimes are different from those used for common crimes like murder or domestic violence. Misusing personal information, identity theft, pornography, cyber extortion, and cyber stalking can cause mental disorders such as depression, PTSD, anxiety, and even schizophrenia. It is critical to view cybercrimes from a psychological and forensic perspective to understand their implications on victims. More research is needed to study the psychological effects of cybercrimes. This article focuses on cybercrimes, their psychological impact on human behaviour and the neglected area of cybercrimes' implications on mental health. – *Reproduced*

DEBT

491. Marquina, Alejandro Martínez and Shi, Mike
The opportunity cost of debt aversion.. The American Economic Review, 114(4), Apr, 2024: p.1140-1172

We provide evidence of the existence of debt aversion and its negative implications for financial decisions. In a new experimental design where subjects are assigned debt randomly, we quantify the opportunity cost of subjects' debt-biased decisions. One-third of our participants neglect high returns and focus instead on debt repayments. In addition, borrowing to invest is 50 percent less likely when it leads to indebtedness. On average, participants perceive $1 less in debt as equivalent to $1.03 in savings. Hence, a debt-averse agent will undertake a 10 percent guaranteed investment only if the cost of borrowing does not exceed 6.80 percent.- Reproduced

DECISION MAKING

492. Smith, James F.
Using return on investment and resiliency return on investment for preparedness. Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.213-217

Return on investment (ROI) has long been accepted as a primary tool for decision-making for capital investments and even choices among competing operational budget lines. Applying ROI to investments intended to prevent or mitigate future risks and hazards can be very difficult, as benefits are typically arduous to define and calculate while risk probabilities can be very small. This paper uses

examples from recent research concerning law enforcement, airport security, and airport resiliency to illustrate the feasibility of computing ROI and resiliency ROI (RROI) for such investments and to suggest methodology to approach these computations. – *Reproduced*

DEFENCE

493. Dash, J.P. and Dash, Anuraag
Digitalizing defence corridors with industry 4.0. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.95-113

While the major objective in 'make in India is to focus to boost manufacturing contribution to GDP, job creation and skill enhancement in 25 sectors of the economy, including defence manufacturing, the primary objective for defence sector is creating indigenous capability for self-reliance. – *Reproduced*

494. Khanduri, Kapil
Lessons from the Russia-Ukraine conflict and implications for mechanised operations in the Indian context. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.114-125

With the Russian invasion of Ukraine on 24 Feb 2022, war returned to Europe, revisiting the sites of some historical battlegrounds of World War II. Russian security concerns about Ukraine joining North Atlantic Treaty Organisation were major factors. Most nations expected a behind-closeddoors solution where Russia would be offered some concessions, leading to a resolution of the situation. However, when the backlash came, no one expected such a violent one. The conflict has continued for a prolonged period with no end in sight and has witnessed the unfolding of large-scale mechanised operations. Thus, offering invaluable lessons for mechanised operations in the Indian context. The article delves into this conflict's strategic, operational and tactical implications, focusing on their relevance to India's military landscape. Analysing the role of advanced weaponry, hybrid warfare tactics, and the impact of technology on modern warfare, it identifies key takeaways for Indian mechanised forces. – *Reproduced*

495. Wankhede, Rahul B.
A case for developing an indigenous drone maintenance repair and overhaul ecosystem in India. U.S.I. Journal, 156(635), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.43-53

The rapid growth of the global drone industry has created immense economic and strategic opportunities for countries worldwide. In India, the drone sector has emerged as a crucial area of focus, with the government recognising its potential to drive economic growth, enhance national security, and foster technological self-reliance. This article delves into the significance of indigenising the drone supply and Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) chains in India. By reducing dependence on imports, stimulating domestic manufacturing, and creating job opportunities, the indigenisation efforts aim to propel India's position as a global leader in drone technology. This article explores the benefits and challenges associated with this pursuit and discusses the strategies required to achieve selfreliance in the drone MRO industry. It concludes with the observation that

by embracing a holistic approach and focusing on the long-term vision, having a robust aviation MRO ecosystem can propel India to the forefront of the global drone industry, emerging as a formidable drone hub on the world stage. – *Reproduced*

DEFENCE INDUSTRY

496. Cowshish, Amit
India's defence industry: From dependence towards self reliance: international ramifications. Indian Foreign Affairs Journal, 17(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2022: p.118-131

on May 15, 2023, Defence Minister Rajnath Singh emphasised the urgency of achieving self-reliance in defence production as continued dependence on the import of military equipment was affecting the country's strategic autonomy. 'It can', he added, 'be a cause for concern for us if our adversary possesses more advanced technologies'. He was alluding to the potential threat emanating from indisputable superiority of China in military technology. – *Reproduced*

DEMOCRACY

497. Alsaadi, Salam
International competitive involvement during democratic transitions and state repression. Comparative Politics, 55(4), Jul, 2023: p.617-638

Research on the international dimension of authoritarianism and democratization has focused on patron-client interaction. This article identifies a specific type of international involvement that is characterized by geopolitical competition. In "international competitive involvement," multiple rival countries intervene simultaneously and oppositely to support opposing sides during a political transition, namely the military and a faction from the civilian actors. Drawing on evidence from Egypt, Sudan, and Myanmar, I develop a theoretical framework for this type of international involvement and argue that it significantly enhances the military's repressive capacity and hardens its negotiation position. While the military in cases of non-competitive support perceives of bargaining as a potential option, competitive involvement forecloses the bargaining option as repression becomes the most viable course of action for the military. – *Reproduced*

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

498. Ahmadu, Aisha S. et al
Disasters and social vulnerability determinants of federal subsidiarity assistance. Public Administration Review, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.21-39

Subsidiarity assistance creates opportunities for the federal government to intervene in subnational affairs, supplement emergency response, and reduce jurisdictional vulnerabilities. Recognizing the differential effects that disaster events and revenue sharing could have on states, the research investigates the determinants of federal subsidiarity assistance grants to states in the context of American federalism. This study draws from disaster impact scholarship and social vulnerability theory for theoretical context to understand the determinants of short-term and long-term public assistance grants and intergovernmental transfers, which constitute federal subsidiarity assistance to subnational governments. Using

panel data on 50 U.S. states over a 17-year time period, findings show that disasters trigger federal subsidiarity assistance for disaster-induced short-term and long-term public assistance grants; however, social vulnerability more likely explains intergovernmental transfers to states. – *Reproduced*

499. Handfield, Robert B. et al
A new acquisition model for the next disaster: Overcoming disaster federalism issues through effective utilization of the strategic national stockpile. Public Administration Review, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.65-85

Using primary data collected from interviews with federal and state government officials and secondary data related to PPE distribution and state healthcare statistics, we discovered evidence that the use of the Strategic National Stockpile (SNS) to distribute personal protective equipment to state and local agencies in need during the height of COVID-19 was indeed poorly designed to cope with the COVID-19 emergency, leaving many states with shortages of badly needed medical supplies. As a result, many states struggled to organize an uncoordinated procurement response—which we suggest is due to federalism issues. To overcome federalism challenges and increase future disaster preparedness, we recommend four necessary reforms to the SNS that include (1) the incorporation of uncompensated industry experts into SNS administration, (2) the provision of an emergency production board for times of crisis, (3) elevated political leadership for the SNS, (4) improvement of federal-state supply chain governance. – *Reproduced*

500. Lal, Harbans
How best can we forecast safety culture more accurately?. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.24-32

Safety culture could predict the incidents rate, but the injury data cannot forecast safety culture. Safety systems believe that safety is the managements' responsibility, but safety culture intonations emphasize that safety is an individuals role to behave safe and also support other. – *Reproduced*

FINANCE - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

501. Kumar, Devinder
Blockchain technology's potential and peril for supply chain management: A review and future research directions. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.146-154

502. Pandey, Manjusha et al
Blockchain: Boon or a bane: a critical assessment of ITS potential and limitations. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.55-67

Blockchain holds transformative potential to revolutionize industries and reshape how we interact and transact. However, its success hinges on addressing scalability, energy consumption, governance, regulation, and accessibility concerns.Blockchain technology has the power to disrupt traditional industries by offering transparency, security, and decentralization. It has the potential to revolutionize finance, supply chain management, healthcare, and more by eliminating intermediaries and enhancing efficiency. However, its widespread adoption depends on overcoming key challenges such as scalability issues, high

energy consumption in mining processes, governance complexities, regulatory uncertainties, and ensuring accessibility for all users. Addressing these concerns will determine whether blockchain can truly fulfill its promise of transforming global systems.

Beyond financial applications, blockchain is being explored for digital identity management, secure voting systems, and intellectual property protection. Smart contracts automate transactions without third-party interference, further enhancing efficiency and trust. Yet, mainstream adoption requires clear regulatory frameworks and global cooperation to prevent misuse and fraud. Advances in sustainable blockchain solutions, such as proof-of-stake mechanisms, are helping reduce energy consumption, making the technology more viable for the future. If these challenges are met with innovation and collaboration, blockchain could redefine the way societies interact, trade, and secure digital assets for decades to come. – *Reproduced*

FINANCIAL MARKET

503. Haritha, P. H.
The effect of heuristics on Indian stock market investors: Investor sentiment as a mediator.. Management and Labour Studies, 49(1), Feb, 2024: p.43-61

This study analyses heuristic factors affecting investor sentiment and investment decision-making in the Indian stock market. A quantitative approach is formulated with the questionnaire design for the collection of primary data regarding investor sentiment, representativeness heuristic bias, overconfidence and availability bias. The data are collected from the structured questionnaires from individual investors. The collected data were analysed using partial least square structural equation modelling to examine the relationship between the constructs: investor sentiment, representativeness heuristic bias, overconfidence and availability bias. This paper provides empirical insights into the association of heuristic factors that positively influence investor sentiment and investment decision-making. It encourages investors to make reasonable choices and to control and understand their risk. The study sheds light on the impact of investor sentiment on investment decision-making and its antecedent. It shows that investors depend on sentiment when making investment choices. Policymakers should provide consumers with knowledge and appreciation of the correct stock choice; various campaigns considering the different groups of investors will benefit decision-makers and institutional financial practitioners. This paper allows investors to pick the proper investment assistance to avoid making wrong decisions that arise as an outcome of the attitude of investors. – *Reproduced*

504. Potharla, Srikanth
Is ESG data financially viable? A case of stock price synchronicity. Management and Labour Studies, 49(1), Feb, 2024: p.62-81

According to the information efficiency view, stock price synchronicity reflects the degree of integration of firm-specific information with market-level information. Stock price synchronicity is higher (lower) when there is a higher (lower) level of integration between the firm and the overall market information. As the disclosure of environmental, social and governance data provides more firm-

specific, non-financial, value-relevant information to the market, stock prices reflect such information efficiently. It leads to more information efficiency and lower synchronicity of stock prices. Against this backdrop, the present study examines the relationship between ESG and its component scores and stock price synchronicity using a sample of 163 Indian companies reporting their ESG scores through the Thomson Reuters database from 2011 to 2021. The findings of the study confirmed that the ESG score and the scores of its components (except the governance score) have a significant negative impact on stock price synchronicity and a significant positive impact on idiosyncratic volatility. This is consistent with the information efficiency viewpoint, implying that ESG disclosure has value relevance in the capital market and that investors in the Indian market consider ESG information when making investment decisions. – *Reproduced*

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

505. Shabna, J.S. and George, Mothi
Intergenerational mobility among fisherfolk in Ponnthura fishing village in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.109-125

The fisheries sector is one of the important subdivisions of India's agricultural sector. it is accepted as a substantial income and employment generator to the country and stimulates the growth of numerous subsidiary industries. However, the socio-economic conditions of the fishermen in India remain very low. Kerala is one of India's major coastal states, and fishermen's socio-economic conditions follow the national pattern. The primary reason behind this backwardness is the lack of education and the uncertainties of their occupation. Educational attainment is an essential criterion for allocating individuals to better occupation and economic status. The paper examines education's influence on intergenerational occupational mobility among the fishermen community in Kerala with particular reference to the Poonthura fishing village. – *Reproduced*

FOOD SECURITY

506. Srivastava, Shivani
Ensuring urban food security through nutritional garden. Third Concept, 37(433), Mar, 2023: p.28-31

FOREIGN POLICY

507. Beltran, Macarena et al
Rethinking marine plastics pollution: Science diplomacy and multi-level governance. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(1), Mar, 2024: p.237-258

Although science diplomacy has been gaining relevance in foreign policy to solve environmental challenges, critical questions concerning what different instruments mean under the term 'science diplomacy' and whether science diplomacy does contribute to the progress in solving environmental issues remain unanswered. We explore those questions by linking science diplomacy salient features through documentary analysis of international instruments addressing the plastics pollution in the ocean. We find that from a science diplomacy and multi-level governance

perspective, the responsibilities and capabilities of emergent actors of cross-level governance are also important, leading to more attention being paid to changes in the role of national authorities, away from passive leadership to cross-cutting coalitions supported by the salient features of science diplomacy, and redefining dominant discursive approaches that have framed plastics waste. – *Reproduced*

FORTS

508. Hooja, Rima
Role of forts in Indian history. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.7-12

The term 'fort is usually considered to mean a strong protective building or a place with a wall, wooden palisade, or fence that is often further protected by a moat, deep ditch, or further lines of fortified walls graded by warriors. The location of the adds to the defensive features used by a town, city, or capital of a kingdom, as well as the general terrain i.e., the overall cultural and military landscape of a kingdom. Over the centrists, India has witnessed the existence of numerous full fledged forts, surrounded by ancillary forts and chains of minor forts, fortified posts, or defensive garrison points across the subcontinent – *Reproduced*

509. Kumar, K.N. Sajita
Bekal: A fusion of culture and history echoing through time. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.43-45

Let's embark on a journey through Bekal fort's history, uncovering its architectural marvels, and delve into the captivating charm of kasaragod. A blend of beauty and culture spanning roughly 40 acres, Bekal forts is constructed from laterite stone, a material abundantly found in the Kasaragod district. A visit to Bekal forts I more than just a historical journey; it's an immersion into the rich cultural and linguistic tapestry that defines Kasaragod. Today, the majestic bekal fort stands under the watchful care of the archaeological survey of India. This unique tapestry of history and nature makes Bekal fort a captivating destination for everyone. A fort steeped in history, Bekal's story unfolds like a captivating chapters in a history books. – *Reproduced*

510. Rao, Baaji
Defence architecture of forts of Andhra Pradesh & Telangana. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.14-19

Forts have played a crucial role in shaping the history of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Maharashtra. Some of the most notable forts in these regions include Golconda Fort, an early capital of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, and Khammam Fort, which served as a stronghold for multiple dynasties, including the Musunuri Nayaks and Qutb Shahis.

The architectural brilliance of these forts reflects the strategic importance they held in their time. Many forts were designed with intricate defense mechanisms, hidden chambers, and escape routes to withstand invasions. The Bhongir Fort, built in the 11th century, is a prime example of such craftsmanship, featuring an egg-shaped structure carved from a single rock.

The earliest references to forts and fortified towns occur in the accounts of

megasthens, followed by Pliny, who mentions that there were 30 walled towns, and numerous villages in Andhra Desa (comprising modern Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and parts of Maharashtra). This period has witnessed the emergence of new forts, including local administrative defenses, in both Andhra and Telangana states. All these forts, once centers of power, polity, and might, engulfed in the annals of time, yet they remain a source of information about those bygone societies. – *Reproduced*

511. Rustagi, Nimish and Kataria, Ritu
Forts in Delhi. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.36-40

The earliest fort in Delhi can be dated to the 11the century, when the Tomar ruler Anangpal built the fort called Lal kot,. Later, the fort was extended by Pritviraj Chauhan by throwing up massive ramparts around it, and this enlarged city is known as Qila Rai Pithora, the forts of the so called seven cities of Delhi. The Red Fort blends Mughal, Persian, Tamarind, and Hindu styles seamlessly. Every years, on India's Independence Day, the Prime minister hoists the national flag at the red forts, continuing a tradition that symbolizes the country's sovereignty and unity.

512. Venkatraman, V.
Vellore fort the great garrison of South India. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.47-49

The Vellore fort, 'the iron throne of South India; was considered the golden seat of the Pallavas, Cholas, Marathas, Bijapur Sultans, and Aroct Nawab Dynastices. He fort city of Vellore is an archaic district with a rich historical past showcased in every aspect and is one of the most prominent tourist destinations in southern India. Vellore fort is located 139 Km from Chennai and 166 Km North of Puducherry. – *Reproduced*

513. Yalala, Shivanand
Golconda forts: The impenetrable forties. Yojana, 68(6), Jun, 2024: p.21-25

The telugu word 'Golla Konda,' which means a shepherd's hills, is whee Golconda gets its name. the forts was forst ruled by the Kakatiyas, but in 1363 AD, it was taken over by the Bahamanis. SultanQuli, who founded the Qutb Shah Kingdom in 1518 AD, made it the capital following their overthrow. – *Reproduuced*

GENDER EQUALITY

514. Rana, Satender and Rao, Anand
Bridging the gender gap: The promise and peril of using artificial intelligence and machine learning to accelerate gender equality. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(18), May 4, 2024: p.30-33

The use of algorithms is fast becoming the status quo in tackling complex social issues. Machine-learning tools are also penetrating the social impact space. While these tools offer prospects for solving complex social issues, there are concerns pertaining to the development of biased algorithms, which in turn aggravate the already existing inequalities. This article delves into how these technologies may affect the pursuit of gender equality. It also attempts to identify potential solutions to address biases in historical data, human cognitive biases, and the under-representation of marginalised groups in teams developing the algorithms. – *Reproduced*

HEALTH SERVICES

515. Kaur, M., Ahamd, A. and Kaur, G.K.
Facilitators and barriers to institutional birth: A community-based study of the Lahaul valley. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(19), May 11, 2024: p.53-58

Perceptions towards institutional delivery among rural women in the Lahaul Valley of Himachal Pradesh are examined to show that 42.5% intended to go for home delivery. Socio-economic, maternal factors and the health belief model can influence women to opt for institutional delivery. High-quality maternal service can prevent the risk of maternal mortality and morbidity. Quality care depends on socio-economic, obstetric, and motivational factors. To enhance institutional maternal delivery, maternal health programmes should focus on strengthening health staff, transport facilities, and medical facilities in rural and remote regions. – *Reproduced*

516. Khosla, Ishi
Basics of a healthy lifestyle. Yojana, 67(6), Jun, 2023: p.29-35

Every diet needs to be personalized to address food sensitivities. This not only ensures that you control your portions but also that you have th rights amount of food from each food group. Research shows that thse who plate all their food instead of going for second and third, eats 14 per cent less. – *Reproduced*

517. Kotecha, Vaidya Rajesh
Unveiling the science of life for holistic health and well-being. Yojana, 67(6), Jun, 2023: p.7-13

India, known for its rich cultural heritage, has bestowed upon the world a precious treasure in the form of Ayush system of healthcare that has stood the test of time. Ayush represtnts a comprehensive approach to healthcare that encompasses ancient wisdom and holistic healthcare practices. – *Reproduced*

518. Passi, Santosh Jain and Gupta, Shipra
Developing talent in healthcare. Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural Development, 72(1), Nov, 2023: p.18-22

To ensure continued progress, appropriate measure need to be taken to develop and promote talent among the masses, particularly our rural counterparts; and to hone talent, people need to practices their skills. The ministry of skills development and entrepreneurship, in collaboration with various ministers/organizations, a has undertaken the imitative of training and skilling the masses in healthcare and allied sectors to bridge the gap between demand and supply of skilled manpower. – *Reproduced*

519. Patnaik, Karunakar
Health, technology and social change: Digitisation of health care in India. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.194-200

520. Sharma, Suravi
India's role and stature in the global health system. Indian Foreign Affairs Journal, 17(1-2), Jan-Jun, 2022: p.105-117

Pandemic recast India's healthcare system; and within a short span of time catalyzed changes in its fragmented infrastructure and workflows. The Covid- 19 pandemic time demands on the health systems worldwide had catapulted the country into the global scenario reiterating its status as an aspirant of global pharmacy status and hub of healthcare expertise. India's proficiency in the field has been reflected for years in the inflow of medical tourists to India's renowned private sector hospitals and few in the public sector and outflow of medical workforce, including doctors and nurses to the developed world. The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the glaring shortages of trained medical workforce in the developed world, offering an opportunity for India to fill the gap. India's timely medical assistance to several countries during the peak of the pandemic has reinforced its soft power, besides enhancing its credentials as an important global player in health sector. The pandemic has underlined the importance of adopting modern and advanced tools such as information technology, digital platforms in health sector. There is now a growing realization about the importance of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the health sector. The issues which are of global dimension in health sector include sustained supply chains particularly during the global disasters, international cooperation, global health security, strengthening health systems, inequities, role of World Health Organization (WHO) etc. Can India derive strategic benefits in expanding Global Health Diplomacy. – *Reproduced*

521. Shukla, Abhay
A manifesto for people's health. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.13-16

The people's health manifesto released by the Jan Swasthya Abhiyan presents a comprehensive yet realistic agenda for health sys¬tem change in India in the context of the Lok Sabha elections. – *Reproduced*

HINDUISM

522. Singh, Nirvikar
Religion-making in South Asia: An interstitial perspective. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.67-96

The study of 'Hinduism' in contemporary academia has generated considerable controversy. Many scholars have argued that the idea of a single ancient religion is difficult to substantiate based on the historical record. A common alternative position is that Hinduism is a colonial construct, without well-defined historical antecedents. This paper contributes to a scholarly middle ground, which provides an empirically based yet still contingent analysis of the evolution of 'Hinduism', by drawing on evidence from the Sikh tradition. In doing so, it also draws on approaches which interpret Islam as a discursive tradition, subject to contestable representations, shaped by conditions of knowledge and power, as well as by collective aspirations. Sikh attempts at self-definition included distinguishing their tradition from the two larger, pre-existing traditions of Muslims and Hindus in an explicit and self-conscious manner. In doing so, Sikh leaders recognised 'Hindu' as a religious category to some degree, well before the colonial period. – *Reproduced*

HISTORY

523. Xia, Yun
Introduction to the forum: mediating collaborationism: Cosmopolitism, Asianism, and the recounting of history. Modern Asian Studies, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.1-10

The forum "Mediating Collaborationism: Cosmopolitanism, Asianism, and the Recounting of History" explores the complexities of collaborationism during the Second World War, particularly in Asia. It examines how collaboration was perceived differently across occupied nations and how historical narratives have shaped its understanding. The discussion delves into the ideological and political dimensions of collaborationism, highlighting figures like Wang Jingwei and the broader implications of Asianism in historical recounting.

HOUSING

524. Amaral, Francisco et al
Interest rates and the spatial polarization of housing markets. The American Economic Review: Insights, 6(1), Mar, 2024: p.89-104

The increasing disparity in house values within countries has become a significant topic of discussion in the United States and globally. Using extensive regional data from 15 advanced economies, researchers find that common explanations linking price dispersion to rent differences are challenged by an important observation: rent dispersion has risen much less than price dispersion. This finding suggests that rent dynamics alone cannot fully explain growing housing price variations.

A new perspective emerges from the role of real risk-free interest rates. As these rates decline uniformly, they create uneven effects across regions. Large metropolitan areas experience disproportionate price increases because their initial rent-price ratios are low. This mechanism leads to national housing market polarization, where some urban centers see steep price escalations, widening gaps with less urbanized areas.

The study provides insights into how financial forces, rather than just rental market trends, shape modern housing price disparities. Understanding this relationship can help policymakers and economists address concerns about affordability and market stability in various regions. – *Reproduced*

525. Vaishampayan, Shruti and Bhaduri, Sanjukkta
Market-led housing redevelopment practices in Indian metropolitan cities: Insights from Pune. IIPA Nagarlok, 55(4), Dec, 2023: p.1-19

Market-led redevelopment of private housing, particularly cooperative housing societies and Bungalows (single family detached houses), is emerging as a popular form of redevelopment n inner-city neighborhoods of Indian metropolitan cities. Enabling polices of the state government and local authorities encourage redevelopment of housing stock of more than 30 years of age for optimum utilization of serviced urban land and existing infrastructure in inner cities. – *Reproduced*

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

526. Bellamkonda, Neha and Srimannarayana, M.
When and how perceived HRM practices influence career satisfaction: A moderated mediation model on career self-management and organizational support. Management and Labour Studies, 49(2), May, 2024: p.241-255

Drawing from the social cognitive model of work satisfaction, we examine the relationship between perceived human resource management (HRM) practices and career satisfaction via career self-management moderated by organizational support. A survey was administered to the managerial-level employees (n = 223) in India. Hayes and Scharkow's method was used to test the mediation and first stage moderated-mediation model. The moderated mediation results based on the responses reveal that perceived HRM practices are associated with career satisfaction and this relationship is mediated by career self-management. We found a significant interaction effect of organizational support between perceived HRM practices and career self-management. Finally, the moderated mediational hypothesis is also supported where the relationship between the perceived HRM practices and career satisfaction is mediated through career self-management and this indirect effect is further strengthened by organizational support. This study extends the social cognitive model of work satisfaction and contributes to the existing literature by demonstrating when and how organizational support and career self-management impact career satisfaction through perceived HRM practices. – *Reproduced*

527. Mahmoud, MO'Men Hani and Othman, Rosly
ffects of new public management reforms on human resource practices: A case study in Jordan. Management and Labour Studies, 49(1), Feb, 2024: p.149-176

This paper aims to investigate the effects of new public management reforms on human resource practices of a public organization in Jordan, a Middle Eastern country in the developing world. The data was collected from fifteen purposeful semi-structured interviews in the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), one of Jordan's biggest public organizations. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis (i.e., a coding technique). The findings revealed the challenges and gaps in Human Resource (HR) practices from gaps in implementing New Public Management (NPM) reforms which weakened the performance of the public organization. The discussion and conclusion are presented at the end. – *Reproduced*

JUDICIARY

528. Sorenson, Maron W.
Asking versus telling: The Supreme Court's strategic use of questions and statements during oral arguments. Political Research Quarterly, 76(4), Dec, 2023: p.1559-1572

Supreme Court oral arguments are often characterized as the Court rapidly firing questions at attorneys who struggle to keep up; however, nearly half of the Court's utterances come not as questions but as statements. I ask whether patterns of questioning and commenting behavior during oral arguments can predict case outcomes and justice votes. To answer this question, I develop a theory of strategic communication that accounts for the differential ways justices—and other strategic

actors—use queries and comments during arguments. Using transcripts from 1981 to 2019, I code for use of questions and statements, finding the two theoretically and empirically distinct: where questions increase a party's chances of winning, statements increase their chance of losing. – *Reproduced*

529. Shortell, Christopher and Valdini, Melody E.
Madame Justice will save our democracy: Gender bias and perceptions of the high court in transitional regimes. Political Research Quarterly, 76(4), Dec, 2023: p. 1619-1631

While existing literature has established that women leaders are stereotyped as more likely to uphold the norms of democracy, the power of this effect in the non-democratic context is not established. We address this gap and argue that the context of regime transition cultivates a unique dynamic in which the stereotypes associated with women justices become especially valuable to both citizens and the state. However, we argue that this perception of women contributing to the health of democracy is not constant across all citizens equally; instead, those people with high levels of hostile bias against women are more likely to view women as the potential saviors of the democracy. To test our theories, we offer original survey data from Thailand and Poland, two countries in the midst of regime transition. We find evidence that suggests that the impact of women justices on assessments of democratic health is indeed dependent on hostile bias in Thailand, but that the relationship is not found in Poland. Our results suggest that bias can sometimes operate in unexpected ways, and that scholars should consider multiple measures of different types of bias when investigating its effects on behavior. – *Reproduced*

530. Bhadury, Samir and Yaluk, Khyoda
Judicial activism: An instrument for women's emancipation in India. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.403-412

Women have been subjected to all forms of indignities, inequalities and discrimination and they are subjected to most of the heinous crimes. The patriarchal system has placed men in a superior mind-set. Efforts, strategies, laws and processes rise by women to liberate themselves from the reign of men and traditional dominance as well as to secure their status in all fields to have acceptable human behaviour. The sex ratio in India is 940/1000 (Census 2011) mainly due to the male child preference over females. The constitution of India empowers the state to make affirmative measures for women's empowerment. When the existing laws fail to provide justice, the judiciary plays a proactive role in delivering justice by applying the principles of equity and good conscience. In the late 1980's onwards the Supreme Court in India became a torch bearer in the elimination of all kinds of discrimination and crime against women through judicial activism in the landmark judgment of Nargesh Meerza and another landmark case Vishakha case of 1977 where in absence of legislative laws, the Supreme Court of India passed guidelines for women in the workplace. The court also recognized live-in Relationships as the right to live under Article 21. These changing norms are possible due to the proactive role of the Indian judiciary. In this paper, we shall study the legal developments in favour of women and the role of the judiciary in upholding the rights, interests, liberty and dignity of women in India. – *Reproduced*

JUSTICE

531. Posada, Juan, David Hernandez and Corredor, Javier
Crime and punishment: How historical narratives affect the evaluation of restorative and retributive justice. Journal of Human Values, 29(3), Sep, 2023: p.261-273

This article explores how historical narratives affect the evaluation of political decisions regarding justice during peace negotiations. Specifically, this study evaluates how different narratives of the Colombian armed conflict relate to the preference for either restorative or retributive justice. Results revealed that a historically accurate narrative that included structural elements correlated with the preference for restorative justice, whereas a schematic narrative that focused on individual greed favoured the preference for retributive justice. These results are explained in terms of the characteristics of expert historical narratives, which include structural elements, such as economic and institutional factors. The presence of these elements in the explanation of conflicts decreases the weight of individual decisions and, in this way, prevent ingroup attributional biases. – *Reproduced*

LABOURS

532. Mahata, Sushobhan Mandal, Soumyajit and Chaudhuri, Sarbajit
Social transition, economic development and gender-based wage disparity in a developing economy. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 25(2), Dec, 2023: p.293-312

A four-sector competitive general equilibrium model has been developed with both male and female labour in presence of capital market distortion to analyse the effect of social transition on female labour force participation and gender-based wage inequality. The analysis finds that although gender wage inequality worsens in the existing structure, the consequence on female participation in the workforce depends on the stage of social transition. While it falls in the early stages, it begins to rise once a certain critical level of transition is crossed. Finally, we have advocated in favour of a policy that can effectively speed up the process of social transition thereby gender empowerment. – *Reproduced*

533. Kadam, Ashay and Sarkar, Kingshuk
The role of gender and caste in accessing livelihood opportunities in India. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(51), Dec 23, 2023: p.49-55

Against the backdrop of low and declining female labour force participation in India, we use a large, publicly available tehsil-level data set for several Indian states to comment on women's barriers to accessing livelihood opportunities. Data from the socio-economic caste census seems to indicate that as the proportion of lower-caste households in a tehsil increases, the participation of female heads of households in economic activities, which improve labour force participation at the bottom of the pyramid, also increases. This is significant given the largely informal labour force and inadequate job creation in the formal economy. Lower-caste women may readily pursue informal livelihoods suggesting barriers for upper-caste women, crucial amid limited formal job opportunities in an economy dominated by informality. – *Reproduced*

534. Singh, Priyanka and Narayan, Abinash
Conditions of labour of informal sector in Bihar: A case of brick kiln industry in South Gangetic plain. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2 S), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.630-637

Labour force engaged in informal sector in rural Bihar irrespective of being engaged in agricultural or non-agricultural, work in miserable conditions. So far the workers engaged in brick kiln industry are concerned, they face peculiar conditions as they have neither agricultural job nor industrial job in true sense. Such labour force, despite being industrial labour, work in such rural conditions that have very little facilities and worker friendly environment. With this view in mind the workers engaged in brick kiln industry were selected for the study. In view of the fact that the informal sector is the only way of generating employment opportunities in the rural economy of Bihar. It consumes all types of employment seekers, but it cannot ensure the continuity of employment and proper facilities to the workers. A quick survey of the labourers at brick kiln industries (locally known as 'ita bhatha') was conducted. – *Reproduced*

535. Micco, Alejandro and Munoz, Pablo
The impact of extending employment protection to agency workers on firms. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 16(1), Jan, 2024: p.66-101

We study the impact of a reform that extended employment protection to temporary agency workers. Using a difference-in-difference research design, we show that plants more exposed to the regulation experienced a decrease in revenues and total employment, and that the latter effect was attenuated in industries with high elasticity of substitution between agency and nonagency workers. We also find that labor misallocation increased as a consequence of the regulation. A model of labor demand in the presence of agency work rationalizes these results. – *Reproduced*

536. Gorn, Alexey and Trigari, Antonella
Assessing the stabilizing effects of unemployment benefit extensions. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 16(1), Jan, 2024: p.387-440

We study the stabilizing role of benefit extensions. We develop a tractable quantitative model with heterogeneous agents, search frictions, and nominal rigidities. The model allows for a stabilizing aggregate demand channel and a destabilizing labor market channel. We characterize each channel analytically and find that aggregate demand effects quantitatively prevail in the United States. When feeding in estimated shocks, the model tracks unemployment in the two most recent downturns. We find that extensions lowered unemployment by a maximum of 0.36 pp in the Great Recession, while the joint stabilizing effect of extensions and benefit compensation peaked at 1.12 pp in the pandemic. – *Reproduced*

LANGUAGES

537. Singh, Atul Kumar and Dwivedi, Prabha Shankar
Ideologies of masculinity and femininity in the projection of the 'national language': Gendered discourse of Hindi–Urdu dichotomization and standardization. Journal of Human Values, 29(3), Sep, 2023: p.274-284

This article takes the linguistic space of North India during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and tries to see how a nationalistic linguistic ideology that was shaping up at that time, creating Hindi and Urdu linguistic communities, used gender as a tool to portray and assert a masculinist vision of language and nation. It involved not just censoring certain representations of women and their cultural spaces, but also using the issue of 'vulgar' representations as a premise to marginalize certain languages and their literature. The article looks at the colonial ideology that worked as an enforcer for the nationalists to work towards achieving what they felt as a sanitized and moral form of literature and culture. The linguistic ideology that accompanied these revisions was of projecting Hindi (Khari Boli) as a national language while limiting spaces of other languages, such as Braj, Urdu and Bhojpuri, in the region, by criticizing either their use of sexual imagery or by stereotyping them in a gendered way. This article investigates the arguments of nationalist writers and highlights their masculinist and patriarchal ideas in their bid for the new national language. – *Reproduced*

538. Bhattacharya, Medha
Linguistic minorities and strategic mobilisation in eastern India: Bengali- Biharis during the ERA of linguistic territorialism (1935–57). The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 60(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.275-300

This article analyses how linguistic minorities in the province of Bihar navigated the era of linguistic territorialism, when mainstream political organisations and figures within India largely agreed that specific linguistic communities 'belonged' in particular regions. Indian scholarship has tended to focus on the mechanisms that brought about the linguistic reorganisation of states in India, therefore, concentrating largely on the ways in which territory and language became intrinsically connected. This article will examine the link of language and belonging with regard to a 'community', which demanded that states remain linguistically and culturally heterogenous. It focuses on the section of Biharis that identified Bengali as their 'mother-tongue' and tracks the transformation of Bengali politics within the province/state during the transition from colonial rule to independence. It explores the ways in which narratives of historical Bengali settlement were deployed for different reasons across this period, and argues that Bengalis in Bihar conceptualised the ordering of the Indian nation in a way that was inherently different from mainstream understandings of how the country should be ordered during this period. Bengali-Bihari figures and publications deployed rhetoric that attached much greater value to territorial belonging than to linguistic or cultural belonging. This article demonstrates that contrary to common assumptions, there were large groups of people who conceptualised India not just as a linguistically heterogenous nation, but one that consisted of linguistically heterogenous states that protected minority linguistic communities. – *Reproduced*

LIBERALISM

539. Rutar, Tibor
What is neoliberalism really? A global analysis of its real-world consequences for development, inequality, and democracy. Social Science Information, 62(3), Sep, 2023: p.295-322

The notion that the world has been witnessing a profound neoliberal transformation since around the 1980s onward is widely accepted in many parts of social science and the humanities. Moreover, the overarching impression is that this transformation has mostly been regrettable in economic, political, and other social terms. At the same time, careful interdisciplinary research recently uncovered that neoliberalism has been notoriously hard to define. Based on that research, this article first clarifies the conceptual confusion surrounding neoliberalism and presents a broad, synthetic institutions-based working definition of it that captures its typical contemporary usages. The article then asks if a systematic empirical assessment of neoliberalism's social impact over the past decades across the world is even possible. It suggests it is by empirically operationalizing neoliberalism in three distinct, yet potentially overlapping, ways that appear in the literature: first, as a broad set of economic institutions measured by economic freedom indexes; second, as the process of international trade liberalization (itself proxied by import shocks); and third, as shock-therapy type institutional reforms in (parts of) post-communist Europe. Synthesizing the findings of the existing vast research literature, the main conclusion of the article is that neoliberalism's social impact has been more nuanced than suggested by prevailing discourse. – *Reproduced*

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

540. Varghese, Jaimon and Sansare Vijay
Substantive, responsive and participative democracy: A case study on model local self-governments in Maharashtra. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.96-109

541. Demir, T., Reddick, C.G. and Perlman, B.J.
Ethical performance in local governments: An empirical study of organizational leadership and ethics culture. American Review of Public Administration, 53(5-6), Jul-Aug, 2023: p.209-223

How to promote ethical conduct in the public sector has been discussed extensively in the public administration literature, yet empirical studies that employ comprehensive datasets are rare. This study proposes a hybrid model to explain ethical performance in local governments. Results of our study point to the importance of leadership in creating ethical organizations. Analysis of comprehensive survey data collected from local governments supports our hypothesis that organizational leadership not only promotes ethical behavior directly but also indirectly through reinforcing ethics culture in local governments. This paper discusses the practical implications of our findings and advances some recommendations to enhance ethical conduct in the public sector. – *Reproduced*

542. Deshmukh, Neelima
Democratize decentralisation and good governance in the context of Indian urban local bodies. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.5-10

MASS MEDIA

543. Corbu, N., Bârgăoanu, A.Udrea, G. and Gavrilescu, M.
Do conspiracy theories circulating in the media or their debunking affect people's trust in the media?. Social Science Information, 62(3), Sep, 2023: p.345-366

The COVID-19 pandemic has fostered an unprecedented number of conspiracy theories about the virus and the vaccine against the disease. Current research has tried to make sense of the effects of conspiracy narratives and debunking them in both mainstream and social media. However, the effect of such narratives or their debunking on media trust has not been investigated to date. By means of a 2 × 2 experimental design (N = 945) in Romania, we investigate how mainstream and social media content containing conspiracy theories about vaccination against COVID-19 and debunking them influence people's trust in both mainstream and social media. People's own beliefs in such narratives are used as moderators of these effects. Findings show that only the debunking content circulating in mainstream media decreases people's trust in both mainstream and social media, and only for people exhibiting high levels of belief in conspiracy theories, that is only when people are exposed to counter-attitudinal content. Implications for stakeholders are discussed. – *Reproduced*

544. Chakraborty, Shatabdi and Suryavanshi, Ravi
(Re) claiming spaces in India cinema: Q queer reading of the gender dissidence in contemporary Indian films. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.83-86

MENTAL HEALTH

545. Kottai, Sudarshan R.
Suicide deaths in India: Rethinking mainstream mental health narratives. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(51), Dec 23, 2023: p.36-41

The narratives on suicide deaths by mainstream mental health systems frame it as an individual problem located within troubled brains and minds without opening up the dynamic between structural violence and lived experiences. The result is the continuous call to upscale access to mental health services to cure sick minds without attending to the sick social structures and systems that create fatal vulnerabilities. A decolonial suicidology is imperative to foreground the life worlds of marginalised people like migrant workers who are often targets of the burgeoning mental health industry in the current neo-liberal order. – *Reproduced*

546. Roy, Rana Navneet and Kumar, Prashant
Policy of mental healthcare in Indian prisons: An analysis with socio-medical reform approach. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.413-421

Mental healthcare in Indian prisons is a pressing concern, as incarcerated individuals commonly suffer from mental health disorders that hinder their well-being and rehabilitation prospects. Considering mental healthcare as a fundamental human right, it becomes an ethical obligation to ensure that incarcerated individuals receive appropriate treatment and support. Thus, it becomes an urgent imperative to examine the roles of healthcare providers, policy makers, implementing agencies and the concerned legal framework. As such, the objective of the present paper is to state of mental healthcare, identify the challenges faced in implementation of the mental health care policy for prisoners and its remedies in the policy process. It further goes to trace the possible effects of the policy reforms and suggesting measures for achieving more rehabilitative prison environment for the benefit of society. – *Reproduced*

MICROFINANCE

547. Obaidul et al
The effective use of ICT in microfinance in India and Europe. Third Concept, 37(443), Jan, 2024: p.39-41

MIGRATION

548. Schmid, Lukas
The impact of host language proficiency on migrants' employment outcomes. The American Economic Review: Insights, 5(4), Dec, 2023: p.477-493

This paper estimates the economic gains from proficiency in the host country's language on migrants' employment outcomes by exploiting the exogenous placement of refugees to Swiss cantons and a sharp language border dividing German- and French-speaking regions. Using administrative data on African refugees who applied for Swiss asylum between 2008 and 2017, I compare French-speaking refugees assigned to the French-speaking region to French-speaking refugees assigned to the German-speaking region and adjust for common regional differences with outcomes from English-speaking African refugees. The results suggest that language proficiency more than doubles the employment level in the first five years after arrival. – *Reproduced*

549. Kundu, Amitabh
Mobility in India: Issues concerning database and recent trends. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(51), Dec 23, 2023: p.56-63

The changing trends in migration in rural and urban India over the past four decades are analysed, considering males and females separately, using the data from both the population census and National Sample Survey. It reviews the migration pattern brought out by the Economic Survey 2017, employing rail traffic data and age cohort-based analysis. The migration trends for socio-economically vulnerable populations comprising the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and Muslim population are analysed to bring out how their access to urban and metropolitan space has declined over time. Probing into the COVID-19-induced migration, which resulted in a massive dislocation of population, suggests that it has left no significant mark on the long-term trend of migration. The paper argues that euphemisms such as "India is on the move" or "growing regionalism and the risks of pandemics would subvert mobility" are unwarranted. The migration pattern is unlikely to exhibit sudden long-term shifts as it is determined by disparities in economic and social well-being and will continue to be so in the coming decades. – *Reproduced*

550. Mitra, Arup and Shrivastav, Puneet Kumar
Understanding migration behaviour in India from PLFS data: Post-lockdown and future perspective. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(1), Jan 6, 2024: p.47-54

Based on the Periodic Labour Force Survey (2020–21), this study focuses on the migration data and tries to delineate certain broad characteristics of the migrant population. Negating some of the commonly held views that less advantaged individuals migrate more frequently than their counterparts, significant departures are noted after the pandemic. Not just the casual labourers, even the regular wage

earners suffered seriously during the pandemic and the lockdown. The sudden crisis and the severity of job loss, particularly in the urban areas, which forced many to shift to their native residences are the main reasons of their unwillingness to move out in the future from their current locations. – *Reproduced*

551. Sethi, Rajiv and Somanathan, Rohini
Meritocracy and representation. Journal of Economic Literature, 61(3), Sep, 2023: p. 941-957

A standard conception of meritocracy, reflected in state referenda and the many legal filings against university admissions policies, is that selection rules should be blind to group identity and monotonic in measures of past accomplishment. We present theoretical arguments and survey empirical evidence challenging this view. Past accomplishment is often a garbled signal of multiple traits, some of which matter more for future performance than others. In such cases, group identity can be informative as a predictor of success and the increased representation of resource-disadvantaged groups could improve organizational performance. This perspective helps explain some recent empirical findings regarding the efficiency effects of group-contingent selection and moves us toward a conception of meritocracy more closely tied to organizational mission. – *Reproduced*

552. Delacrétaz, D., Kominers, S.D. and Teytelboym, A.
Matching mechanisms for refugee resettlement. The American Economic Review, 113(10), Oct, 2023: p.2689-2717

Current refugee resettlement processes account for neither the preferences of refugees nor the priorities of hosting communities. We introduce a new framework for matching with multidimensional knapsack constraints that captures the (possibly multidimensional) sizes of refugee families and the capacities of communities. We propose four refugee resettlement mechanisms and two solution concepts that can be used in refugee resettlement matching under various institutional and informational constraints. Our theoretical results and simulations using refugee resettlement data suggest that preference-based matching mechanisms can improve match efficiency, respect priorities of communities, and incentivize refugees to report where they would prefer to settle. – *Reproduced*

553. Arya, Narendra Kumar and Kumar, Vijay
Indian Diaspora as catalyst of Indian soft power and vulnerabilities of Hindustan spread. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.18-24

554. Golay, Bidhan
The migrant at home: A case of the Gorkha conundrum. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.91-96

555. Kumar, Vkash
Embodiments of nations and culture: Locating popular culture and Diasporic imagination. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.413-418

556. Fazlić, Nina Boberg and Sharp, Paul
Immigrant communities and knowledge spillovers: Danish Americans and the

development of the dairy industry in the United States. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 16(1), Jan, 2024: p.102-146

Despite the growing literature on the impact of immigration, little is known about the role existing migrant settlements can play for knowledge transmission and the location of industry. We present a case that can illustrate this important mechanism and hypothesize that nineteenth-century Danish American communities helped spread knowledge on modern dairying to rural America. From around 1880 Denmark developed rapidly, and by 1890 it was a world-leading dairy producer. Using a difference-in-differences strategy and data taken from the US census and Danish emigration archives, we find that counties with more Danes in 1880 subsequently both specialized in dairying and used more modern practices. – *Reproduced*

MINORITIES

557. Ali, Manjur

Meanwhile, what financial inclusion meant for religious minority? Man and Development, 43(2), Jun, 2021: p.103-112

Modern state has recognized the individual as a unit and believes in 'Equality of all the units. The state grants equal rights to all individuals citizens. This notice has and successful in homogenized society to an even such as western developed nations and presents challenges to the very idea in a multicultural policy. – *Reproduced*

MOBILITY

558. Ward, Zachary

Intergenerational mobility in American history: Accounting for race and measurement error. The American Economic Review, 113(12). Dec, 2023: p.3213-3248

The article examines the historical trends and measurement errors in relative mobility in the US, highlighting how accounting for race and measurement errors can alter our understanding of intergenerational persistence and equality of opportunity. A large body of evidence finds that relative mobility in the US has declined over the past 150 years. However, long-run mobility estimates are usually based on White samples and therefore do not account for the limited opportunities available for nonwhite families. Moreover, historical data measure the father's status with error, which biases estimates toward greater mobility. Using linked census data from 1850 to 1940, I show that accounting for race and measurement error can double estimates of intergenerational persistence. Updated estimates imply that there is greater equality of opportunity today than in the past, mostly because opportunity was never that equal. – *Reproduced*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

559. Kuchler, Barbara

The boundary contest that never was: Shadow banking and the relation between monetary system and financial system. Social Science Information, 62(3), Sep, 2023: p.264-294

What is the relation between the monetary system and the financial system? The two used to be rather clearly separated, with the realm of money-currency-banking operating under close sovereign control and financial markets being left to the private activities of financial actors. However, the rise of shadow banking has somewhat blurred the picture. Shadow banking is done with financial instruments that operate in practically money-equivalent ways but are not officially categorized as 'monetary'. This has created some ontological ambiguity and has bred some dispute between orthodox and heterodox economists as to whether or not shadow banking instruments 'are' money and should be subject to monetary regulation. The article draws on the sociological concepts of (i) categorization and commensuration, (ii) boundary contest, and (iii) system to give a sociological redescription of the situation. It discusses three hypotheses. (i) The financial system has expanded its horizon of operation through processes of commensuration and has come to include activities that were formerly done in the protected monetary niche. (ii) As a consequence, there have occurred significant boundary shifts between monetary and financial turfs, which have, however, not developed into a veritable boundary contest that would pit opposing coalitions and money definitions against each other. (iii) The reason for this is the asymmetric systemness of the two sides: While the financial system is a well-developed and expansionary system, the monetary 'system' is not really a system but a regulatory structure that lacks systemic powers of self-assertion and self-defense. – *Reproduced*

MONETARY POLICY

560. Coulibaly, Louphou
Monetary policy in sudden stop-prone economies. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.104-140

This paper proposes a parsimonious theory explaining the cyclicality of monetary policy in emerging countries in a model where access to foreign financing depends on the real exchange rate and the government lacks commitment. The discretionary monetary policy is procyclical to mitigate balance sheet effects originating from exchange rate depreciations during sudden stops. Committing to an inflation targeting regime is found to increase social welfare and reduce the frequency of financial crises despite increasing their severity. Finally, the ability to use capital controls induces a less procyclical discretionary monetary policy and delivers higher welfare gains than an inflation targeting regime. – *Reproduced*

561. Coulibaly, Louphou
Monetary policy in sudden stop-prone economies. American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.141-176

This paper proposes a parsimonious theory explaining the cyclicality of monetary policy in emerging countries in a model where access to foreign financing depends on the real exchange rate and the government lacks commitment. The discretionary monetary policy is procyclical to mitigate balance sheet effects originating from exchange rate depreciations during sudden stops. Committing to an inflation targeting regime is found to increase social welfare and reduce the frequency of financial crises despite increasing their severity. Finally, the ability to use capital controls induces a less procyclical discretionary monetary policy and delivers higher welfare gains than an inflation targeting regime. – *Reproduced*

NATIONALISM

562. Banjan, Vanita
Re-negotiating nationalism: Indian Diaspora in the USA. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.405-412

NUTRITION

563. Satyam, Swastika
Determinants of child malnourishment in Bihar: Evidence from NFHS-4, 2015-16. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2 S), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.576-592

Countries across the world devise various strategies to secure and improve children's health and well-being. The social benefits of the nutritional interventions are larger than the cost and continuous evaluation of its benefit need institutional intervention. BIMARU states of India are still carrying the highest burden of malnourished children. According to NFHS-4 (2015-16), in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together, nearly one in every two children is malnourished. The presence of child malnourishment in Bihar apparently appears pervasive, persistent and obstinate. Broadly, the study suggests devising multi-pronged strategies to confront this issue. The study highlights the unequal burden of malnourishment across social groups. SCs and STs children being in the lowest social standing show the highest prevalence of malnutrition than in OBCs and Others category. The study applies logistic regression to identify probable causes of malnourishment. The findings of the study are expected to enrich the understanding of child malnourishment in Bihar. – *Reproduced*

564. Jha, Pravin Kumar and Sangeet
Impact of mid-day meal scheme on nutrition and education: A study of Kanda and Kullu districts, Himachal Pradesh. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.498-510

India after independence, embarked on the massive task of state engineered socioeconomic transformation through development planning to abolish poverty and provide a dignified life to its people; to realize the cherished ideal of "growth with social justice." The fundamental relationship between nutritional status and the learning ability of children has been widely recognized by the nutritionists and social scientists. Midday Meal scheme is fundamental to governmental effort to address the twin problem of nutrition and education among children, particularly among the poor and vulnerable segments of Indian society. With this situation in mind the present paper attempts to explore the ground realities by study of 8 schools in Kangda and Kullu Districts of Himachal Pradesh. On the basis of empirical study, it was fouinds that nutritional needs are met by the scheme without discrimination but educational goals are least attained.

OCCUPATIONS

565. Haupt, Andreas
Who profits from occupational licensing?. American Sociological Review, 88(6), Dec, 2023: p.1104-1130

Sociologists have debated intensively how and why occupations matter for economic inequality. Author argues that occupational licensing alters wage-setting, depending on the characteristics of the licensing system. Licensing not only restricts market entry, as in the United States; some governments, like that of Germany, also regulate task prices and set occupation-specific wage floors for licensed occupations. I claim that the U.S. system leads to a growing licensing wage advantage across the distribution, and the German system leads to a falling one. Furthermore, I discuss how women may particularly benefit from licensing, as it reduces disadvantages women often face in wage-setting. I present unconditional and gender-specific quantile treatment effects based on CPS-MORG and BIBB/BAuA data from 2018. In the United States, wage premiums are highest for employees in the upper-middle part of the distribution and are small for those in the bottom and the top. In Germany, the wage premium is largest for licensed employees within the lower quarter and reduces significantly toward the top. In both countries, women profit significantly more from licensing. These results challenge claims about the role of licensing for inequality in the top, and suggest licensing reduces penalties faced by disadvantaged groups. – *Reproduced*

ONLINE EDUCATION

566. Subhiksha, P. and Shanthi, K.
Perception of the students towards e-learning and their satisfaction level. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.104-107

ORGANISATIONAL COMMUNICATION

567. Fusi, F., Zhang, F. and Welch, E.W.
Intra-organizational communication in public agencies: The effects of contracting out core services. American Review of Public Administration, 53(5-6), Jul-Aug, 2023: p.224-242

This article develops and tests a set of hypotheses examining how contracting out of public services affects intra-organizational communication in public agencies (i.e., the principal organization). We draw from two competing perspectives: contracting scholarship argues that outsourcing reduces an organization's structural complexity and enhances intra-organizational communication, while organizational communication studies suggest that outsourcing might lead to fragmented communication pathways and a loss of information. In order to reconcile these perspectives, we examine how different characteristics of an organization's contracting network affect both the internal gathering and dissemination of information. Using survey and contractual relationship data from approximately 200 US transit agencies, we find that contracting out a large portion of services improves intra-organizational communication but this positive effect decreases as the number of contractors grows. Long and stable relationships with contractors negatively affect intra-organizational communication, especially when occurring with private—as compared to public—contractors. Our results suggest the need to further investigate intra-organizational communication in contracting networks and better understand how it may affect organizational performance and contract management. – *Reproduced*

PANDEMIC

568. Gobo, G., Campo, E. and Serafini, L.
Trust and distrust in science: Embedding the interplay among scientists, mass media and public in Italy during the SARS-Cov-2 outbreak. Social Science Information, 62(3), Sep, 2023: p.367-389

COVID-19 pandemic has once again raised the long-standing problem of trust in science and scientists. However, many approaches tend, on one hand, to analyze science as if it were an entirely autonomous entity – and thus to attribute the causes of the decline in trust to factors external to it; on the other hand, these approaches address the question of trust in a dichotomous manner, in terms of presence or absence of it. Rather than assuming a causal and linear direction that proceeds from one domain ('the outside' of science) to the other (science), we will draw on those perspectives that investigate the ways in which science interacts with other subsystems. This article aims to propose a more nuanced approach that can contribute to overcoming binary categorizations such as the one that distinguishes between processes internal to the scientific community and factors external to it; such categorizations are somehow implicit in the widespread use of concepts like 'infodemic', 'disinformation' or 'pseudoscience'. To this end, two research directions were followed: first, two conflicts between experts that animated the public debate in Italy during the Sars-Cov-2 outbreak and forced scientists to interact following different social subsystems logics were analyzed. Second, in order to go beyond a binary view of trust and to further reveal attitudes toward science and scientists, we conducted a pilot study on a sample of online readers of two Italian newspapers. Overall, a more nuanced view of the issue of trust toward scientists emerges, which is expressed in five different attitudes toward them, and which takes into consideration both the way in which scientists communicate and the philosophy of science they implicitly express in media interactions. – *Reproduced*

569. Jurado, Ignacio and Kuo, Alexander
Economic shocks and fiscal policy preferences: Evidence from Covid-19 in Spain. Political Research Quarterly, 76(4), Dec, 2023: p. 1573-1588

Do negative economic shocks change fiscal policy preferences? We examine this question via the large COVID-19 shock, as the virus and ensuing lockdowns caused one of the largest acute economic contractions in recent history. While previous evidence that recessions meaningfully change fiscal preferences is limited, we hypothesize that the health pandemic should have had distinct effects. We argue that this is due to the large breadth, uncertainty, and socio-tropic basis of the economic contraction, and that worse economic evaluations and reduced economic optimism should correspond with greater support for fiscal interventions to address the crisis. To test these hypotheses, we use new panel evidence from Spain, a hard-hit country, surveying individuals prior to the pandemic and the same individuals during the pandemic. We find that individuals became more economically pessimistic across many measures. However, there is little evidence that this translates into support for more expansive fiscal policies. Second, we find through a framing experiment that this could be because individuals believe that the government's fiscal policies would disproportionately benefit lower-income individuals. The findings indicate the theoretical importance of recessions for changing individual and socio-tropic

economic expectations, but do not support the claim that large economic shocks can significantly change fiscal preferences. – *Reproduced*

570. Sharma, N., Phukan, D. and Gourav, G.
Pandemic, youth and perception of government's role: A study in the context of Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2 S), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.663-673

Corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) first appeared in China in December 2019. The spread of the disease led to an unexpected global shutdown. The government of India declared a nationwide lockdown on March 24, 2020, to combat and control the growth of the virus in the country in response to the COVID-19 threat. The lockdown impacted people in all age-groups across all the sections of the society. This paper explores the lives of youth of Bihar during the pandemic and their perception about the role of the Government during this period. The research is qualitative in nature. In-depth interviews were conducted with fifty respondents from nine districts of Bihar. Both telephonic and face-to-face interviews were conducted with the respondents. It was found that the lockdown impacted the various aspects of the lives of youth like academic performance, mental health, finance, family and social life. The study describes the impact of the various stages of the lockdown on the youth, the challenges experienced by them, and the coping strategies adopted during the pandemic. The youth felt that overall the Government could respond to this global crisis on time and opined that there is a need to be better prepared for such events in future. – *Reproduced*

PENSION REFORMS

571. Bi, Huixin and Zubairy, Sarah
Public pension reforms and retirement decisions: Narrative evidence and aggregate implications. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 15(4), Nov, 2023: p.142-182

We construct a database of public pension policy changes with motivation and implementation information for ten OECD countries. Structural pension reforms, motivated by long-run sustainability concerns, often come with prolonged phase-in periods. In response to pension retrenchments implemented immediately, people close to retirement stay in the workforce longer. News about future pension retrenchments with implementation lags, however, is likely to lead this group to exit the labor market. This decline in the labor force participation rate is particularly strong for reforms with long lags, ones that introduce fundamental policy changes, and ones where citizens have lower trust in the government. – *Reproduced*

572. Kolsrud, Jonas et al
Retirement consumption and pension design. The American Economic Review, 114(1), Jan, 2024: p.89-133

This paper analyzes consumption to evaluate the distributional effects of pension reforms. Using Swedish administrative data, we show that on average, workers who retire earlier consume less while retired and experience larger drops in consumption around retirement. Interpreted via a theoretical model, these findings imply that reforms incentivizing later retirement incur a substantial consumption smoothing cost. Turning to other features of pension policy, we find that reforms

that redistribute based on early-career labor supply would have opposite-signed redistributive effects, while differentiating on wealth may help to target pension benefits toward those who are vulnerable to larger drops in consumption around retirement. – *Reproduced*

PHILOSOPHY

573. Lahmar, Hakim, Chaouki, Farid and Rodhain, Florence
Spiritual leadership and organizational commitment: A 21-year systematic literature review. Journal of Human Values, 29(3), Sep, 2023: p.177-199

In this article, we will attempt to answer the following question: What is the state of 21 years of scientific production regarding spiritual leadership (SL) in its relationship with organizational commitment (OC)? To accomplish this objective, we used a rigorous bibliometric approach employing two scientific databases: Scopus and Web of Science. Eighty-two articles were identified for the period between 2000 and 2021, but only 52 articles have been appropriate for the analysis. Two software were used for the data analysis: IRAMUTEQ and VOSviewer. This systematic literature review was performed to shed more light on our current understanding and to identify patterns and gaps in previous studies of SL as it relates to OC.

The results assert that the literature on the relationship between SL and OC has an important role for individuals and organizations. Theoretically, it highlights grey areas that need to be exploited to enrich the scientific literature, including constructs that will moderate or mediate the relationship between SL and OC. Practically, the research perspectives indicate the significant role that the SL can play in paying attention to the spiritual needs of employees and its positive effects on the organization. The findings have implications for both the employees and the organization. – *Reproduced*

574. Raj, Puja
Self and reality: An upaniṣadic view. Journal of Human Values, 29(3), Sep, 2023: p.200-208

Among 108 Upaniṣads, the central theme of the true knowledge of Self is consistent. The wholesome philosophy of Upaniṣad is focused towards the enlightenment or proliferation of mind through the knowledge of Self as the source which is both Constitutive as well as Regulative source. According to Upaniṣadic view, only when we understand and realize the true nature of self, we can understand the concept of reality. In this article, I would concentrate on the idea of Self and Reality from the perspective of Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, which portrays that the manifestation of the universe is done out of self, which is identical with the ultimate reality Brahman, through consciousness. Moreover, with the reference to Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad, I would make an attempt to highlight the nature of Self, methodologies to understand the Self, the ground of this empirical reality with diversity, and the ungendered Self. – *Reproduced*

575. Karhade, M.S.
An understanding of Indian knowledge systems. University News, 62(5), Jan 29, Feb 4, 2022: p.7-17

‘Philosophy of values is the philosophy of life to. Indian philosophy systems are essentially the philosophy of values. So they naturally suggest a way of life,.” On Indian knowledge systems (JKS), the ministry of Education, Government of India states. – *Reproduced*

POLICING

576. Walia, Ivneet Kaur
Predictive policing: Fighting crime with algorithms. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.271-282

Predictive policing is a process that involves the usage of algorithms to analyze massive set of information for the purpose of predicting and preventing potential crime commission in the future. Although, predictive policing is a process that facilitates crime detection but the process also involves apprehension of inherent biases which the algorithms may trigger after analyzing the historical data. Predictive policing can either be place based or person based which means, it can either identify crime prone areas or analyze persons likely to commit crimes. Some of the police departments are on their way to using this technology as a tool for police administration but the concerns for transparency always engulf this domain. The transparency question involves a major issue of audit of these records, as to who access these predictions and for what purposes. In India, the concept is not new as the predictive policing has already been put in place in many States like Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Telangana and Jharkhand. The massive project of installation of camera for police surveillance are basically accumulating data for purpose of predictive policing as well. Thus the present paper makes a modest attempt to explain the concept, benefits and drawbacks of this technology and also emphasize on the transparent involvement of this technology in the police administration process by validating its use by quoting its progress in other jurisdictions. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - CHINA

577**.** Mayal, D.C.S.
Chinese global human intelligence operations through cultural diplomacy. U.S.I. Journal, 153(634), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.513-523

Intelligence acquisition has played a decisive role in the emergence of China as the second most powerful national in the world after the United States. The rich cultural heritage coupled with the largest population and influential diasporas has phenomenally contributed towards providing launched for Chinese’s innocuous human intelligence operations through their unique policy of thousand grains of sand or mosaic approach or human wave or citizen spying. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

578. Amer, Moomenal and Jamir, Liporednla
Measuring and explaining determinants of politics knowledge among youth. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.36-51

579. Siji, S.
Catalysts of change: Unveiling the transformative journey of students through

political affiliated organization. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.81-95

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

580. Klausen, J.E., Vabo, S.I. and Winsvold, M.
Competing perspectives on participatory arrangements: Explaining the attitudes of elected representatives. International Political Science Review, 44(5), Nov, 2023: p.694-709

In this article, we investigate elected representatives' attitudes to citizen participation and the design of participatory arrangements. We distinguish between citizenship-oriented and governance-oriented attitudes. Whereas citizenship-oriented attitudes imply designing participatory arrangements to safeguard the democratic values of equality, transparency and inclusion, governance-oriented attitudes imply designing participatory arrangements to support elected representatives in their roles. Based on unique data from a web-based survey sent to all local councillors in Norway, we found that although Norwegian local councillors tend towards citizenship-oriented rather than governance-oriented attitudes to citizen participation, there is great variation between councillors in this respect. Analysing strategic and ideological explanations, we found that right-wing politicians tend to hold more governance-oriented attitudes than left-wing politicians do. Strategic considerations seem to have no effect on councillors in power in this regard. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - INDIA

581. Maheshwari, Srajan
Election (S) and regional aspirations: A study of 'Gorkhaland since 1977 state assembly election (S). The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.337-348

582. Mathew, T., Subramanian, N. and Josukutty, C.A.
UDF's victory in puthuppally assembly by-election 2023. Social Science in Perspective, 15(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.420-435

The result of the puthuppally assembly by election was on expected lines, except for the unprecedented majority and the huge share of votes secured by the UDF. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – INDIA - LADAKH

583. Umdor, Sumarbin and Vanlalhruaitluanga, K.
All Is not well in the sixth schedule: A reaction to the demand for the sixth schedule in Ladakh. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(49). Dec 9, 2023: p.14-16

The Sixth Schedule model of governance has been aspired by many regions across India, including Ladakh. The perception of the people in Ladakh, as articulated by climate activist and educator Sonam Wangchuk, put a lot of faith in the Sixth Schedule for addressing the climate issues, providing a larger role for the local people on development matters and safeguarding the autonomy status

of the region. This article presents the existing issues in the Sixth Schedule areas relating to autonomy and development, highlighting the essential challenges that the people of Ladakh could face if the Sixth Schedule status is granted in the region. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – INDIA - KARNATAKA

584. Kuamr, S.Y. Surendra
The impact of Karnataka assembly elections (2023) on Lok Sabha election 2024. Social Science in Perspective, 15(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.391-405

Ever since 2014, the assembly, Lok Sabha, and even by elections have been a high-stakes contest for the BJP Congress and the state centric parties. Because of this, the subsequent assembly elections are thought of as the quarterfinals and semifinals before the LoK sabha elections of 2024. – *Reproduced*

585. Kumar, Sanjay and Srivastav, Dharmendra Pratap
Karnataka assembly poll 2023 is it congress resurgence in Indian politics?. Social Science in Perspective, 15(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.406- 419

How over confidence works even against in a supportive environment? Nobody expected a poor defeat of BJP and an astonishing victory of congress in the Karnataka assembly election 2023. So, what went right for the congress and wrong for the BJP? – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT – INDIA - MANIPUR

586. Chanu, Ngasepam Cinthoibi and Meetei, Nameirakpam Bijen
Manipur election 2022: Issues of women representation and participation. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.361-368

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - UNITED STATES

587. Goodsell, Charles T.
Joseph R. Biden as a multi-layered president. American Review of Public Administration, 53(5-6), Jul-Aug, 2023: p.175-181

A little understood reason for the success of the Biden Presidency is the occupant's range of role diversity. His multiple forms of leadership allow him to present himself as the situation warrants at a moment's notice. This skill refers not just to varied speaking styles but wholly different personae. Eight of these roles are illustrated and evaluated: Mentor, Commander, Lawgiver, Warrior, Advocate, Visionary, Preacher, and Comforter. – *Reproduced*

588. Mongrain, Philippe
Suspicious minds: Unexpected election outcomes, perceived electoral integrity and satisfaction with democracy in American presidential elections. Political Research Quarterly, 76(4), Dec, 2023: p. 1589-1603

A great amount of research has noted the existence of a gap between election winners and losers in relation to perceptions of electoral fairness and satisfaction with democracy. One aspect of the winner–loser gap that has been overlooked is

the impact of citizens' expectations about election outcomes on these attitudes. More precisely, how do citizens react to unexpected defeats and victories? Are individuals on the losing side less critical of the electoral process or dissatisfied with democracy when they recognize beforehand that their favourite party or candidate was likely to be defeated? Does experiencing a surprise victory lead to a boost in perceived electoral integrity or democratic satisfaction? To answer these questions, I use data from the 1996, 2000, 2004, 2012, 2016 and 2020 ANES. While there is little evidence that expectations exert a major influence on post-election attitudes, outcome unexpectedness seems to have decreased confidence in the vote counting process among losers, independents and even winners in the 2020 election. The results show the considerable influence that fraud claims and conspiracy theories can have on public opinion when elected officials and candidates push a consistent story line of electoral malfeasance and corruption in an effort to denigrate political opponents. – *Reproduced*

589. Miller, Lisa L.
Checks and balances, veto exceptionalism, and constitutional folk wisdom: Cass and race power in American politics. Political Research Quarterly, 76(4), Dec, 2023: p. 1604-1618

Conventional accounts of the U.S. constitution laud its checks and balances for diffusing power across many venues, limiting the potential for government oppression, and protecting political minorities. I refer to this as constitutional folk wisdom and contrast it with an American political economy approach of veto exceptionalism to better understand how the U.S. constitution shapes, and is shaped, by power relations. This analysis illustrates the volume and scope of veto exceptionalism and its implication for democratic participation and accountability, contrasts it with the virtues championed by the folk wisdom, and suggests how veto exceptionalism can help explain political outcomes and processes in American politics. I argue that the folk wisdom is not only inaccurate as a description of how power functions in the American "checks and balances" system; it is cultivated and utilized most frequently by powerful economic and racial actors that benefit from the anti-democratic and elitist features of the U.S. constitutional system. – *Reproduced*

POLLUTION

590. Latkar, Aarti and Pathak, Gauri
Plastic pollution, public framings, and plastic burning: Insights from three Indian towns. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(4), Jan 27, 2024: p.54-60

Engaging with Michelle Murphy's regimes of perceptibility, we argue that framings of plastic pollution render certain dimensions of plastic pollution visible while eliding others, with adverse results on human and environmental health. When plastic pollution is understood predominantly through the lens of litter, it ends up encouraging toxic practices such as the open burning of plastic wastes. – *Reproduced*

PAKISTAN -- MILITARY POLICY

591. Gidh, Varun Vijay
Al-Mizan to Azm-e-Istekham: Few perceptible dominant trends. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.689-697

The time period between the Taliban 1.0 and 2.0 regimes in Afghanistan has also witnessed multiple military kinetic operations undertaken by the Pakistani Armed Forces starting with 'Al Mizan' (Balance), often conducted under American or, more recently, Chinese pressure. Also, a new radical ethnic-religious mindset in the Af-Pak region has emerged as a significant security challenge, with immense strategic implications for stability in the Indian subcontinent. This article summarises some dominant and perceptible trends that require attention from policymakers, academia, and the wider strategic community in the region. Inter-alia, geoeconomics stands out as a key driver for Pakistan, alongside other political compulsions as it has recently announced the launch of the latest such operation aptly titled 'Azm-e-Istekham' (Quest for Stability). – *Reproduced*

PANCHAYAT

592. Malik, Saroj
Khap panchayats: A socio-legal analysis. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.79-83

Khap panchayat are endogamous and clannish traditional institutions ,primarily engaged in dispute resolution and in regulating the behavior of individuals or groups in rural North India.They have mainly been confined to social issues and maintaining harmony and community feeling. The introductory part explores the genesis ,basis and role of khap panchayats.Khap panchayats attracted the attention of scholars only when Electronic media highlighted some of their decisions related to honour killing. Honour killing in the context of matrimonial alliances has been a quintessential cultural practice. The paper further explores what is honour killing and which acts are considered dishonourable by the community and family. Thousands are killed in the name of honour by family members ,merely because a couple wish to marry or marry someone outside their caste ,faith or gotra. The frequency of honour killing has been higher in Northern India especially in Haryana.It is debatable whether traditional cultural norms and values demeaning individual's autonomy ,choice,dignity and right to life and thus striking at the core of formal laws and liberal values. – *Reproduced*

PHILOSOPHY

593. Rao jr, Parsa Venkateshwar
Shankara in an intellectual context. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p.137-144

This article examines the philosophy of Adi Shankara by situating his thoughts within their broader historical and intellectual milieu. It explores how Shankara's formulation of Advaita Vedanta actively engaged with and responded to contemporary rival schools, including Buddhism, Mimamsa, and other classical Indian philosophical traditions. By analyzing these dialectical interactions, the study highlights the evolution of his metaphysical and epistemological ideas and underscores his enduring impact on Indian intellectual history.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

594. Brunet, Maude Petit, Marie-Claude and Romero-Torres, Alejandro
Interorganizational design for collaborative governance in co-owned major

projects: An engaged scholarship approach. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.580-598

Co-ownership of major projects increases organizational complexity but remains underexplored in project studies. This article examines these complexities, employing an engaged scholarship approach with a group of practitioners facing a significant challenge regarding collaborative governance of a major project. This approach enables us to develop a framework for major projects, which includes four types of collaborative governance mechanism: sensemaking, structural, procedural, and relational. Our work has implications for interorganizational design, suggesting that a project management office (PMO) could play a leadership and integrative role in collaborative governance. – *Reproduced*

POPULISM

595. Funke, Manuel, Schularick, Moritz and Trebesch, Christoph
Populist leaders and the economy. The American Economic Review, 113(12). Dec, 2023: p.3249-3288

Populism at the country level is at an all-time high, with more than 25 percent of nations currently governed by populists. How do economies perform under populist leaders? We build a new long-run cross-country database to study the macroeconomic history of populism. We identify 51 populist presidents and prime ministers from 1900 to 2020 and show that the economic cost of populism is high. After 15 years, GDP per capita is 10 percent lower compared to a plausible nonpopulist counterfactual. Economic disintegration, decreasing macroeconomic stability, and the erosion of institutions typically go hand in hand with populist rule. – *Reproduced*

POVERTY

596. Carrillo, B., Charris, C. and Iglesias, W.
Moved to poverty? A legacy of the apartheid experiment in South Africa. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 15(4), Nov, 2023: p.183-221

During the South African apartheid, Black people were forced to move to homelands during the 1960s and 1970s, resulting in one of history's largest segregation policy experiments. We examine how and why relocation to the homelands affected human capital attainment. Exploiting the staggered timing of homeland establishment in a cross-cohort identification strategy, we find that moving to the homelands during childhood significantly reduces educational attainment, labor earnings, and employment rates in adulthood. The data suggest an important role for place effects. Moving to the homelands in childhood implies greater exposure to poorer neighborhoods, and it disproportionally reduces human capital attainment. – *Reproduced*

597. Dar, Muzammil Ahad and Wani, Khursheed Ahmad
Global discourse on poverty, inequality and development. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 27(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.22-37

Development poverty and inequality stand n a tri-junction and raise debates on the effected and counter-effects they have on each other. This paper tries

to comprehend the dynamics of poverty inequality, and development and their measurements. – *Reproduced*

598. Rao, Akumarthi Nageswara
Status of urban poor and informal settlements in India: Exploring inclusive policies. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.488-497

This paper explores the status of the urban poor and informal settlements in India, with a focus on inclusive policies aimed at addressing their challenges. Rapid urbanization has led to the proliferation of informal settlements, characterized by inadequate housing, limited access to basic services, and insecure tenure. An estimated 65 million people reside in slums across urban areas in India, facing multiple vulnerabilities and social issues. The government has implemented various initiatives to improve the situation, including housing programs like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and slum rehabilitation schemes. Efforts have also been made to enhance access to basic services, financial inclusion, skill development, and livelihood opportunities for the urban poor. However, challenges persist in implementing these policies effectively and reaching the most marginalized communities. The paper highlights the importance of comprehensive approaches that integrate affordable housing, basic amenities, livelihood opportunities, and social empowerment. It emphasizes the need for inclusive urban planning, community participation, and partnerships between government, civil society, and private stakeholders. Addressing the issues faced by the urban poor and informal settlements requires sustained efforts to ensure equitable development, tenure security, and improved quality of life. The findings contribute to the understanding of the status of urban poor in India and provide insights into inclusive policy interventions to promote their well-being. – *Reproduced*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

599. Soderlund, Jonas
Seven insights into becoming an engaged project scholar. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.467-473

600. Subaie, Abdulla Abdulaziz Al et al
ISO 21500 and the sustainability focused ANP-BOCR framework for subcontractor selection in megaprojects. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.474-490

The aim of this article is to present a novel framework that integrates the strategic dimensions of sustainability and the ISO 21500 standard to evaluate and select subcontractors for megaprojects. ISO 21500 processes were utilized to develop benefits, opportunities, costs, and risks subnets, whereas triple-bottom line sustainability dimensions were used as strategic criteria. Subsequently, the Analytic Network Process was used to examine the proposed framework for the Qatar Rail megaproject. The proposed framework supports organizations dealing with megaprojects to align their subcontractor selection with ISO 21500 and achieve ecological and social objectives alongside the project's stipulated economic benefits. – *Reproduced*

601. Augner, Tabea and Schermuly, Carsten Christoph
Agile project management and emotional exhaustion: A moderated mediation process. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.491-507

This article tested a moderated mediation process to explain the relationship between agile project management and emotional exhaustion. By transferring traditional stress theories to the agile context, work-related stress was introduced as a mediator, and the moderating effects of social competence, perceived team support, and a culture for psychological empowerment were evaluated. The results of two complementary field studies with 307 project employees indicated that higher levels of agile project management lowered project employees' emotional exhaustion by reducing their work-related stress levels. This negative indirect relationship is significantly stronger when the organization fosters a culture for psychological empowerment. – *Reproduced*

602. Mubarak, Namra Khan,Jabran and Pesämaa,Ossi
Lord of the flies in project-based organizations: The role of passive leadership on creativity and project success. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.508-522

This study examines the role of passive project leadership in project success. The article deduces a theoretical model implying that passive project manager leadership behavior affects the success of information technology projects, directly and indirectly, via employees' creativity. Self-regulation is proposed as a mitigating factor to minimize the destructive effects of passive leadership on creativity. The current study is based on a quantitative research design. A time lag design was used to collect data from 347 respondents working on information technology projects in Pakistan. SmartPLS was used for data analysis. The findings demonstrated that although passive leadership appears in flat organizations, it can have a negative impact on project success via creativity. Additionally, if the person is self-regulatory, it will not alter the results. The study added to the project management body of knowledge by confirming that a strong leadership role, instead of a passive one, is essential to boosting the creativity of project personnel. A passive leader remains inactive during situations where a strong leader is needed; however, self-regulation on the part of employees proved insufficient to propel a project toward success. –*Reproduced*

603. Ram, Jiwat and Dolla, Tharun
Investigating the leadership and visionary capabilities to make projects resilient: Processes, challenges, and recommendations. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.523-542

We report three-pronged findings on the application of leadership and visionary capabilities to make projects resilient. The data collected through 33 qualitative interviews were analyzed using NVivo. The results show that project staff applied visionary and leadership capabilities using several means and to varying degrees. However, a sense of confusion and a lack of awareness prevail among the staff about their need to possess these capabilities. The recommendations are that both mindsets and methods need to change to develop these capabilities. Advancing project resilience literature, the findings introduce the role of leadership and visionary capabilities in building resilience. – *Reproduced*

604. Tsai, Jacob Chia-An et al
Interteam learning in multiteam new product development programs. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.543-560

Learning is a fundamental aspect of innovative new product development (NPD), and research shows that failures are a source of learning in NPD programs. However, little is known about the role of learning from successful experiences. We develop a model for learning from both success and failure, based on the characteristics of multiteam systems (MTS) and product complexity. Quantitative analysis of 167 NPD programs organized as MTS suggests that learning from success is crucial for NPD innovation at all levels of product complexity, while the effectiveness of learning from failure diminishes with increasing product complexity. Qualitative interviews provide further insights. – *Reproduced*

605. Chen, Yizi et al
Toward a deeper understanding of optimism bias and transport project cost overrun. Project Management Journal, 54(5), Oct, 2023: p.561-578

There is a growing face-value acceptance of optimism bias as the primary cause of transport cost overruns. This article provides a timely review of literature on optimism bias and transport infrastructure project cost overruns. The article identifies significant gaps and unanswered questions about the relationship between optimism bias in project cost appraisal and cases of transport infrastructure cost overruns. The presence and nature of optimism bias in the complex institutional environment of project cost appraisal are largely understudied and not well understood. Consequently, this has significant implications for the development of effective mitigation strategies for improving transport project cost performance. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

606. Chinnala, Bala Ramulu
The Indian administration: A saga of continuity and change. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(3), Jan 20, 2024: p.17-20

The changing nature of the administrative system in India has occurred due to the paradigm shift in economic ideas and policies—from a state-centric economy to a neo-liberal market economy. If India wants to fulfil its promise of self-reliant and inclusive development as part of the centenary celebrations in the next quarter century, it is absolutely crucial to achieve a citizen-centric administration. – *Reproduced*

607. Dorp, Erik-Jan Van
The practice and politics of secretary general appointments. American Review of Public Administration, 53(5-6), Jul-Aug, 2023: p.182-194

The question of who is appointed to key administrative posts at the expense of whom lies at the heart of public administration research. In this paper, I study what career experiences have increased senior civil servants' chances of being appointed to a secretary general position. The civil service politicization and core executive literatures suggest such appointments are impacted by loyalty, ability, and proximity to power. These hypotheses are investigated using a mixed methods research design combining quantitative analysis of the career paths of all active senior civil servants in the years 2000–2020 (n = 247) with 22 elite interviews with cabinet ministers and bureaucrats in the Netherlands. The main findings of

this paper are that active affiliation with minister-delivering political parties and having worked in the prime minister's office significantly increased the odds of a candidate's appointment to an SG position, whereas managerial experience did not. These findings challenge the conventional theory of nonpoliticized appointments and unlock possibilities for comparative research on bureaucrats' biographies. – *Reproduced*

608. Cheng, Y.D., Brudney, J.L. and Meijs, L.
Exploring the relationship between privatization in public service delivery and coproduction: Evidence from U.S. local governments. American Review of Public Administration, 53(5-6), Jul-Aug, 2023: p.195-208

Since the New Public Management Movement, privatization has become a popular approach for delivering public services. However, few studies empirically assess the relationship between privatization of public service delivery and citizen participation in coproduction. Taking advantage of a national survey of U.S. local government chief administrators, this study aims to contribute to the literature by exploring the link between these two important mechanisms of public service provision. Our findings indicate that local governments are more likely to involve citizens in coproduction when a larger proportion of service delivery is privatized. Regarding various types of coproduction, privatization in public service delivery is positively associated with the likelihood of citizen involvement in co-planning, co-design, and co-assessment, but not in co-delivery. Finally, compared to for-profit service providers, involving nonprofit organizations in public service delivery is likely to create more opportunities for citizens to be involved in the coproduction of public services. – *Reproduced*

609. Singh, Mohinder
Citizen centric administration: Need for initiatives. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 24(1), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.25-28

610. Thomas, Sahu
Digital governance in post Covid-19 world: Rethinking structures and procedures in the developing world. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.257-262

PUBLIC FINANCE

611. Dixit, Verun and Singh, Akshay Kumar
Variably and nuances of government's budget allocation to the ministry of external affairs (Mea): An outcome analysis during the UPA (2004-2009) and the NDA (2014-2019) Government. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.349-360

PUBLIC SECTORS

612. Chauhan, T., Croft, C. and Spyridonidis, D.
Neutralized, enhanced, tokenistic: The influence of formal employment of service-users on processes of co-production. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.1014-1032

Can formally employing service-users in co-production roles redress the problematic power imbalances inhibiting co-production in the public sector? In this paper, we analyze service-users formally employed in co-production roles. Through semi-structured interviews, we illustrate how actors use their voice, experience, and identity to respond to different power imbalances. First, through the process of "inverting professionalism" structural limitations resulted in neutralized co-production. Second, through the process of "embedding expertise" formally employed service-users challenged collective expectations of their role and meditated power imbalances, resulting in enhanced co-production. Finally, through the process of "perpetuating rejection" a new exacerbated power imbalance emerged when their employment became a negative resource, resulting in tokenistic co-production. We extend understandings of how formally employing service-users has potential to redress power imbalances. However, we caution against policy taking this for granted and argue that more consideration of the influence of different forms of power is needed. – Reproduced

613. Houtgraaf, G., Kruyen, P.M. and Thiel, S.V.
Public sector creativity as the origin of public sector innovation: A taxonomy and future research agenda. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 539-556

This systematic literature review analyses how public servants apply workplace creativity to come up with ideas for public sector innovations, defining public sector creativity and analyzing its practices, features, trends, and hiatuses in knowledge for which we provide a future research agenda. Creativity is the origin of innovation. Public sector creativity, however, is theoretically undefined and underexamined, resulting in unclarity on what constitutes public sector creativity. We define public sector creativity as "public servants coming up with novel and useful ideas through various practices." Our findings indicate that public servants apply at least six taxonomically distinctive creative practices, and although they are involved to different extent in generating the initial idea and thus do not always generate ideas autonomously, they are creative in finding alternative ways to come up with ideas. However, our review indicates hiatuses in knowledge on public sector creativity, for which we provide a future research agenda. – *Reproduced*

614. Kleizen, Bjorn and MacCarthaigh, Muiris
Nature or nurture: Agency life-cycles as a function of institutional legacy, political environment, and organizational hardwiring. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1833-1854

A growing body of literature attempts to explain the life-cycles of public sector organizations. Of particular interest have been the form and incidence of their birth and termination, and connecting these events to such variables as legal status and political ideology. Less attention has been given to the effect of intermediary life-cycle events, the tasks performed by agencies, and their policy domains. This study builds on existing fixed characteristics (nature) and dynamic environmental (nurture) approaches and uniquely supplements them with a new institutional legacy paradigm that examines how previous organizational reforms influence future reform. Moreover, we advance existing studies by providing more comprehensive tests of the role that task type and policy domain play. Finally, we retest "classic" nature and nurture variables, namely, political turnover and

legal form. Results suggest that nature and nurture provide important pieces of the organizational life-cycle puzzle and that nurture comprises both external and intra-organizational dynamics. – *Reproduced*

615. Weißmüller, Kristina S. and Zuber, Anna
Understanding the micro-foundations of administrative corruption in the public sector: Findings from a systematic literature review. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1704-1726

Public sector corruption is one of the most pressing unresolved issues of our time. Based on the Theory of Planned Behavior, this study examines the psychological and contextual mechanisms that allow individuals to rationalize their engagement in administrative corruption. By conducting a systematic literature review of 93 studies, 241 cases of empirical evidence on the relationships between micro, meso, and macro-level factors are synthesized to reveal seven dimensions, which affect civil servants' corruptibility. Mapping the status quo of the discourse, this study reveals that moral justification for administrative corruption is the outcome of a multi-layered and dynamic process of social cognition based on various processes of rationalization beyond greed: accountability conflicts, social obligations, and culturally reinforced norms (mis-)guide behavior in the context of socially varying psychological reference points of accountability and legitimacy that lead to essential value conflicts between self-serving behavior and integrity. – *Reproduced*

RACE DISCRIMINATION

616. Zussman, Asaf
Discrimination in times of crises and the role of the media. American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 15(4), Oct, 2023: p.422-451

Can the extent of ethnic discrimination change quickly, and what circumstances and mechanisms make such changes possible? I address these questions by using scraped data to study the daily evolution of customer discrimination against Arab doctors in Israel from January 2020 to June 2021. Results show that: (1) the outbreak of the coronavirus crisis in March 2020 led to a dramatic decline in discrimination; (2) the eruption of a wave of ethnic riots in May 2021 had the opposite effect; (3) media coverage of the contribution of Arab doctors to the fight against the pandemic helped bring about the first change. – *Reproduced*

RAGGING

617. Singh, Digvijay
A ray of hope against menace of ragging. University News, 61(48), Nov- 27 Dec, 03, 2023: p.17-19

RAILWAYS

618. Garg, Swapnil
Rani Kamlapati (Habibganj) railway station redevelopment: A world-class dream coming true. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 48(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.220-232

619. Revathi, P. and Selvam, G. Ravi
Exploring travel trials: obstacles confronting passengers at Mayiladuthurai junction. Third Concept, 37(441), Nov, 2023: p.49-50

This study investigates the challenges encountered by passengers during their train journeys, with a focus on Mayiladuthurai junction. The research aims to understand the obstacles, face by passengers and their impact on the overall travel expensive. A comprehensive survey was conducted, collecting data from 150 passengers of diverse demographics. – *Reproduced*

REFUGEES

620. Watson, Jake
Standardizing refuge: Pipelines and pathways in the U.S. refugee resettlement program. American Sociological Review, 88(4), Aug, 2023: p.681-708

How do bureaucracies pattern durable inequalities? Predominant approaches emphasize the role of administrative categories, which prioritize certain populations for valued resources based on broader regimes of human worth. This article extends this body of work by examining how categorical inequalities become embedded within administrative infrastructures and institutional pathways. I develop this argument through a case study of the United States' refugee resettlement program. Drawing together previously unseen government statistics, expert interviews, and documentary analysis, I show that U.S. resettlement is organized through administrative pipelines that create path dependent imbalances in the distribution of scarce resettlement spaces. Social and political logics of immigrant worthiness are important, yet a full understanding of these imbalances requires attention to the tendency of pipelines to become self-reproducing. I identify three factors that account for this tendency: calculative rationales, administrative reactivity, and structured visibility. This three-part conceptualization of pipelines can be applied to other institutional contexts to study the origins, dynamics, and durability of social inequalities. My findings also demonstrate the analytically autonomous role of policy administration in shaping ethnoracial imbalances in immigrant selection. – *Reproduced*

RELIGION

621. Dansalia, Sanjay and Kumar, Anil
Fostering religious identities: Reflections from North India. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.91-98

This article is a socio-legal and theological perspective on the development of religious identities in India. It is based on a survey of reports on the Census of India and the province of Punjab. The authors argue that the complexity of cultural identities is not a result of the distinctiveness of religious identities. Instead, the plurality of cultures fosters a variety of religious identities in society. Moreover, an institution, religion, for example, is strengthened and defined by the mixed practices of the people. This argument reflects the journey of contestations of various religious concepts and social meanings that raise more questions and do not reach a final conclusion. However, it does not mean that, in the course of unclarity, one should not pursue the epistemological approach to find meanings

of such concepts; instead, it provides more answers than just one solution to a problem. In addition, this paper is also an attempt to bring two perspectives, viz socio-legal and theological, together to discuss the concerns of society in relation to the institution of religion for which a fieldwork was carried out in the Punjab region of North India. – *Reproduced.*

622. Hoque, M.D. Asraul and Chalil, Krishnan
Major policy issues and challenges in funding minority education through various government schemes in India: Current status, challenges, and opportunities. University News, 65(42), Oct, 16-22, 2023: p.5-17

RESEARCH

623. Das, Asit Kumar et al
Paradigm shift in research strategies toward collaborative approaches. University News, 65(41), Oct, 9-15, 2023: p.9-17

The 21st century is the era of Collaborative Strategies in academia. A paradigm shift has been made in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Education and Research which is increasingly showing the trend of relying on Collaborative Approaches to address the complexity of real-world problems. It is revealed from several studies, policy decisions, and administrative reforms taken by several Governmental Organizations that Collaborative Strategies, i.e., multidisciplinary, interdisciplinary, and even transdisciplinary approaches have been considered for solving complexity of the real world problems. Such an environment around the globe has fostered a paradigm shift in Education and Research strategies from Unidisciplinary to collaborative approaches. – *Reproduced*

RIGHT TO INFORMATION

624. Jaswani, Deevanshu
RTI act and financial Institutions altercation: An anathema to progressive democratic regime. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.940-947

ROADWAYS

625. Raj, Honey
Connectivity project and economic corridor: Opportunities and challenges. Third Concept, 37(441), Nov, 2023: p.45-48

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - INDIA

626. Abraham, Vinoj
The slow emergence of rural non-farm sector employment in India: Shift or diversification?. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.661-685

The rather slow transition in the rural employment from farm to non-farm sector in India is well documented. In the structural transformation thesis, rural non-farm sector (RNFS) is a key interlink between rural and urban sector, and is a catalyst for rural change. RNFS may also reduce risk under adverse agricultural conditions.

In India, construction sector is the single most important source of non-farm employment in rural areas. Moreover, even within the agricultural household a substantial share of the work time is increasingly spent on non-farm activities, mostly on construction. The household and individual movement to RNFS is conceptualised as shift or diversification. Diversification in employment would appeal to risk mitigation, as opposed to shift which may be more akin to earnings maximisation. Analysis shows that households are moving out of agriculture and are increasingly becoming mixed or non-farm households. The emerging trend seems to be diversification of households, with shift of individuals within households to RNFS. Non-farm households are higher in the economic ladder but the gap between the agricultural household and non-farm household seem to be reducing. Casualisation is declining, but it is primarily due to the movement of workers to being self-employed in the agricultural households. There is no decline in casualisation within non-farm and mixed households. Possession of land is now increasing among non-farm households who uses this probably for speculative purposes. The relationship of the urban and the rural is contentious with the emerging agri-competing industrial sectors in the RNFS. – *Reproduced*

627. Kumar, Saima Ahad Junaid, Alam Mir and Farhad,Saima
Geographical indication: A potential tool for rural development in Jammu & Kashmir. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.111-122

Geographical indication (GI), a type of Intellectual property, is a label assigned to products with a distinct geographical origin and attributes, reputations, or features that are principally attributable to that origin (WIPO, 2012).In general, GIs promote local identity, cultural traditions, and highquality products like Champagne, Cuban cigars, Roquefort cheese, and Kashmiri hand-knotted carpets. While there is a great demand for these kinds of traditional products, GIs supply local producers in rural areas with specialized and high value-added products. Socio-cultural and agro-ecological features of a location can be highlighted through registered GI products. When a product is associated with its place of origin, it represents the culture and specific identity of the place which may be a distant and/or underprivileged region/area of a particular country or region. Small local producers can benefit from GI registration as well. In this way, they can compete against large corporations because GI registration ensures product quality in some way, and when quality is assured, registered GI product/s are treated as equal to branded product/s.In the framework of rural development, this study seeks to examine the use of geographical indications in Jammu and Kashmir alongside well-known examples from around the world and to increase awareness of the importance of GI for rural development.In addition, the article emphasizes the difficulties and concerns connected with accomplishing rural development using GIs. – *Reproduced*

628. Rishi, Saurabh and Shah, Shashnak
Aspirational districts and blocks programmes: A model for socio-economic transformation through grassroots empowerment. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.11-16

The flagship schemes of the government of India, such as Pradhan Mantri GramSadam yojana, pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mission Indradhanush, Swachh, Bharat mission Poshan Abhiya, Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Pradhan Mantri Kisan

Samman Niddhi, among many others, formed a strong base that catalysed the repaid transformation under the aspirational districts programme (ADP) and enabled a visible expansion of socio-economic wellbeing in India's hinterland. – *Reproduced*

629. Saxena, Jagdeep
Lab to land: Empowering frames technically. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.17-21

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the national apex body for agricultural research education, and extension, is spearheading the lab to land programme through its 731 strong network of Krishi Vigyan Kendra's (KVK), across the country. Like almost all sectors, lab to land initiatives has also embraced modern information and communication technologies to value-add speed, efficiency, and cost-effectiveness. Apart from digital SMS and call services, various agencies in public and private sector have developed farmer centric portals, mobile apps, and other digital platforms. – *Reproduced*

630. Paul, Virendra Kumar
Towards the goal of Aatmanirbhar Gaon. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.22-25

'Aatmanirbhar gaon' is a movement of the people. The success of a people-certirc programme can only be expected by engaging with the communities. Under the 'Unnat Bharat Abhiyan', the task of providing knowledge and technology support involving higher education Institutions was taken up by subject experts with the objective of improving livelihoods. The realization of 'Aatmanirbhar gaon' requires conviction that the revolution of prosperity in India is possible only when villages lead the moment. – *Reproduced*

631. Lone, Irtif
Sustainable industries: The backbone of self-reliant villages. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.26-31

The promotion of sustainable industries in rural village entails empowering local communities for economic advancement while upholding environmental sustainability. This involves implementing sustainable methods, providing skill development and training initiatives in organic ferming and renewable emerge, and advocating for green and eco-friendly sectors such as unsalable agriculture, renewable energy production, and waste management. In the specific context of Jammu and Kashmir, (J&K), there is a pronounced emphasis on the government's home stay initiative, the development of the pencil industry the increasing demand for Kashmir bat, adventure tourism, as well as the handicraft and handloom industry. – *Reproduced*

632. Kaur, Harveen
Empowering rural India: Digital transformation as a sustainability catalyst. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.32-37

The concept of 'rural e-commerce' is district from mainstream e-commerce, providing electronic platforms for rural products. Its purpose is to connect rural areas with urban markets and enhance income levels. The government initiatives like 'make in India, 'digital India,' and 'skill India' are geared towards promoting SME growth and facilitating their entry into the e-commerce realm. – *Reproduced*

633. Gautam, Harender Raj
Accelerating economic growth in villages. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.38-41

Growth n rural areas should be driven by agriculture-based industrialization, which may gradually shift to the non-farm sector. It will require investment in post-harvest rural activities, such as agro-processing, packaging, cold storage, cold chains and transport. A strong linkage between farm and non-farm sectors needs to be developed for augmenting income and creating jobs in rural areas. – *Reproduced*

634. Sharma, H.L. and Sood, Anjana
Aatmanirbhar villages through agricultural development. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.42-46

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (self-reliant India) has gained momentum in recent years, with a dedicated emphasis on the development of self-reliant villages, commonly known as Aatmainirbhar villages. The initiative seeks to reduce dependence on foreign resources and infuse self-sufficiency across various sectors. Promoting self-reliance at the village level is crucial because a significant portion ophidian's population resides in rural areas, facing economic challenges like poverty, unemployment, and inequality. – *Reproduced*

635. Meena, Sarla
Lakhpati Didi: A unique imitative. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(2), Dec, 2023: p.47-49

To give impetus to economic empowerment of women, the 'Lakhpati, Didi' initiative has been initiated by the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National rural livelihood mission, wherein each SHG household is encouraged to take up multiple livelihood activities couplet with value chain integrations, resulting on sustainable income of Rs. 1 lakh or moor year years. – *Reproduced*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

636. Mishra, Parul
Impressions of technology on human relationships. University News, 65(43), Oct, 23-29, 2023: p.20-23

Technology is a broader term and plays an important role in every field in today's world. It may not be wrong to say that technology has affected all the shares of human life. Education and social life do come under this share. The cultural norms and behaviour of individuals are changed to the new normal. Current communication technology such as mobile phones, the internet, and inventions such as social media platforms Facebook, Skype, and Twitter have affected human interactions and relationships adversely. Actually, social media and networking technologies create a level of loneliness among people. Most of the population of the world uses mobile for communication and various other reasons. – *Reproduced*

637. Das, A.K., Agarkar, S.C. and Tahassum, T.
Evolution of science and technology education in India: An overview in the light of national education policy 2020. University News, 61(45), Nov-12, 2023: p.9-24

638. Beane, Matthew
Resourcing a technological portfolio: How Fairtown hospital preserved results while degrading its older surgical robot. Administrative Science Quarterly, 68(3), Sep, 2023: p. 691-733

Author theorizes about a common challenge that research on technology and organizing has not yet considered: how organizations preserve results given the challenges of managing increasingly heterogeneous technological portfolios. I do so via a study of how a top-tier hospital allocated scarce resources across two surgical robots. After acquiring its second robot, the hospital divided resources between the older and newer robots to build its surgical capacity: it allocated the best available infrastructure to the new robot, and it prioritized assigning inexperienced talent to the new technology to facilitate use and skill development. The hospital then adjusted its resources to build on initial successes, committing both the best available maintenance and more-complex surgical cases to the newer robot. These dynamics inadvertently degraded the older robot, making it increasingly difficult to use. In response, more-experienced surgeons and staff made do with the degrading system: they developed and mastered workarounds, and they developed a venting cycle with management. Their actions reduced concerns about the older technology and stabilized the situation for the hospital, such that for years this portfolio resourcing process facilitated satisfactory outcomes on organizational goals such as growth, new capability, and patient care. But by shunting scarce resources away from the older technology, this process also stressed the experienced talent (even as it built their resilience) and limited exploration of changes that could benefit the hospital. – *Reproduced*

639. Krabbe, Anders Dahl and Grodal, Stine
The aesthetic evolution of product categories. Administrative Science Quarterly, 68(3), Sep, 2023: p. 734-780

Most literature on aesthetic innovation has focused on single producers who use radical aesthetic innovation to differentiate their products. However, a few scholars, as well as anecdotal evidence, suggest that when gazed at from the category level, aesthetic innovation usually occurs as incremental variations of a dominant aesthetic. Extant theory fails to account for why we see cycles of shift and stability in the dominant aesthetic of a category. In this study, we identify the mechanisms that drove such shifts and stability in the dominant aesthetic of the hearing aid category from 1945 to 2015. Leveraging this study, we develop theory showing that alignment or misalignment between category meanings and recent cultural trends spurs producers to generate new categorical aspirations to associate their category with new sets of meanings. However, producers introduce radical new aesthetic innovations only when a change in product form allows them to experiment. Examining aesthetic evolution at the category level helps to shed light on category-level patterns of aesthetic shifts and stability, why attempts to differentiate outside the dominant aesthetic are rare, and why product aesthetics across a category shift synchronously between dominant aesthetics. Furthermore, we enhance understanding of the roles of culture in category evolution and of aesthetics in the construction of category meaning, and we show how such meanings are periodically and collectively renegotiated in mature categories. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL JUSTICE

640. Singh, Chandra Sen Pratap
Role of the constitution of India in achieving social justice. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.43-54

Justice is the highest goal to be achieved by a society. Social justice is an essential concept for a welfare state. Constitution is an effective tool for attaining social justice. Social justice refers to equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction. A great challenge before the founders of the Constitution of India was to deal with the social inequality, hierarchical structure and graded system by bridging the gap between higher and lower & men and women. The Constitution of India is an attempt to give a complete and real picture of equality as means of ensuring Justice to all. With a view to ensure equalitarian Justice as an effective instrument of social Justice, the Constitution of India incorporates various provisions that do not discriminate on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. The Supreme Court has acted as a balance wheel of the society while giving effect to social justice. Judiciary has revolutionised the concept of socio-gender justice through new interpretation. To achieve social justice, the Constitution of India needs to be implemented in its letter and spirit. This paper highlights the effective role of the Constitution of India and Indian Judiciary in achieving social justice. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL MEDIA

641. Hsiao, Y., Leverso, J. and Papachristos, A.V.
The corner, the crew, and the digital street: Multiplex networks of gang online-offline conflict dynamics in the digital age. American Sociological Review, 88(4), Aug, 2023: p.709-741

Social media is increasingly intertwined into people's lives, spurring questions about the relationships between online behavior and offline actions. We advance knowledge in conflict dynamics by using a multiplex network framework that conceptualizes online and offline gang relationships as co-constitutive networks—online and offline relationships often overlap and entangle in complex ways that influence behavior in both the virtual and real worlds. We propose a mixed-methods abductive approach for digital data that uses qualitative analyses to challenge and corroborate quantitative analyses of online gang conflict. Synthesizing data from Facebook posts by alleged gang members, maps of gang territory, and police records of offline shooting events, we show that online gang conflicts are not random attacks but targeted network relationships, and such online relationships are dependent on offline geographic relationships and shooting history relationships between gangs. Our mixed-methods approach further shows via qualitative analyses that the statistical network associations are based on cultural-specific language surrounding gang names and symbols, neighborhood streets, and prominent gang members. Our approach underscores how mixed-methods and qualitative approaches are essential in unpacking "big data" and computational methods in understanding the multiplex nature of group conflict. – *Reproduced*

642. Wiley, Kimberly et al
Engaging stakeholders on TikTok: A multi-level social media analysis of nonprofit microvlogging. Public Administration: An International Quarterly, 101(3), Sep, 2023: p.822-842

Nonprofits are slow adopters of new social media platforms, yet many have joined TikTok. Successful microvlogging on sites like TikTok, Instagram, and SnapChat requires different types of engagement than microblogging on sites like Facebook and Twitter. The authors conduct a mixed-method social media analysis to answer three questions: Do microvlogs support traditional social media functions? How are nonprofits engaging with stakeholders through microvlogging? Which function in the hierarchy of engagement framework best engages stakeholders? The authors qualitatively coded 1160 microvlogs on TikTok from 58 nonprofits. The qualitative dataset was merged with TikTok metadata to capture quantitative measures of user engagement. Findings indicate nonprofits employ community-building strategies more than information-sharing and action strategies. Users engage more often with the nonprofits' community-building microvlogs. The authors conclude that nonprofits adapt their strategy to more effectively engage stakeholders when microvlogging, which suggests there may be a "new hierarchy" of engagement for microvlogging platforms. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

643. Manikumar, K.A.
Social movements in Nineteenth century South Taml Nadu. Social Scientist, 519(9-10), Sep-Oct, 2023: p.79-88

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

644. Mannan, Khalida
Legal recognition and social perspective of live-in relationship in India: An appraisal. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.55-64

Live-in-relationship in India is not illegal anymore. Plethora of Judicial verdicts and provision of Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 being the sole legislation on this subject, discussed in this article confirm the same. Despite that live in relationship is still proscribed in India. In this article an effort has been made to throw light upon the causes of society's intolerance towards the concept of live in relationship. Fast paced and ambitious life style in metropolitan cities, negligent amount of legal complexities, absence of family responsibilities, easy walk-in walk-out etc. can well be attributed towards the sudden rise in popularity of the live-in relationship. As a result live-in is turning out to be a potent threat to the institution of marriage. Time and again our society has expressed its disapproval for live in relationship on the ground of religion, morality, ethics, traditions etc, . "Popular morality" appears to be the reason behind the society's disapproval, though "constitutional morality" speaks differently. – *Reproduced*

SOCIOLOGY

645. Chauhan, Abha
Hundred years of sociology in India: Mapping the trajectory. Sociological Bulletin, 72(3), Jul, 2023: p.247-261

Hundred years is not a very long time in the journey of any discipline. Yet, sociology in India seems to have covered a considerable distance in a comparatively short time as the country witnessed unprecedented incidents in the 19th and 20th

centuries of colonial rule, the rise of nationalism leading to India's independence and subsequent efforts at development and nation-building. The works of the British administrators, orientalists, missionaries, and Western scholars earlier, and of the Indian pioneers and other sociologists soon after provided fertile ground for the establishment of sociology in India. The first department of sociology and civics was started in 1919 at Bombay University and since then there has been no looking back as the subject has been established well in the country, academically, and professionally. Besides the role of educational institutions and government bodies, the Indian Sociological Society (ISS) set up in 1951 provided a platform for scholars from across the country and outside to discuss, debate, share and write about contemporary issues. As the context of Indian society changed, the subject matter, methods, theoretical perspectives and debates around the discipline also went through a transformation. This article is an attempt at mapping the trajectory of 100 years of sociology in India and discerning its status as an academic discipline, as well as its relevance for policy-making, and for society at large. – *Reproduced*

646. Munshi, Surendra
Universalizing sociology: Lessons from Radhakamal Mukerjee. Sociological Bulletin, 72(3), Jul, 2023: p.262-281

Even though Radhakamal Mukerjee is recognized as a founding father of sociology in India, he has remained a neglected figure in his own country. This lecture attempts to make his major writings more accessible. They are seen in the context of his life as he lived it, with an emphasis on some formative influences, biographical and societal, of his early life. This leads to an argument about his writings that highlights his overriding concern with universalizing sociology by overcoming its narrowness so that it may contribute to the welfare of humanity. It is further argued that he is relevant to us at present in the face of the challenges of environmental degradation, the persisting pandemic, war, and our tendency to face these challenges not with truth but with falsehoods. – *Reproduced*

SPORTS

647. Chiranjivi, M.S. and Palanisamy, A.
Impact of battle rope training in improving shooting ability of football players. Third Concept, 37(441), Nov, 2023: p.54-56

648. Modak, Pintu
Sports engineering: A perspective view. University News, 61(44), Oct 30, Nov 5, 2023: p.11-12

The new Olympic motto: "Faster, Higher, Stronger – Together". Solidarity fuels our mission to make the world a better place through sport. We can only go faster, we can only aim higher, we can only become stronger by standing together — in solidarity. – *Reproduced*

TAXATION

649. Decker, John W.
An (in)effective tax and expenditure limit (Tel): Why county governments do not utilize their maximum allotted property tax rate. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 376-390

Tax and expenditure limits (TELs) are restrictions placed on governments limiting their ability to collect and spend revenue. Residents support these TELs, as they desire lower tax burdens and more government efficiency; yet, residents still desire the same level of public services. Property tax rate limits, a specific type of TEL, are placed upon local governments to limit their ability to collect revenue and expand authority. Rate limits were implemented on the assumption that governments would tax at their highest maximum possible rate, but this is not always the case. This article studies why some local governments choose not to utilize their maximum allotted property tax rate. Using an open systems governance approach, a panel data analysis was conducted using data from 67 Florida counties from 2008 to 2017. Results of the analysis show that the use of special districts and the age of the residential population have significant effects on property tax rate decisions. – *Reproduced*

650. Jain, Parul
Four years of goods and services tax in India: Road ahead. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 69(4), Dec, 2023: p.788-800

The ideology behind GST was to reduce the multiplicity of existing indirect taxes and implement a uniform taxation structure across the nation. A perfect GST would have been wherein the GSTs are taxed at a single tax rate, subject to minimal or no exceptions. However, for a country like India, a tiered tax rate structure becomes inevitable to take into account the larger social agenda. GST is in the interest of trade and industry as it would do away with multiplicity of taxes and their cascading impacts. It will lead to the creation of a unified market for facilitating seamless movement of goods across the states. By subsuming a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would mitigate cascading effects or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a national common market. However, we need to keep in mind that taxation policy has to be transparent, predictable and inclusive. This alone can maximise the favourable impact of GST on investment and growth. There is a strong case for phasing out a lot of exemptions. The GST council should seriously work on strengthening the GST system. – *Reproduced*

651. Singh, Raghavendra Pal
GST and ease of doing business. Yojana, 68(1), Jan, 2024: p.37-41

652. Wu, Yonghong
Indirect federal subsidy and tax exportation through state and local tax deduction: Understanding the impact of the 2017 tax reform on state and local governments. Publius: The Journal of Federalism, 52(1), Winter, 2022: p.154-172

The deduction of certain state and local taxes (SALT) from the U.S. federal income tax base provides substantial amounts of indirect federal subsidy to state and local governments and also allows cross-state exportation of deductible state and local taxes. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (TCJA) limits the SALT deduction and increases standard deduction per filer each year. This study examines the impact of TCJA on the distribution of this indirect federal subsidy and exportation of major state and local taxes. Using individual income tax data from the Internal Revenue Service, this research shows that the law narrows the disparity in statesâ€™ receipt of the indirect federal subsidy and reduces the capacity of high-tax states to export their taxes to other states. The findings shed light on the continued debate regarding the effectiveness and fairness of this important type of intergovernmental transfer in the United States. – *Reproduced*

TERRORISM

653. Geys, B. et al
The impact of terrorism on civil servants: Longitudinal evidence from the July 22, 2011 attack in Norway. Public Administration Review, 83(6), Nov-Dec, 2023: p.1772-1784

Building on a growing literature assessing the societal impact of terrorism, this article analyzes whether and how a terror attack targeting public institutions affects civil servants in their day-to-day work. This is an important question to enhance our understanding of how terrorism can (or cannot) affect the operation of core government functions. Theoretically, the study contributes to a broader account of the political consequences of terrorism by combining insights from social identity and organization theory. Empirically, we exploit a two-wave survey fielded before and after the 2011 terror attack in Norway, which allows us to study the same civil servants (N = 186) before and after this event. While terrorists wish to disrupt public institutions, our findings indicate that a terror attack targeting core government institutions strengthens internal cohesion and increases attention to political signals in work tasks. We discuss implications of these effects for the functioning of democratic government. – *Reproduced*

654. Singh, T.K.
Emerging technology: Threats and preparedness for India. The Indian Police Journal, 69(1), Jan-Mar, 2022: p.87-96

The use of explosive-laden drones in a terrorist attack at the airport, near an Indian Airforce base in Jammu, in June 2021 indicates the weaponisation of emerging technologies1 , and highlights the capabilities of terrorist using air as a domain of warfare after they had successfully exploited water2 and land in the past. While India is in the process of digitisation, it also perceives multiple threats from new emerging technologies associated with cyberspace. Hence over the past few years, to enhance its development and protect digital services, India introduces various initiatives of future technologies such as 5G, Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Quantum computing, Cloud computing, and Blockchain etc. In this backdrop, this paper would like to study threats(misuse of future technologies)and preparedness(the initiatives) taken up by the Indian government, using chiefly the primary sources produced by the states authorities. – *Reproduced*

655. Khandelwal, Kamal
Challenges of cross-border terrorism in India-Pakistan relations. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.219-226

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

656. Patwari, Manisha and Sarawgi, Nabin Kr.
Impact of goods & services act, 2017 on powerlooms of Banaras: A sociolegal analysis. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.123-132

Banaras is a city of rich culture and textile heritage. The textile industry of the city has been mentioned even in Rig Veda. Banaras's textile was patronized by the princely class in the past. Most of these families owned the businesses for centuries. In 2017 weavers were brought under tax regime for the first time. The

paper will analyze the policychange as GST is not just a new tax, but it is going to change the way the power-loom industries of the city functions. From finance to product pricing, from supply chain to accounts everything is going to experience a drastic flip. Thus it is very important to analyze how the centuries old weavers of the city have perceived this new tax structure. The present paper is going to focus on how the powerlooms business in the city of Banaras used to run before GST and what are the changes that have been brought after this "One nation One tax" has been introduced. For analyzing the impact of GST on the power-looms of Banaras, the author has collected data from 70 samples spread across 4 major textile clusters of the city. These samples are further divided into organised and unorganised sector and chi square test has been run on the data to understand the relationship. – *Reproduced*

657. Gopal, Adrita
Khadi mentality the functioning of Khadi and village industries in post colonial India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.99-108

TRAINING

658. Anand, Purnima
Impact of online induction training on performance of graduate employees in ONGC during Covid-19. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.30-44

Induction is the process for welcoming newly recruited employees and supporting them to adjust to their new roles and working environments. This research work evaluates the impact of online induction training in the performance of graduate trainees of ONGC in year 2020- 21. Graduate trainees of ONGC are recruited through competitive exams, campus placement and were used to be physically trained for 25 weeks about oil industry and practices being followed in ONGC. When the pandemic was declared in 2022, the induction training in online mode was initiated by ONGC Academy in June 2020.Till date, more than 900 graduate trainees have been trained through online mode. Through this study an assessment was made of how far ONGC Academy was successful in helping these graduate employees in improving their performance after attending online induction training, to evaluate whether the impact of online induction training programme conducted by ONGC Academy during year 2020-21 was significant or not. Moreover, to assess the take away of a newly inducted graduate employee from induction training during pandemic times. Research problem was designed then data was collected from graduate trainees through Google forms in the form of primary data. Secondary data was collected through various web pages and ONGC website, previous study done by the researchers on the topic, newsletters, and company manuals. To conduct this study, the investigator collected responses of graduate employees for a questionnaire which was floated through Google forms for new graduated employees posted at different locations who have received online induction training of ONGC academy during year 2020-21. The data so collected was analysed and interpreted through various tools and techniques such as graphs, pie charts, statistical analysis through Microsoft excel and IBM SPSS. The research work has revealed that the induction training can be split in two modes both online and offline for better results and smooth running. – *Reproduced*

659. Chatterjee, Chandrima and Maelzer, Lubna
Job focused training in male dominated areas using combination of teaching strategies. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.17-23

We investigate the influence of job oriented focused training using a combination of lecture, presentations and hands on experience, on female trainees nearing the Indian poverty line. The motivation for the research is to develop training strategies to help women gain skills and jobs in male dominated jobs such as plumbing. We demonstrate high improvements in the mean and standard deviation of achievement scores post training. Re-test scores demonstrate retentively in some cognitive domains while scores in other domains suggest the need for refresher courses. Trainees got instant jobs or job interviews immediately after the training. A comparison with conventional training techniques showed that job focused combination techniques produce more positive effects in most cognitive domains. Overall, the approach to job-based training, addresses the prejudice that hands on job such as plumbing is only meant for men. Instead women can also enter the workforce for these kind of jobs with suitable training. Some women highlighted social barriers related to women working in male dominated jobs. – *Reproduced*

660. Hanty, Paresh Chandra and Nayak, Meena
Storytelling as the most effective method in corporate training: An analysis. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(2), Apr-Jun, 2022: p.5-16

Trainers use various methods to communicate training contents to trainees. This research paper documents the opinion of 340 employees (170 from managerial cadre and 170 of subordinate level) on effectiveness of ten methods used in various training programmes by the researchers. Data was collected through mixed-method approach: opinion of respondents through questionnaire and their personal interview. Out of the ten methods: Lecture, role play, management games, storytelling, video analysis, group work, in-basket exercise, brainstorming, and exercises, both the groups rated storytelling as the most effective one. In this research paper literature review is done on ten methods used in those training programmes. Viewpoint of various researchers are obtained on the benefit of storytelling, its neuroscientist analysis and why storytelling has such a great impact on learning. The findings of the study are congruent with various learning theories of storytelling as one of the most effective learning tool and teaching method. It is also found that storytelling has a powerful impact on learning, retaining and retrieving training content with ease. The findings will inspire trainers to use storytelling in training delivery, along with various other training methods they use, for greater impact. Researchers may further this study for benefit of training and development. – *Reproduced*

TRANSGENDERS

661. Joseph, Simi and Dinoop, K.
Transgender rights in India: A combative study. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.57-62

TRANSPORT

662. Christensen, Lene Tolstrup and Grossi, Giuseppe
The gradual corporatization of transport infrastructure: The Danish case. Public Administration: An international Quarterly, 101(2), Jun, 2023: p. 655-670

The article introduces the theoretical perspective on gradual institutional change to the corporatization literature. This is achieved via a longitudinal case study on the institutionalization of the Danish state guarantee model (SGM) for transport infrastructure based on archival document studies of seven infrastructure projects and 31 interviews with elite actors and experts. The article explores with a detailed analysis how the gradual change mechanisms of layering, conversion and displacement coexist, are interrelated, and are coevolving over a long period. It contributes to the corporatization literature presenting the SGM as an alternative to public and private partnerships and government agencies. – *Reproduced*

663. Das, Purbasha
'Horn please': The evolution and regulation of traffic in Twentieth-century India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 60(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.381-410

The article explores the changes in behaviours and norms that followed the arrival of modern transport: trams, motor cars, buses and motor lorries. The article examines how new forms of behaviours such as the regulation of speed of motor cars, use of traffic lights, or newer methods of using streets such as walking on footpaths impacted the interaction between the authorities and people living within cities. The article shows that ideas of modern behaviour, centred on maintaining discipline and order on the streets were endorsed by the government but were contested and reluctantly adapted by the people. It also highlights the existence of social biases in administrative decisions connected to street use. This is evident in the analysis of accidents when the Indian driver and his lack of physical strength is equated with his incapability to drive a tram. This essentialisation takes place at both ends. Such debates occurred on the lines of race and class. For instance, the industrial workforce which migrated from rural areas had to learn new skills to navigate different spaces in the city. Apart from the factory, their activities on the streets were also scrutinised, such as when their inability to understand traffic rules was attributed to their rural background. Thus, in certain cases, transport mobility is incompatible with social mobility. – *Reproduced*

TRIBES - INDIA

664. Mir, Sofiya Hassan
Socio-legal perspective of maternity health of tribal women: A case study of Budhal, Rajouri A. Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies, 10(1), Jul, 2023: p.133-142

The constitution of India recognized the special state of tribal people – the scheduled tribes and provides safeguards to protect their rights and culture. Since the start of the 11th five year plan, a series of development initiatives have been made by the Government of India to improve and strengthen services in the public health system. Though it has been long seen the tribal people have poor health and unmet needs in the area of health as remained subsumed in rural health care. Their different terrain and environment, different social systems, distinct culture, different health needs have not been addressed appropriately till now. There have been serious efforts in the area of maternal health by providing cash incentives to increase institutional child birth and overall care for mother and child under differ schemes. Unfortunately, the outcome of such efforts has not been satisfactory. This paper is based an exploratory study in ten villages of Budhal, District Rajouri, Jammu. The paper is focused on a): evidences and experiences on present maternity

health of tribal women; b): the health care delivery system available for maternity health; c): the darkness of knowledge and information regarding affirmative action / schemes / provisions and support mechanism available to tribal women of research area. The methodology included in-depth interviews with women, traditional healers and formal Health Care providers and outreach workers, observations from the community and Health functionaries & health facilities available in soundings. Group discussions with concerned respondents has also support the qualitative finding of the research. Despite a series of health initiative / intervention / programmes and schemes available to the tribal population still immense difficulties women face due to unmet needs of pregnant women, lack of faith in the system, lack of knowledge and poor implementation of the schemes. There is also darkness of knowledge and information regarding. – *Reproduced*

665. Pathak, Nancy and Tiwary, Manish Kumar
Tribal governance and revisiting the role of the Indian forest service. IIPA Digest, 5(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p. 6-11

In the federal polity, the state governments are sovereign in their respective domains and have been provided with their own State services as a steel frame for their governance. Although, to provide a pan India character to the public services, our Constitution makers had adopted the "All India Services" (which was common to both the Union and state governments) to integrate the different states into Indian union and standardize administration across the Indian territory. Known as the Father of the "All India Services" Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel had expressed the importance and need of All-India Services by stating that "you will not have a united India, if you do not have a good all-India service which has the independence to speak out its mind" (Harini Srinivasan, 2018). Given the Quasi-federal character of the federation, All India Services have proved to be a steel frame of smooth continuity between the State administration and Central administration. Likewise, in the administration of Forests surrounding the Tribal belts of the country, the role played by Indian Forest Services has considerably evolved and has remained extre mely crucial. Yet, this article will try to explore the possibilities of bottom-up mobility in the Indian Forest Services and the need for making it more representative, by also inducting experts from the field to meet technical, specific and specialized needs of their area of administration. – *Reproduced*

666. Srivastava, Gouri
Decoding the wealth of tribal knowledge: The unique ways of understanding the habitat, culture and contributions. University News, 61(47), Nov 20, 2023: p.57-62

667. Sukhtankar, Mohit
Examining the role of Goan identity and revolutionary gons in Goa's politics. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.143-150

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

668. Annamalai, A.
Khadi: The Icon of Indian independence. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.31-35

Khadi spirit means fellow feeling with every living being on earth. It means a complete renunciation of everything likely to harm our fellow creatures. And if

we are to cultivate that spirit amongst the millions of our countrymen, what a land this India of our would be! (CWMG, Vol. 34, p.520). – *Reproduced*

669. Chishti, R.T.A. Kapur
Vibrant world of weaves regional diversity in Indian weaving. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.7-13

This insightful passage sheds light on the unique interplay between mathematical precision and artistic intuition embodied by weavers, printers, and dyers. These skilled artisans, found in diverse settings ranging from villages to urban centers, contribute significantly to the textile industry. Unlike formally trained designers who calculate fabric structures by analyzing threads per centimeter, these craftsmen rely on traditional methods. Their approach, grounded in practical experience, transforms hanks of yarn into intricate fabric structures by evaluating weight rather than thread count.

This comparison highlights the harmonious balance between formal education and indigenous knowledge. The article advocates recognizing and valuing the expertise of these resource groups, who possess a rare blend of technical competence and aesthetic awareness. It is a compelling call to bridge the gap between academic theory and hands-on craftsmanship for a richer, more inclusive understanding of textile creation. – *Reproduced*

670. Gupta, Lalit Kumar
Indian weaves prompting sustainability. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.23-25

Today, as the world embraces sustainability as a guiding principle, a the significance of Indian waves has only magnified, and at the forefront of this movement stands the cotton corporation of India (CCI), playing a pivotal role in ensuring the sustainability of cotton farming and weaving practices. The introduction of the 'Kasturi cotton Bharat' brand, with its end-to-end traceability using blockchain technology, is a groundbreaking initiative, setting a new standard for traceability in the cotton textile value chain to uplift the valuation of Indian cotton and promote the rich textile heritage of India by combining traditional craftsmanship with a touch of luxury. – *Reproduced*

671. Gupta, Pralok and Rajput, Pushpendra
Handloom products of India: from local to global. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.37-41

The 'India handloom' mark aims at ensuring that explorers procure high-quality fabrics on time and establishing a unique image for authentic hand-*woven precuts from India. This article presents an international perspective for Indian handloom products by analysing relevant data in arms of major markets, export trends, main handloom products for exports, etc. it also outlines the global opportunities for Indian handloom products and the challenges they may face in international markets. – *Reproduced*

672. Patel, Arohiben
Unraveling the rich tapestry: Exploring rare weaves and textiles of Gujarat state. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.27-29

Nestled in the western part of India Gujarat is not only known for its rich cultural heritage but also for its exquisite textiles and weaving traditions. In this article, we will delve into the fascinating world of rare weaves and textiles of Gujarat, with particular focus on Bhuodi weaving of Kutch, Asheville sarees of Ahmadabad, Mashru, textiles, and Patola silk sarees. – *Reproduced*

673. Patel, Usha Nehru
Weaves of India: Collaboration and cross-cultural influences. Yojana, 68(5), May, 2024: p.15-20

From their ancient organs to heir evolution through centuries of cultural exchange, weaving in India reflects a continuum of traditions, innovations, and influences that persistently shape the nation's unique textile legacy to this day. These collaborations allow the timeless beauty and craftsmanship of Indian textiles to evolve and thrive; ensuring the endurance of the country's rich waving traditions for generations to come. In recent years, a global resurgence of appreciation for these textiles has reinforced the significance of India's weaving heritage fostering pride and identity within weaving communities. The growing collaboration in recent years between traditional weavers, and contemporary designers has significantly reshaped the landscape of Indian textiles and he weaving community itself. – *Reproduced*

TOURISM

674. Choden, Rinzin and Pholphirul, Piriya
Employment adjustment during the initial outbreak of Covid-19: Empirical evidence from tourism workers in Bhutan.. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(1), Mar, 2024: p.74-95

Even though quantifying the impacts of COVID-19 on jobs and employment has been studied in recent literature worldwide, not much research has attempted to investigate the impacts in terms of employment adjustment, especially during the initial outbreak of the pandemic. Using secondary survey data of 1,320 employees working in the tourism sector in Bhutan as a case study, our multinomial logit model estimations show that female workers were among the most vulnerable group to be asked to reduce some benefits from work, to receive only a partial salary or to leave without pay during the initial outbreak. However, when the situation became more severe (resulting in the laying off of employees), the tourism sector in Bhutan laid off male workers also. Negative impacts on their employment were likely to be found among workers with higher education, the relatively young and married workers. In addition, employment adjustments were also found to vary by tourism sub-sector during initial outbreaks. Workers in the entertainment sector seemed to experience the smallest hit from the initial outbreak since they still received some partial payments or were asked to only temporarily leave their jobs without receiving payment. Some sectors, especially tour guides, tour operations, river rafting and land transport, however, had to lay off their workers during the initial outbreak as those businesses rely mostly on international tourists. This study also discusses the policy recommendations to ensure employment stability during such a crisis in the future. – *Reproduced*

TRANSPORTATION

675. Singh, Randheer
Decarbonsation of transport sector. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(4), Feb, 2020_ p.18-22

676. Singh, Shivangi and Rangnekar, Santosh
Role of knowledge management in transportation: A comprehensive review. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.57-68

TRIBES - INDIA

677. Axelby, Richard and Thakur, Vikramaditya
Relational marginalisation: Comparing scheduled tribe Gaddi in Himachal Pradesh and Bhils in Maharashtra, India.. Sociological Bulletin, 73(1), Jan, 2024: p.24-45

The socio-economic condition of Scheduled Tribe (ST) groups of India has been a key academic concern since the administrative category was established by Constitutional Order in 1950. This article explores the integration of ST groups into the present-day Indian capitalist economy along with the social and political forces that have shaped this process of inclusion from the colonial period onwards. Specifically, it compares experiences of residual poverty and relational inequality among two groups administratively classified as ST—Gaddi in Himachal Pradesh and Bhils in Maharashtra. Recognising that Gaddi and Bhils remain rooted at the bottom of socio-economic hierarchies we ask why this remains the case despite affirmative action programmes aimed at ensuring ST inclusion in educational institutions, government jobs and elected bodies along with many welfare schemes. Against the backdrop of booming India, the article documents how Bhils and Gaddis struggle to negotiate the obstacles which block paths to economic and social mobility. – *Reproduced*

678. Gohain, Monika and Das, Bhagyashree
Educational status of Mishing tribe women of Lakhimpur (Assam). Third Concept, 37(433), Mar, 2023: p.56-58

Tribal development, Mishing tribe women

679. Gowri, S.
Theyyam the Tribal cultural dance. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024_ p. 13-17

Practiced predominantly be the tribal communities from the lower strata of the society, theyyam transcends mar entertainment to serving as conduits for spiritual expression and community cohesion. Some of them include the Malayar community, deriving their name from ‘mala’ meaning the mountain; they habit kjasaragod in north to Vadakara in South. Secondly, the Mavilanmar community of hill arras of Kannur and Kasaragod districts, who apart from the traditional dance engage in basket weaving. – *Reproduced*

680. Kapoor, Nimish
Innovative science projects to preserve tribal culture. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024: p. 5-11

Across the divers landscape of tribal communities, innovative science projects are being harnessed as powerful tools to preserve indigenous heritage. In an era market by rapid globalization and modernization, these initiatives stand as beacons of resilience, offering hope for the survival and revitalization of age-old customs and traditions. – *Reproduced*

681. Kashyap, Samudra Gupta
Tribal folk dances of Northeast India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024: p.40-44

Home to over two hundred tribes and ethnic communities, India's North-Eastern region is often referred to as a region of festivals, music and dance. Every tribe or community has its own set of distinct festivals, most of which centre round sowing, harvesting and the new Year. Folk dances are an inseparable apart of these festivals which not only display the couture of the tubes, but also reflect heir colorful fabrics, musical instruments, and above all, their intrinsic love for nature. – *Reproduced*

682. Kishore, Amarendra
Vital role of tribal art in safeguarding cultural identity. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024: p.19-26

It is significant that the tradition and cultural diversity of tribal India are the most ancient and unparalleled in the world, with its own relevance and rationality, since Indian tribes express their unique artistry in beautiful ways, so factors like geographic, socio-historic transition, transformation and transcription shape the style of their artistic approach. This art is a precious gem in our rich civilization, brought to life with vibrant coolers by talented indigenous artisans all over the county. – *Reproduced*

683. Kumar, Suman
Embracing diversity cultural heritage of tribes in India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024: p.45-50

India's tribal's communities are custodians of rich artistic legacy, manifesting in Kaleidoscope of vibrant arts and crafts that captivate the imagination. From the rhythmic strokes of warily paintings depicting tribal life in Maharashtra to the intricate designs o fond art narrating mythical tales in Madhya Pradesh, the artistic prowess of these communities is awe-inspiring. Pattachitra scrolls from Odisha unfurl mythological narratives with intricate detail, while tribal jewelry crafted from silver, beads, and shells adorns we area with symbolic elegance. Bamboo raft from North43east India weaves laths of sustainability and utility, while Dhokra metal casting from Chhattisgarh immortalizes tribal motifs in timeless metal sculptures. – *Reproduced*

684. Menon, Hemanth
Tribal culture: The potential for global representation. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024_ p.27-32

India's tribal art, rich in diverse artistic expressions such as painting, waving, and dance, serves as a vital link to the nation's ancient cultural traditions and offers significant potential for global cultural dialogue. These art forms, deeply rooted

in nature and community life, reflect sustainable practices and philosophical ballets that emphasize ecological balance anew coexistence. The preservation of tribal art not only safeguards these unique cultural expressions but also promotes a sustainable model of living globally. By integrating ethical tourist, protecting intellectual property, and fostering global partnership, we can ensure the continued vibrancy and relevance of India's tribal art on the world stage. – *Reproduced*

685. Saxena, jagdeep
Agricultural festivals: Integral part of tribal culture. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(8), Jun, 2024: p.33-38

As a part of their culture heritage, all tubes celebrate various festivals to appease deities and revere mother nature for blessing. Various agricultural activities, like sowing, caring of crops, harvesting etc., are nature or wither dependent for their best results. Hence, any adversity in weather conditions posed a big challenge to ancient agrarian societies for their survival and sustenance. To keep their crops safe from any calamity, they started worshipping the agricultural fields and related deities with songs, dances, and various offering. – *Reproduced*

686. Tayeng, Tanuj
Economy and livelihood of the missing tribe. Third Concept, 37(442), Dec, 2023: p.20-23

The missing, an indigenous (ILO. 1989, No. 169) tribal community in the state of Assam is recognized as a scheduled tribal under the provisions of the constitution of India. With a total population of 6, 79, 824., missing are the second largest tribal group in the state inhabiting in the eight districts of northern and eastern Assam viz. lakhmpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugharh, Jorhat, Sivasagar, Sonitpur, Golaghat, andTinsukia. – *Reproduced*

687. Tope, Basar and Ngagam, Yoka
Case study on galo traditional medicinal knowledge: National and international perspectives. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.186-210

Traditional knowledge (hereafter TK) based on medicinal plants has been recognized as one of the important assets inherited through generations by the local communities. Such knowledge is generally passed down to the next generation verbally, in the form of odes, poems, songs or myths and others. There is neither any documentation form of it nor is scientifically experimented but has been used by generations. However, due to an increase in population, deforestation, roads and railways, urbanization and unsustainable harvesting and collection from the wild, many useful plant species along with their uses are disappearing rapidly. Unsustainable and injudicious extractions of these medicinal plants have pushed some of the important species towards extinction.TK have been exploited by pharmaceutical companies or bio-pirated, thereby harming the interest of indigenous people to whom such knowledge is regarded as their identity. In this paper the researchers made case studies on medicinal plants available at Baririjo circle of Upper Subansiri district in Arunachal Pradesh. The paper also deals with initiatives of government to protect medicinal plants and international conventions and legislations onTK and medicinal plants. – *Reproduced*

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

688. Ahlakh, Rawal Singh and Sahni, Sakshi
Use of technology in urban planning. Yojana, 67(5), May, 2023: p.63-65

689. Ajitha, S.
Urban mobility initiatives towards passengers' transportation in India. IIPA Nagarlok, 55(4), Dec, 2023: p.38-50

The urban population of India is expected to surge from 450 million to 800 million people over the next two decades. This transformation will pose unprecedented challenges for India's burgeoning cities and towns, particularly in the realm of transportation. – *Reproduced*

690. Alber, Gotelind
A novel approach to work towards gender-responsive urban climate policy. Environment and Urbanization, 36(1), Apr, 2024: p.133-146

In collaboration with women's organizations in India, Indonesia, Mexico and South Africa, an approach for a novel gender assessment of urban climate policies was developed and tested. The Gender Assessment and Monitoring of Mitigation and Adaptation (GAMMA) methodology allows for an in-depth analysis of the institutional framework and the mitigation and adaptation policies of cities. Its application by the women's organizations in 14 pilot cities led to policy recommendations on how to integrate gender equality into urban mitigation and adaptation actions. The results of a monitoring exercise show that the project has made a significant step forward in raising awareness of gender issues and gender-responsive action at the urban level. It provides civil society organizations working on climate justice with a tool to push local governments to work towards low-carbon, resilient, gender-just and inclusive cities. It can also be used by local governments for self-assessment. – *Reproduced*

691. Dias, Sonia Maria et al
The case for a climate bonus: Waste pickers' perceptions of climate change in Minas Gerais. Environment and Urbanization, 36(1), Apr, 2024: p.93-111

While the work of waste pickers advances urban sustainability, there has been little focus on how climate change impacts affect them. This paper reports on a pilot study with 61 waste pickers in Minas Gerais, Brazil to understand their perspectives on climate change impacts and actions. It explores how waste pickers experience climate change impacts at home and at work, their adaptive strategies and the specific actions and actors needed to address these impacts.

Waste pickers have practical knowledge and experience of climate events. But due to precarious employment and lack of access to services, infrastructure and social support, their responses are improvised and inefficient. They require better institutional support and their proposals must be incorporated into a negotiated approach to urban resilience. Proposals such as the climate bonus – similar to the existing recycling bonus – may help address the structural drivers of vulnerability for waste pickers in Minas Gerais. – *Reproduced*

692. Hermanus, Lauren and Cirolia, Liza Rose
Distributed energy technologies, decentralizing systems and the future of African cities.. Environment and Urbanization, 36(1), Apr, 2024: p. 53-68

Within global debates, decentralization with respect to renewable electricity is positioned as pivotal in overlapping calls for decarbonization, energy access and just transitions. The promise is that technologies that are smaller and distributed will deliver a range of benefits, including enabling infrastructural innovations and expanding sustainable access, notably by empowering local authorities. While shifting to low-carbon systems is imperative, in this paper we call for attention to the complexity, opportunities and risks of commonly celebrated experiments in distributed electricity technologies when applied to African contexts. We draw on the case of Uganda, unpacking a series of four innovative electricity projects currently under way. For each case, we look at the actors involved and the imagined relationship between the projects and the incumbent grid. From these cases, we argue that, in this African context characterized by contested urban governance and fragmented networks, careful attention to supporting urban scale institutional and infrastructural development is necessary, although in many cases bypassed. – *Reproduced*

693. Kadam, Bageshree Yeolekar
Shifting paradigms in the wake of real estate regulation: A case of Ahmadabad. IIPA Nagarlok, 55(4), Dec, 2023: p.20-37

The government of India passed the real estate (regulation and development) act (RERA), 2016 which is a milestone legislation enacted to preserve byres' interest by ensuring openness, citizen centricity, accountably and financial discipline for seamless real estate transitions. It is known fact that the act has momentously enhance the real estate market situation. Yet, stricter enforcement is required. This study embarks upon an empirical approach to expire the effects of the RERA on stakeholders in the real state market of Ahmadabad city in India.

694. Moretti, Julia Azevedo et al
Occupation of vacant buildings in central districts by social movements as a means to deal with climate change in an inclusive way: The cases of cities São Paulo and natal. Environment and Urbanization, 36(1), Apr, 2024: p. 33-52

People's organized struggles for housing challenge Brazil's exclusionary urbanization. Occupations of vacant buildings by social movements have been pressing municipalities to guarantee the right to the city. Climate change accentuates the risks associated with exclusionary urbanization, and responses to its impacts demand mitigation and adaptation measures that support transformations tackling inequalities and vulnerabilities. This paper highlights the dimensions of inequality, as well as the role of social movements in setting an agenda on climate justice while reducing vulnerability and creating housing alternatives in vacant central buildings of São Paulo and Natal. To this end, we conducted a review of relevant literature along with participatory action-research on insurgent practices of housing social movements in both cities. – *Reproduced*

VIOLENCE

695. Enzo, Nussio and Clayton, Govinda
A wave of lynching: Morality and authority in post-Tsunami ACEH. Comparative Politics, 52(2), Jan, 2023: p. 313-336

Lynching is surprisingly prevalent today. Most research on it still focuses on the Southern U.S. after the Civil War. Other research on contemporary lynching provides detailed descriptions of lynching in particular contexts. However, there is a notable deficit in systematic analysis of theoretical arguments. In this Comparative Politics article, CSS' Enzo Nussio and Govinda Clayton extend prior work in developing a novel argument that explains contemporary lynching, which is being assessed using systematic evidence on lynching in Indonesia. The authors argue that two conditions can create a context ripe for lynching: shared morality around a salient collective threat and weak authority. – *Reproduced*

696. Wilke, Anna M.
Gender gaps in support for vigilante violence. Comparative Politics, 52(2), Jan, 2023: p. 263-285

WAGES

697. Kumar, Praveen and Singh, Indervir
caste and wage inequalities in India. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.41-48

An examination of the changes in caste-based wage inequalities in India reveals an improvement in the relative wages of deprived caste groups. However, the improvement is slow and the deprived castes still earn significantly lower wages. The decomposition analysis shows an increase in the unexplained component, which, coupled with the narrowing of the wage gap, suggests that the improvement in wages may largely be a consequence of an improvement in educational and health outcomes due to affirmative action rather than a decline in labour market discrimination. – *Reproduced*

WASTE MANAGEMENT

698. Kaur, Harveen and Joshi, Yogal
Empowering rural communities: Embracing green waste tech in India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(7) May, 2024: p.28- 33

Rural Indian faces significant challenges in waste management, leading to environmental degradation and socio-economic disparities. This article explores the potential of embracing green waste technologies to empower rural communities and mitigate environmental impacts. – Reproduced

WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

699. Dadhich, Balendu Sharma
Educating people to save every drop of water. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.19-23

The critical issue of water scarcity demands a multidimensional approach that not only focuses on policies and programs to conserve water but also unites every citizen in combating the ongoing water crisis. While establishing regulations and initiating conservation efforts are essential, the success of such measures lies in garnering public participation and fostering a culture of accountability and responsibility toward water conservation.

Structured long-term campaigns that build awareness and educate communities about the dire need to save water are central to addressing this challenge. Beyond awareness, incentivizing and rewarding individuals for their contribution to water conservation can act as a powerful motivator, encouraging widespread adoption of sustainable practices. This dual strategy—education coupled with rewards—can bridge the gap between policy frameworks and effective implementation.

In conclusion, the fight against water scarcity requires an inclusive, collective effort. Empowering citizens, through knowledge and tangible incentives, is key to transforming conservation ideals into actionable, impactful outcomes. – *Reproduced*

700. Ghosh, Souvik and Anand, Shreya
Water conservation and multiple use management. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.35-40

Increased climate variability has made rainfall pattern erratic that warrants water resources development, conservation and multiple use management, especially in agriculture sector, which is the domain consumer of water (about 70 per cent). It is of the utmost importance that water resources are conserved and prudently used for integrated agricultural development and to achieve 'more food, more income with less water'. – *Reproduced*

701. Khanduja, E., Wadhawan, S. and Gupta, S.
2023: Year of international water commitments and what it means for rural India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.41-45

India has been proactive in making commitments and negotiations on global platforms around sustainable and climate resilient water management. The goals and vision, which government of India intends to achieve with regard regard to water, have been endorsed by it on several international and national forums this year. – *Reproduced*

702. Panwar, Namrata Singh
Usage of green technologies in sustainable water management. Kurukshetra: A Journal on rural Development, 72(7) May, 2024: p.41-44

Water is an essential but scarce resource and therefore consuming and managing every drop of water is vital. Since this management involves decisions related to billions of lives and vast quantities of invigorating resources, the usage of green technology can be a correct path towards redemption. Green technologies in the water sector can create an environment friendly yet cost efficient option for Indian cities like Bengaluru which are running out of water. – *Reproduced*

703. Patel, Neelam and Sethi, Tanu
Fostering water management for food security. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2020: p.5-9

The global food system and its sustainability are facing several challenges due to increasing pressure on natural resources; especially land and water while in the future the demand for food is set in grow manifold. Indeed, the sustainability of the food system in the future will require much more resource efficient production

with prime focus in conservation and management of resources like water. In fact, water management will be one of the most significant factors in the years to come to ensure food security and achieve SDGs. The new India sees efficient water management as key toots future needs to emerge as the world leader. – *Reproduced*

704. Rajeev, S.R.
Water conservation projects: A sustainable development strategy of MGNREGA. Social Science in Perspective, 16(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.80-93

Water is an important base of life on earth and indeed a free gift from nature. Potable water for drinking and water for agriculture, both sustain life on Earth. It is available in plenty but scarce for drinking. – *Reproduced*

705. Sahu, Partha Pratim
Making villages water sufficient. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.24-28

The availability of sufficed water for the growing population will be one of the crucial challenges for human development across the globe. However, in the emerging discussion on the localization of sustainable development goals, rural bodes such as panchayats, in partnership with other stakeholders, can play a decisive role in promoting and achieving satiable use and conservation of water resources. – *Reproduced*

706. Arora, Suneel Kumar
Water use efficiency ensuring water sustainability. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.29-33

With the growing security of water resources, it is essential to adopt irrigation practices and methods that bring about enhanced water use efficiency to utile the water so saved for additional irrigating and other beneficial uses. Knowing that each drop of water is precious, the government of India has accorded high priority to water security. – *Reproduced*

707. Tripathy, K.K.
Water conservation through community planning. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 71(8), Jun, 2023: p.11-17

The water conservation programems would be successful in achieving their objectives only if the community and the end-beneficiaries were duty engaged in various stages of the programme's implementation from the stage of identifying the need to prioritization of conservation activities, implementation, and community monitoring of water work. – *Reproduced*

WEALTH

708. Belloc, Marianna et al
Multigenerational transmission of wealth: Florence, 1403–1480. American Economic Journal: Applied Economic, 16(2), Apr, 2024: p.99-129

By using hand-collected data on households' wealth assessments, we study multigenerational mobility in Florence during the late Middle Ages. We find

that Florentine society was more mobile than one would expect but also that multigenerational mobility was lower than implied by two-generation estimates. We reconcile these findings by showing their consistency with a model where wealth transmission is governed by an unobserved latent factor. We also show that, given our estimates, this model is compatible with the long run persistence obtained by previous studies. Finally, we find that participation in marriage networks and politics correlates with persistence of economic status across generations. – *Reproduced*

WELFARE SCHEMES

709. Suri, K.C.
Development vs welfare populism at the state level: Politics of welfare benefits in Andhra Pradesh. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(18), May 4, 2024: p.54-61

Regardless of the regime types at the state level, the range of welfare schemes implemented, the number of beneficiaries covered, and the magnitude of financial support extended have significantly increased in recent decades. The paper seeks to locate the broader issue of the tension between welfare and development policy framework by taking the case of Andhra Pradesh in the last 10 years, especially the YSRCP government that came to power in 2019. The paper examines whether the spiralling political corruption and excessive centralisation of political power in one person are related to the full speed with which welfare benefits are expanded. It argues that a new type of patron–client relationship is developing between the politician and the voters as welfare schemes are designed and implemented to transform citizens into clients expected to vote for the ruling party in gratitude for the welfare benefits received. – *Reproduced*

WOMEN

710. Afrin, S., Hoque, M.S. and Akter, B.
Women's leadership development through entrepreneurship in Bangladesh. Management and Labour Studies, 49(2), May, 2024: p.208-240

Women own and manage only an approximate 7% of all economic establishments in Bangladesh, indicating a lack of women leadership development and economic participation. This research aims to identify women entrepreneurship development (WED) factors (WEDFs) and investigate how they relate to leadership development of female entrepreneurs. The study identified 370 women entrepreneurs from the Bangladesh Women Chamber of Commerce and Industry list of seven divisional headquarters and collected primary data for systematic probability sampling in this causal research. The study initially conducted an exploratory factor analysis technique to reduce larger measured variables into smaller factors. Data were further analysed through the structural equation modelling technique. According to the findings, women entrepreneurs in Bangladesh develop emotional intelligence, creativity and innovative leadership qualities that influence leadership skills by exercising four WEDFs. These factors are idea generation, resourcing, enterprise management and harvesting and growth. The study's main theoretical contribution is that it has been able to combine two concepts, 'women's leadership development' and 'women's entrepreneurship development, into one framework. The study suggests that policymakers, practitioners and women entrepreneurs

should implement the interventions focusing on these factors to strengthen the development of women's leadership. One of the limitations of this study is that it covers urban Bangladeshi women entrepreneurs only. – *Reproduced*

711. Bharti, Divya and Misra, Satya Narayan
Anaemia in women of reproductive age in Odisha. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(19), May 11, 2024: p.20-23

The prevalence of anaemia is examined focusing on different demographic patterns, particularly for Odisha. Various national- and state-level programmes are examined to recommend the improvement of supply-chain management of supplementation, technology use for information flow among stakeholders, and community counselling to motivate and educate women to adopt healthier dietary practices. – *Reproduced*

713. Kumar, Mallika
Embracing equity for women empowerment: Present status & future perspective. Third Concept, 38(447), May, 2024: p.53-56

714. Mishra, Archana
Inheritance right of Hindu women in agricultural property: Uncertain justice. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.123-135

Hindu women who constitute almost 38% of the total Indian population had been hostilely affected by the statutory denial of ownership in agricultural property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Later the Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 amended Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and omitted the provision dealing with agricultural property. Since the Indian Constitution gives both Parliament and state governments the power to make laws on agricultural property, with state governments having exclusive authority to legislate on agricultural land, after amendment, the ambiguity over the legislative competence of both the Centre and the states has been highlighted by conflicting high court opinions. The Supreme Court's latest position with regard to application of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to agricultural property, is shrouded with uncertainty. The present paper analyses the Supreme Court's decision regarding the effect of omission of exemption granted to agricultural property under HSA, 1956 and the uncertainties surrounding the inheritance rights of Hindu women in such property. While legal reforms have improved Hindu women's inheritance rights in agricultural property, implementation gaps and social resistance continue to pose challenges. A multi-faceted approach involving legal enforcement, social change, and economic empowerment is essential to achieve true gender equality in property inheritance. – *Reproduced*

715. Mohapatra, Sonali and Das, Madhumita
Leveraging technology for land rights and women's empowerment in Odisha. Journal IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha, 30, 2023: p.166-178

716. Ramchandan, Bindu
Expressions of 'concern' among the Araya women in Kerala: Anthropological insights. Man In India, 103(4), 2023: p.151-162

This study is about various concerns shared by women among the Arayan, a marine fishing community in Kannur district of Kerala state. Like any other socially and

economically downtrodden sections, of India's population, fishing communities are also characterized by poverty, low educational attainment, and minimum mater a possessions including helping space. – *Reproduced*

717. Rani, U. Nirmala and Manimekalai
Perspectives on gender-based violence and women at paid work. Third Concept, 37(433), Mar, 2023: p.45-47

718. Satyogi, Pooja
Working women's hostels in India: A short history. Third Concept, 37(442), Dec, 2023: p.42-45

This article charts half a century long history of the working women's hostels in India, as scheme that was started in the year 1972-73. It documents how the housing question for working women has been spearheaded not by the Indian state, but by voluntary organization that receive grants-in-old from the government. The article argues that the housing requirement for working women, condescendingly called imagers in the annual report s of the ministry in charge, continue to be articulated around the framework of security and protection rather than as housing rights in the cities where they work. – *Reproduce*d

719. Sinha, Rupanjana and Bhattacharyya, Asmita
Home and work: Struggles of Indian women legal professionals before and during pandemic. Sociological Bulletin, 73(1), Jan, 2024: p.84-107

Grappling with work–life challenges often hinder the growth of women lawyers within their profession. As women struggle with the dual problems of working long hours and managing the family they are bound in a precarious situation which marginalises them as revealed in literature. The Pandemic 2020 has made the 'work from home' the new normal phenomenon. The present study makes a comparative narrative analysis between pre and during pandemics work–life contexts of the women lawyers by interviewing fifty of them based in Kolkata (India). The already existing work–life challenges have been amplified exposing their vulnerabilities. The crisis is about their existence as professionals, due to prioritising home over work during the pandemic. As the women lawyers strive to create a space within the legal profession, the pandemic proved jeopardising pulling them towards their conventional roles. Their professional and private spaces are brought under the same roof, increasing the struggle of their multiple roles and sacrificing their 'me time'. – *Reproduced*

720. Viswapriya, C. and Mayilvaganan, S.
Recent trends of women entrepreneurship in Chennai city. Third Concept, 38(447), May, 2024: p.33-34

Women entrepreneurship in Chennai has been witnessing a remarkable surge, with more women stepping into diverse industries and establishing successful ventures. From technology startups to sustainable businesses, women entrepreneurs are making significant contributions to the city's economy. Government initiatives, financial support, and networking opportunities have further fueled this growth, enabling women to overcome traditional barriers and thrive in the business landscape. The rise of women-led startups in Chennai reflects a broader trend

of empowerment and innovation, shaping the future of entrepreneurship in the region. – *Reproduced*

YOGA

721. Basavaraddi, Ishwar V.
Yoga for global well-being. Yojana, 67(6), Jun, 2023: p.16-21

India's presidency at the G20 provides a platform for the country to share its rich cultural heritage, including the practice of yoga, with the rest of the world. By promoting the practice of yoga, India can build bridges between different cultures and develop greater understanding and respect for diversity. This practice can help to promote physical and menial well being, which is critical for individuals to thrive and contribute to society. Moreover, yoga can also contribute to global well-binge by promoting peace and harmony, environmental sustainability, social harmony, cultural awareness and unity in diversity. – *Reproduced*

722. Dubey, Arun
Stepping into 2047 with good health and sound mind: Making best use of Indian classical music and Naad Yoga. University News, 62(19), May 6-12, 2024: p.19-26

Indian classical and spiritual music has a rich tradition and long history of use n healing and healthy well being and it is closely related to Naad Yoga. These effective practices are based on ancient knowledge and experiences accumulated over thousands of years, which are of great interest today. – *Reproduced*

YOUTH

723. Suresh, Babu G.S.
Education for political transformation: Mobilisation of Ladakhi youth in Himalaya, India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(1), Jan, 2024: p.7-23

Mobilisation of Ladakhi youth in the upper hills of western Himalayas through education represents a distinct cultural and ethnic identity. Notwithstanding the possibility of studying such mobilisation as effects of education, this article highlights that, being educated outside of Ladakh, the youth not only cultivate and develop multiple levels of consciousness about their situation but also carefully employ their cultural imperatives to mobilise politically. In a regional historical context with a comparative perspective, education is analysed as a tool for mobilising youth which subsequently shaped the local community for political transformation. Instead of talking of youth in isolation, the analytical framework captures the narrative structures of educational transformation and political mobilisation in a region. Becoming a Union Territory in 2019 after the bifurcation of the erstwhile Jammu and Kashmir state is the untold story behind the consistent struggle led by the Ladakhi-educated youth to articulate cultural and territorial identity and meet a long-standing demand for the regional autonomy. Through the narratives of history, this article highlights that the youth of Ladakh has been very much part of mobilisation for education as well as central to internal educational reforms and social progress that forecast the political imagination of a regional identity. – *Reproduced*

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BOOK NOTES

Alam, Sanjeer. Fixing electoral boundaries in India: laws, processes, outcomes, and implications for political representation. New Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press, 2015. 279p. Rs.695

Did you know that the latest delimitation of electoral constituencies in India was carried out after a hiatus of three decades? And that the next delimitation will be held after another three decades? What is an electoral constituency? How are its boundaries fixed? What is delimitation? Why is periodic delimitation of electoral constituencies necessary? What are the philosophical and legal underpinnings of delimiting constituencies? how do constituencies get reserved for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes? This volume addresses these and other relevant questions that lie at the heart of delimitation of electoral boundaries and have important implications for political representation. Written by some of the leading specialists and experts on the subject of delimitation, the essays discuss how the exercise of delimitation of electoral constituencies is as integral to political representation as political representation is to democracy. Far from being a techno-bureaucratic exercise, apportioning electoral divisions involves philosophical, political, legal, and practical implications. The essays explain how the process of drawing and redrawing of lines on the electoral map involves contending interests of political parties, of individual politicians, and of spatially and culturally embedded groups.

Bal, Manik. Whiskey and suicide and other stories. Mumbai: Nivant, 2020. 115p. Rs.200

Whiskey and Suicide deals with the themes of self-actualization, mid-life crisis, identity in modern urban India. The protagonists range from people migrating from cities to small towns for peace of mind to a girl who kills her father after not being able to live with the pain of his alcoholism. Modern India is a complex place with the variety of demographics ranging from the multi billionaires to people who are not able to get a day's meal. The financial liberalization and the IT revolution has created a middle class that is ambitious both in economic aims and spiritual aims. Whiskey and Suicide is empathetic without being condescending.

Blattman, Christopher. Why we fight: the roots of war and the paths to peace. U.K.: Penguin, 2022. 388p. Rs.799

It's easy to overlook the underlying strategic forces of war, to see it solely as a series of errors, accidents, and emotions gone awry. It's also easy to forget that war shouldn't happen-and most of the time it doesn't. Around the world there are millions of hostile rivalries, yet only a tiny fraction erupt into violence. Too many accounts of conflict forget this.

With a counterintuitive approach, Blattman reminds us that most rivals loathe one another in peace. That's because war is too costly to fight. Enemies almost always find it better to split the pie than spoil it or struggle over thin slices. So, in those rare instances when fighting ensues, we should ask: what kept rivals from compromise?

Why We Fight draws on decades of economics, political science, psychology, and real-world interventions to lay out the root causes and remedies for war, showing that violence is not the norm; that there are only five reasons why conflict wins over compromise; and how peacemakers turn the tides through tinkering, not transformation.

From warring states to street gangs, ethnic groups and religious sects to political factions, there are common dynamics to heed and lessons to learn. Along the way, we meet vainglorious European monarchs, African dictators, Indian mobs, Nazi pilots, British football hooligans, ancient Greeks, and fanatical Americans.

What of remedies that shift incentives away from violence and get parties back to deal-making? Societies are surprisingly good at interrupting and ending violence when they want to-even the gangs of Medellín, Columbia do it. Realistic and optimistic, this is book that lends new meaning to the old adage, "Give peace a chance."

Chandra, Bipan. India since Independence. Gurgaon: Penguin, 2008. 772p. Rs.450

The story of the forging of India, the world's largest democracy, is a rich and inspiring one. This volume, a sequel to the India's Struggle for Independence, analyses the challenges India has faced and the successes it has achieved in the light of its colonial legacy and century-long struggle for freedom. It covers the framing of the Constitution and the evolution of the Nehruvian political and economic agenda and basics of foreign policy; the consolidation of the nation and contentious issues like party politics in the Centre and the states, the Punjab problem and anti-caste politics and untouchability. These, along with objective assessments of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Jayaprakash Narayan, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Rajiv Gandhi, Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Manmohan Singh, constitute a remarkable overview of a nation on the move.

Chandra, Bipan. India's struggle for independence 1857- 1947. New Delhi: Viking, 1987. 600p. Rs.255

India,s struggle for Independence by Bipin Chandra is your go to book for an in-depth and detailed overview on Indian independence movement. Indian freedom struggle is one of the most important parts of its history. A lot has been written and said about it, but there still remains a gap. Rarely do we get to hear accounts of the independence from the entire country and not just one region at one place. This book fits in perfectly in this gap and also provides a narration on the impact this movement had on the people. Bipin Chandra's book is a well-documented history of India's freedom struggle against the British rule. It is one of the most accurate books which have been painstakingly written after thorough research based on legal and valid verbal and written sources. It maps the first war of independence that started with Mangal Pandey's mutiny and witnessed the gallant effort of Sri Rani Laxmi Bai. Many of the pages of this book are dedicated to Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation and the civil disobedience movements. It contains detailed description of Subash Chandra Bose,s weapon heavy tactics and his charisma. This book includes all the independence movements and fights, irrespective of their size and impact, covering India in its entirety. Although these movements varied in means and ideas, but they shared a common goal of independence. This book contains oral

and written narratives from different parts of the country, making this book historically rich and diverse. The book captures the evolution of Indian independence struggle in full detail and leaves no chapter of this story untouched. This book is a good read for the students of Indian modern history and especially for students who are preparing for UPSC examination and have taken History as their subject. This book is easily available online and you can purchase it at Amazon.in now

About the author: Bipin Chandra was one of the most respected historians of our times. Between 2004 and 2012, he was the chairman of National Book Trust. Economic and political history of India was his area of specialization. He was also one of the leading authorities on Mahatma Gandhi. The author also remained the General President of National History Congress 1985. He was a professor at JNU, New Delhi and also taught at Hindu College. Some of his other works included The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism.

Chaphekar, Nidhi. Unbroken: The Brussels terror attack survivor. New Delhi: Amaryllis, 2020. 344p.Rs.599

On the fateful day of 22 March 2016, Nidhi Chaphekar, a cabin crew manager, was assigned a flight from Brussels to Newark. One of the most shocking terror attacks took place at the Brussels airport the same day, killing around thirty-two people and injuring over three hundred. Nidhi was gravely injured, and her photograph, taken minutes after the blast, became the face of the terror attack. Navigating through Nidhi's life and career as a flight attendant, this heart-wrenching story opens with the horrific incident that shook the lives of all those caught in its vortex. The aftermath of intense trauma and rigorous medical treatment sees Nidhi emerging as a real-life superhero. She survived despite sustaining more than twenty percent burns, multiple fractures, crushed bones, ruptured eardrums and being in a state of induced coma for twenty-three days. Narrated in the form of a daily journal, painstakingly penned by her, this true story of grit and willpower will reach out to millions of people across the globe with its enduring message of positivity and the infinite ability of the human spirit to triumph against all odds.

Dixit, Sanjay. Unbreaking India: decisions on Article 370 and the CAA. Gurugram: Garuda, 2021. 385p. Rs.499

The nullification of Article 370 and enactment of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), 2019, had been landmark legislative actions in 2019. Author Sanjay Dixit delves deep into the past and traces the events, actions and their repercussions that finally led to the Union of India introducing these two measures. He looks at these events from all perspectives-historical, social and political. For Article 370, he traces the entire history of Kashmir from its pre-Islamic past and to the events that unfolded at the time of the Partition of India, leading to the initial inclusion of Article 370 in the Constitution of India. Dixit also studies in detail the legal and constitutional labyrinths, discussing the various Presidential Orders and case laws from the Constitutional Bench jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. For CAA, Dixit traces the constitutional history of India from the time of the partition of Bengal in 1905 to the unfortunate events of the Partition in 1947. His study relies heavily on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's analysis of the reasons for the

Partition and the theology of a 'separate nation' that prevailed during the period. The author contends that this same theology has been staging a comeback now in the form of mazhabi pehchan which forms the crux of the anti-CAA protests. The informed position of the author, his lucidity of language and directness of approach lend clarity to his arguments and make this an accessible and important read.

Dorling, Kindersley. The philosophy book: Big ideas simply explained. Delhi: DK, 2017. 352p. Rs.1925

Discover how our big social, political and ethical ideas are formed with The Philosophy Book. Part of the fascinating Big Ideas series, this book tackles tricky topics and themes in a simple and easy to follow format. Learn about Philosophy in this overview guide to the subject, brilliant for beginners looking to learn and experts wishing to refresh their knowledge alike! The Philosophy Book brings a fresh and vibrant take on the topic through eye-catching graphics and diagrams to immerse yourself in.

This captivating book will broaden your understanding of Philosophy, with:

- Key quotes from more than 100 of the great thinkers of philosophy
- Packed with facts, charts, timelines and graphs to help explain core concepts
- A visual approach to big subjects with striking illustrations and graphics throughout
- Easy to follow text makes topics accessible for people at any level of understanding

The Philosophy Book is the perfect introduction to philosophy, aimed at adults with an interest in the subject and students wanting to gain more of an overview. Here you'll discover how key concepts in philosophy have shaped our world, with authoritative articles that explore big ideas. Learn about everyone who's contributed to the flow of world philosophy, from antiquity to the modern age, through superb mind maps explaining the line of thought.

Your Philosophical Questions, Simply Explained

If you thought it was difficult to learn philosophy and its many concepts, The Philosophy Book presents the key ideas in a clear layout. Find out what philosophers thought about the nature of reality, and the fundamental questions we ask ourselves; What is the meaning of life? What is the Universe made of? And work your way through the different branches of philosophy such as metaphysics and ethics, from ancient and modern thinkers.

Doshi, Rush. The long game: China's grand strategy to displace American order. New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 2021. 419p. Rs.2263

Given the turbulence in the international order in recent years, one of the central concerns among observers of world politics is the question of China's ultimate goals. As China emerges as a superpower that rivals the United States, American policymakers grappling with this century's greatest geopolitical challenge are looking for answers

to a series of critical questions. Does China have expansive ambitions? Does it have a grand strategy to achieve them? If so, what is it and what should the United States do about it? In The Long Game, Rush Doshi draws from a rich base of Chinese primary sources, including decades worth of party documents, leaked materials, and memoirs by party leaders, to demonstrate that China is in fact playing a long, methodical game to replace America as a regional and global hegemon. He traces the basic evolution of Chinese strategy, showing how it evolved in response to changes in US policy and its position in the world order. After charting these shifts over time, Doshi offers a comprehensive yet "asymmetric" plan for an effective US response to this challenge: one that undermines China's ambitions without competing dollar-for-dollar, ship-for-ship, or loan-for-loan. Ironically, the approach mirrors China's own current strategy of subtly weakening Chinese leverage in the region and elsewhere while expanding US leverage over China. A bold assessment of what the Chinese government's true foreign policy objectives are, The Long Game offers valuable insight to the most important rivalry in world politics.

Edmondson, Amy C. The Right Kind of Wrong: Why Learning to Fail Can Teach Us to Thrive. London: Cornerstone Press, 2023. 350p. ₹1,050

Amy Edmondson explores the paradox of failure as a source of growth and innovation. The book examines how individuals, teams, and organizations can leverage mistakes to improve performance and creativity. Edmondson blends psychology, organizational behavior, and case studies to provide practical strategies for learning from errors. She introduces the concept of "intelligent failure," distinguishing between productive and destructive mistakes. The narrative highlights a culture of psychological safety, where experimentation and feedback are encouraged. Edmondson provides frameworks for leaders to foster learning and adaptability. The book also examines examples from business, healthcare, and education to illustrate successful approaches to failure. It includes actionable exercises and reflection prompts. Edmondson emphasizes the role of humility, resilience, and continuous improvement. This work is essential for managers, educators, and students of leadership and organizational behavior.

Frankl, Viktor E. Man's Search for Meaning: The Classic Tribute to Hope from the Holocaust. London: Rider, 2004. 154p. ₹650

Viktor Frankl recounts his experiences as a Holocaust survivor and develops the psychological theory of logotherapy. The book examines how finding meaning in life can help individuals endure extreme suffering. Frankl reflects on the human capacity for resilience, hope, and moral courage. He combines personal narrative with philosophical and clinical insights. The work explores existential questions and the role of purpose in mental health. Frankl emphasizes responsibility, choice, and attitude as central to personal growth. The book analyzes human behavior under extreme conditions, offering lessons for everyday life. It includes practical guidance on cultivating meaning, overcoming despair, and achieving fulfillment. This timeless classic is influential in psychology, philosophy, and self-help literature.

Friedrich, C.J., Blitzer, C. Age of Power. Washington: Cornell University Press, 1957. 200p. ₹595

Friedrich and Blitzer analyze the evolution and dynamics of political power in modern societies. The book explores institutional structures, leadership, and decision-making processes that shape governance. The authors discuss the concentration and distribution of power across governments, organizations, and social groups. The work examines historical and contemporary case studies to illustrate mechanisms of influence. It addresses the role of ideology, diplomacy, and economic factors in political authority. The book emphasizes analytical frameworks for understanding power relations. Topics include political stability, governance effectiveness, and social control. The authors highlight challenges in maintaining democratic institutions and managing conflict. Essential reading for students of political science, international relations, and public policy.

Gandhi, Mahatma. Satya ke Saath Mere Prayog. New Delhi: Prabhat, 2023. 215p. ₹550

Mahatma Gandhi reflects on his experiments with truth, ethics, and nonviolent resistance. The book offers insights into the principles that guided his political and social activism. Gandhi examines the moral, spiritual, and practical dimensions of satyagraha. The narrative explores his commitment to justice, self-discipline, and community engagement. Gandhi discusses the role of education, simplicity, and self-reliance in personal and societal transformation. The book also highlights lessons from Indian independence movements and social reform campaigns. Gandhi addresses the importance of reconciliation, ethical leadership, and peaceful protest. The work is both autobiographical and philosophical, emphasizing moral courage and civic responsibility. Readers gain guidance on applying ethical principles in daily life and public affairs.

Gupta, Nikhil. The Eight Percent Solution: A Strategy for India's Growth. New Delhi: Bloomsbury, 2023. 400p. ₹1,350

Nikhil Gupta presents an economic strategy for India to sustain high growth rates. The book analyzes structural challenges, policy bottlenecks, and global economic trends. Gupta emphasizes infrastructure development, fiscal discipline, and innovation-led growth. He explores labor market reforms, investment climate, and technological adoption. The book examines the role of governance, institutions, and entrepreneurship in economic transformation. Gupta integrates empirical data with comparative studies of other emerging economies. The narrative highlights actionable policy recommendations for inclusive growth and poverty alleviation. He discusses sector-specific strategies, including manufacturing, services, and agriculture. The work is targeted at policymakers, economists, and business leaders. It provides a roadmap for India's sustained development and global competitiveness.

Hamilton, Alexander. Selected Works of Alexander Hamilton. San Diego: Word Cloud Classics, 2018. 331p. ₹499

This curated volume brings together Alexander Hamilton's most influential writings, including selections from the Federalist Papers, economic essays, and political correspondence. It showcases his vision for a strong federal government, centralized banking, and constitutional order—ideas that shaped the foundation of American democracy.

Hamilton's prose is sharp, persuasive, and deeply rooted in Enlightenment principles. The collection offers insight into his legal acumen, revolutionary fervor, and ideological battles with contemporaries like Jefferson. Ideal for students of political theory and American history, this edition makes Hamilton's legacy accessible to modern readers.

Hawley, Nell Shapiro; Pillai, Sarah Sohini. Many Mahābhāratas. Delhi: Primus Books, 2021. 437p. ₹1,495

This edited volume by Nell Shapiro Hawley and Sarah Sohini Pillai offers a sweeping exploration of the Mahābhārata's vast and varied retellings across South Asia. Far beyond the canonical Sanskrit epic, the book showcases how the Mahābhārata has been reimagined in nine languages—Apabhramsha, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, and English—through classical drama, vernacular poetry, graphic novels, political essays, and contemporary theater. Each chapter reveals how the epic's core themes—dharma, identity, violence, and kinship—are reshaped by regional cultures and historical contexts.

The editors argue that the Mahābhārata is not a fixed text but a living tradition, constantly regenerated through performance, commentary, and reinterpretation. The volume challenges readers to rethink what it means to "know" the Mahābhārata, emphasizing multiplicity as its defining feature. Rich in primary sources and scholarly insight, Many Mahābhāratas is a landmark contribution to Hindu studies, comparative literature, and the cultural history of South Asia.

Joshi, Manoj. Understanding the India-China Border: The Enduring Threat of War in the High Himalayas. Gurugram: Harper Collins, 2022. 289p. ₹367

Manoj Joshi provides a comprehensive analysis of the India-China border dispute, focusing on the 2020 Galwan Valley clash and its historical antecedents. He traces the evolution of the Line of Actual Control, the failed diplomatic efforts, and the strategic miscalculations that have kept tensions simmering for decades.

The book situates the conflict within broader Indo-Pacific geopolitics, examining China's assertiveness and India's strategic recalibration through alliances like the Quad. Joshi's deep expertise and balanced perspective make this a timely and essential read for understanding one of Asia's most volatile flashpoints.

Marton, Kati. The Chancellor: The Remarkable Odyssey of Angela Merkel. London: Harper Collins, 2021. 344p. ₹699

Kati Marton's biography traces Angela Merkel's journey from East German physicist to Europe's most influential leader. Drawing on interviews and archival access, Marton explores Merkel's pragmatic leadership style, her resilience through crises like the Eurozone collapse, the refugee influx, and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The book portrays Merkel as a quiet revolutionary—analytical, cautious, and morally grounded. Her understated charisma and scientific rigor helped her navigate global diplomacy with calm authority. The Chancellor is both a political portrait and a meditation on rational leadership in turbulent times.

Lapierre, Dominique. O Jerusalem! Noida: Vikas, 2022. 739p. ₹799

Lapierre and Collins reconstruct the dramatic events surrounding the birth of Israel and the battle for Jerusalem in 1948. Based on thousands of interviews and archival sources, the book captures the human drama of Jews, Arabs, and international actors caught in a historic upheaval.

The narrative blends military strategy, personal stories, and political intrigue, offering a panoramic view of a divided city and a contested homeland. With cinematic detail and emotional depth, O Jerusalem! remains a masterful chronicle of conflict, courage, and coexistence.

Lasswell, Harold D. Analysis of Political Behaviour: An Empirical Approach. London: Routledge, 1951. 314p. ₹599

Harold Lasswell's seminal work applies psychological and empirical methods to the study of political behavior. He introduces the concept of the "political man," who displaces private motives onto public objects and rationalizes them in terms of public interest.

Drawing from Freudian theory, Lasswell analyzes propaganda, elite dynamics, and political attitudes through case studies and observational techniques. The book remains foundational in political psychology, offering tools to decode the motivations behind political action and leadership.

Lee, Hasard. The Art of Clear Thinking. London: Penguin, 2023. 259p. ₹699

Fighter pilot Hasard Lee distills lessons from aerial combat into principles for decision-making under pressure. He introduces tools like fast-forecasting, the Eisenhower Matrix, and emotional regulation to enhance clarity and focus.

Lee's anecdotes—from cockpit crises to leadership dilemmas—illustrate how mental discipline and situational awareness lead to better outcomes. A practical guide for professionals, leaders, and anyone seeking sharper thinking in high-stakes environments, The Art of Clear Thinking is both inspiring and actionable.

Longkumer, Arkotong. The Greater India Experiment: Hindutva and the Northeast. New Delhi: Navayana, 2022. x, 321p. ₹699

Arkotong Longkumer explores how Hindutva ideology seeks to assimilate Northeast India through cultural narratives, historical reinterpretation, and grassroots mobilization. He examines the Sangh Parivar's strategies, including myth-making, tribal outreach, and electoral politics, to construct a vision of Akhand Bharat.

Through ethnographic research and critical analysis, Longkumer reveals the tensions between indigenous identities and Hindu nationalism. The book is a vital contribution to understanding the ideological contestations shaping India's frontier regions and the evolving dynamics of cultural integration.

Lovett, John Henry. From Strength to Strength. London: Forgotten Books, 2018. 131p. ₹299

John Henry Lovett's reflective work offers spiritual and moral guidance for personal growth and resilience. Drawing from Christian teachings and pastoral wisdom, the book encourages readers to cultivate inner strength through faith, humility, and service.

Lovett's prose is gentle yet profound, addressing themes of perseverance, grace, and transformation. From Strength to Strength is ideal for those seeking comfort and clarity in times of change, offering timeless insights into the journey of the soul.

Prasad, D. Ravindra, et al. Administrative Thinkers. New Delhi: Sterling, 2017. 310p. ₹350

Administrative Thinkers covers administrative theory through a look at the life and ideas of many thinkers who have made major contributions to this field of study.

With increasing interest in the subject of public administration as a field of study, there is demand for more books that cover the ideas and philosophies that define this field. This is one of the books that addresses this need.

"Administrative Thinkers bridges the gap between various administrative theories and the thinkers who evolved and presented those philosophies and principles. This book covers 21 of these great personalities in the field of Public Administration."

Beginning with an introductory chapter that explains the scientific evolution and presentation of theories, the book goes on to cover the biographies and ideas of various thinkers in the field of politics, economy and public administration.

The book begins with Kautilya, the ancient Indian master of statecraft and economics. His famous Arthasastra deals with the creation and management of wealth and the art and science of governance. Next, the book looks at former US President Woodrow Wilson's contribution towards identifying and establishing public administration as a specialized discipline.

It then goes on to discuss Henri Fayol and F. W. Taylor who presented administrative theories mainly from a management perspective. The next chapter focuses on Max Weber and his analysis of the concept of authority. He categorized authority into three different types, traditional, charismatic and legal-rational. He identified bureaucracy as belonging to the last type.

The book then looks at Gulick and Urwick who systematized the field of public administration and administrative management. In similar vein, the book proceeds to discuss the contributions of other thinkers like Karl Marx, Herbert A. Simon, Frederick Herzberg, Abraham Maslow, Mary Parker Follett, and Chris Argyris.

Administrative Thinkers presents an overview of the life history of each personality. It then lucidly and concisely presents their ideas and philosophies. This followed by a critical evaluation of their ideas and contributions to the field of Public Administration.

Punia, Rajpal and Punia, Damini. Operation Khukri: the true story behind the Indian Army's most successful mission as part of the United Nations. Gurugram: Penguin Random House, 2021. 201p. ₹ 270

Did you know that 233 soldiers of the Indian Army were cordoned off for almost three months without food in the jungles of Africa? How did a UN peacekeeping mission turn into a war for dignity, a war for the Indian tricolour? The year was 2000. Sierra Leone, in West Africa, had been ravaged by years of civil strife. With the intervention of the United Nations, two companies of the Indian Army were deployed in Kailahun as part of a United Nations peacekeeping mission. Soon, the peaceful mission turned into a war-like standoff between Major Punia's company and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) rebels in Kailahun, with the Indian peacekeepers cordoned off for seventy-five days without supplies. The only way home was by laying down their weapons. Operation Khukri was one of Indian Army's most successful international missions, and this book is a first-hand account by Major Rajpal Punia, who, after three months of impasse and failed diplomacy, orchestrated the operation, surviving the ambush of the RUF in a prolonged jungle warfare twice, and returning with all 233 soldiers standing tall.

Raghavan, Srinath & Sundar, Nandini. A functioning Anarchy?: essays for Ramachandra Guha. Gurugram: Penguin Random House, 2021. 367p. ₹ 410

In a long and versatile career spanning thirty-five years, Ramachandra Guha has produced a vast body of work. Each time, he has broken new ground-his pioneering environmental histories of India and his still-relevant work on ecology and equity; his social histories of Indian cricket; his monumental history of the Indian Republic; his biographies of Verrier Elwin and Gandhi; his anthologies of ecological, social and political thought in India; and his collections of biographical and political essays. Sparked by Guha's wide-ranging and important work, a functioning anarchy is a collection of essays by historians, social scientists, ecologists and journalists.

Sen, Amartya. Home in the world: a memoir. Dublin: Allen Lane, 2021. 464p. ₹ 432

The extraordinary early life in India and England of one of the world's leading public intellectuals Where is 'home'? For Amartya Sen home has been many places - Dhaka in modern Bangladesh where he grew up, the village of Santiniketan where he was raised by his grandparents as much as by his parents, Calcutta where he first studied economics and was active in student movements, and Trinity College, Cambridge, to which he came aged nineteen. Sen brilliantly recreates the atmosphere in each of these. Central to his formation was the intellectually liberating school in Santiniketan founded by Rabindranath Tagore (who gave him his name Amartya) and enticing conversations in the famous Coffee House on College Street in Calcutta. As an undergraduate at Cambridge, he engaged with many of the leading figures of the day. This is a book of ideas - especially Marx, Keynes and Arrow - as much as of people and places. In one memorable chapter, Sen evokes 'the rivers of Bengal' along which he travelled with his parents between Dhaka and their ancestral villages. The historic culture of Bengal is wonderfully explored, as is the political inflaming of Hindu-Muslim hostility and the resistance to it. In 1943, Sen witnessed the Bengal famine and its disastrous development. Some of Sen's family were imprisoned for their opposition to British rule: not surprisingly, the relationship between Britain and India is another main theme of

the book. Forty-five years after he first arrived at 'the Gates of Trinity', one of Britain's greatest intellectual foundations, Sen became its Master.

Sharma, Arun and Bhagat, Madhukar Kumar. General studies. Chennai: McGraw hill education, 2022. 302p. ₹ 997

The Government, in the month of May, 2015 had made the Civil Services Aptitude Test (CSAT) of qualifying nature. Effectively, this means that this paper becomes important to secure passing marks to be eligible for the Mains exam. The objective of this revision of General Studies, Paper II has been to remove redundant content and to keep content in sync with the latest exam pattern of General Studies Paper II of the Civil Services Preliminary Examination. The emphasis of the book has shifted to more practice for the aspirants. The text has been meticulously prepared by the authors who have vast experience in this area. Each topic is dealt with separately, with inputs on how to prepare, supported by multiple-choice questions, with answers, for sufficient practice. McGraw-Hill Education's General Studies: Paper II is based on the prescribed syllabus and pattern of the examination. The effort is to have content synchronized with the syllabus and provide only the relevant theory and practice material as required for serious preparation. The content has been divided as per the prescribed syllabus into SEVEN broad sections and an eighth section of Practice questions. The latest solved 2016 question paper has also been included.

Salient Features

1. The section on Comprehension is a collection of selected passages with challenging questions.
2. Interpersonal Skills including Communication Skills contains some introductory theory on the concept followed by examples and exercises.
3. The section on Logical Reasoning and Analytical Ability is again a judicious blend of theory and practice problems.
4. Decision Making and Problem Solving has theory, passages and questions based on realistic situations.
5. General Mental Ability has a basic introduction followed by illustrative examples and exercises.
6. Basic Numeracy and Data Interpretation contains theory, tips, examples and practice problems.
7. English Language Comprehension has passages to test English Comprehension
8. This section has 20 Practice Papers with Solutions.

Singer, P. W. and Cole, August. Ghost fleet: a novel of the next world war. New York: First Mariner Books, 2016. 404p. ₹ 2470

Ghost Fleet is a page-turning imagining of a war set in the not-too-distant future. Navy captains battle through a modern-day Pearl Harbor; fighter pilots duel with stealthy drones; teenage hackers fight in digital playgrounds; Silicon Valley billionaires mobilize

for cyber-war; and a serial killer carries out her own vendetta. Ultimately, victory will depend on who can best blend the lessons of the past with the weapons of the future. But what makes the story even more notable is that every trend and technology in book—no matter how sci-fi it may seem is real. The debut novel by two leading experts on the cutting edge of national security, Ghost Fleet has drawn praise as a new kind of technothriller while also becoming the new "must-read" for military leaders around the world.

Stowell, Steven J. and Stephanie, S. Mead. The art of strategic leadership: how leaders at all levels prepare themselves, their teams, and organizations for the future. New Jersey: Wiley, 2016. 192p. ₹ 1779

Develop the qualities of strategic leadership and become an active contributor to the short- and long-term success of your organization Today's organizations face two daunting challenges: 1. How to create new sources of competitive advantage to sustain long-term growth, and 2. How to engage leaders at every level of the organization so that they are more proactive and forward-looking in their area of responsibility. The Art of Strategic Leadership uses a unique approach to examine what it means to be a strategic leader. Instead of focusing on the skills, behaviors, and tools found in typical books on strategic leadership, the authors shed light on the attributes and qualities necessary to lead strategic change and help transform a business. Strategic leadership is what modern leadership is all about. Organizations expect leaders to anticipate and be proactive more than ever before. In this book, the authors draw on their vast experience working directly with leaders at all levels and use an intriguing narrative to explain this inside-out approach to understanding strategic leadership. The narrative follows the journey of how one manager discovered these critically important qualities. You will experience first-hand how these values and attributes manifest in the lives of realistic leaders; how they orchestrate long-term strategic change needed for the organization to compete and survive and actively shape the future while delivering short-term results. The Art of Strategic Leadership provides the content that will help you informally assess and reflect on your own strategic leadership qualities—those that are strengths and those that indicate areas you need to develop. It will guide you as you incorporate these values and qualities into your own leadership style and become a more effective catalyst for change. This book will help you in the following ways: Develop a more proactive, forward-thinking approach to leadership Approach strategy from both short- and long-term perspectives Adopt the core values and principles of a strategic leader Model the qualities exhibited by powerful leaders Strategic leaders serve as powerful examples to others in the organization. Their qualities and traits spread rapidly to those around them, empowering people at every level to take a more active role in meeting the demands of the future. The Art of Strategic Leadership will help you deepen and broaden your understanding of the core qualities of strategic leadership, leaving you better equipped to lead yourself and your team to a better place and create greater value for customers, owners, and employees.

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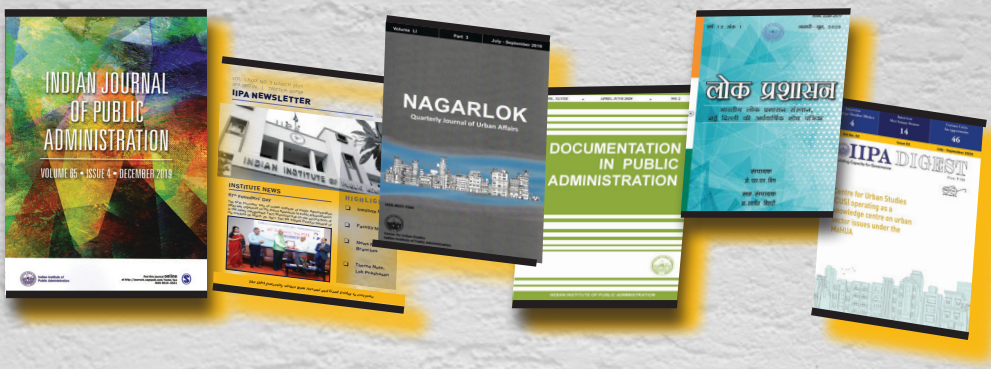
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