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## 1. ANTHROPOLOGY

*Rippa, Alessandro*

Infrastructure and the environment in anthropology. *Social Science Information*, 63(1), Mar, 2024: p.25-46

This article maps out a nascent field that is currently taking shape, one that bridges anthropological considerations of infrastructure, political ecology, and science and technology studies with transdisciplinary approaches to ethics of care beyond the human. This emerging field stimulates a re-thinking of the relationships between the built and the non-built environment and encourages exploring infrastructure as indexes by which to grasp, ethnographically and methodologically, the Anthropocene. In this article, I outline and review this field, paying particular attention to the multiple legacies that inform current anthropological research on the relations between infrastructure and the environment. In doing so I mobilize environing infrastructure as a guiding framework of analysis – a notion I borrow from recent scholarship in environmental history and that helps appreciating infrastructure as historically specific multi-species formations.-  
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/05390184231189126>

*Rodrigue, Barry*

Retrofitting the future: Anthropology in a time of crisis. *Man in India*, 103(4), 2023: p.163-181

This paper considers human development in the light of our rapidly changing world and in the context of anthropology and big-history. Summering the common organs and goals of these two fields, the author makes a case for past human innovation serving as experiential modles, from which new strategies may be developed in cooperation with science. – Reproduced

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGY

*Basa, Kishor K.*

Excavating the hidden voice of Maria Graham: the first women Narrator on South Asian archaeology. *Man in India*, 103(4), 2023: p.143-150

During the last four decades, archaeology of gender has emerged as an important theoretical perspective in archaeology. Such a perspective is also applied in the context of Indian archaeology. – Reproduced

***Bhoi, Tirthraj***

Megalithic sites in Jammu and Kashmir: Past and present discourse. *Man in India*, 103(4), 2023: p.183-189

Megalithic sites in Jammu and Kashmir have been a subject of archaeological study, tracing back to early research conducted in 1935. These sites, such as Gufkral and Burzoham in Kashmir and Sohail in Jammu, provide insights into ancient burial practices and the use of iron in the region. The tradition of erecting memorial stones to commemorate the dead has been observed among some tribal communities in Jammu, linking past megalithic customs to present-day practices.

### **3. BUREAUCRACY**

***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

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***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  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13675>

***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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13673>

***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

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#### **4. BUSINESS ETHICS**

##### ***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

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***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

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***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

***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.-  
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***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  
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858231201183>

***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 practicality, 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

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***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.-  
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## 5. CASTES

*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.-  
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<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/special-articles/varna-system-gandhis-theory-civic-education.html>

## 6. CAVES

*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

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## **7. CHILD WELFARE**

*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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/05390184231220227>

## 8. CHINA - HISTORY

### *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.-  
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### *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

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/from-collaboration-to-commemoration-zhang-wojun-and-the-ambiguities-of-identity-for-intellectuals-from-taiwan/5F36986B5306CAD8DC885FF849D16E56>

## 9. CIVIL SERVICE

*Manna, Siddasrtha Sankar*

Unlocking the potential of India's workforce: Exploring the impact of mission Karmayogi. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.583-590

India's massive population gives the country incredible human resource potential it has the potential to help strengthen the economy. However,, maximizing these potential calls for a deliberate strategy of skill acquisition and improvement. This is where the Government of India's transformative mission Karmayogi comes into play. – Reproduced

## 10. CLIMATE CHANGE

*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.-  
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<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/climate-change-policy-working-kelly-gallagher>

## **11. COMMUNICATION**

*Srivastava, Aman*

The curious case of Vodafone idea merger: Is it a saga of turbulence or a move towards potency?. *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

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## **12. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

*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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231177442>

***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

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**13. CULTURE**

***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 distinct cultural identity 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 Sashthi, 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

***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

**14. DECISION MAKING**

***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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13677>

**15. DEMOCRACY**

***Kumar, Sanjay***

India: The mother of democracy. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.591-600

Indian Prime Ministry Shri Narendra Modi while addressing a conference of Indian Diaspora in Munich during his visit to Germany said that India is not only the largest democracy in the world but it is also the birthplace of democracy. – Reproduced

***Sahoo, Jitendra***

India: The mother of democracy is the land of justice. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.617-622

India i.e. Bharat is the mother of democracy and land of justice. With the inception of consultation, it was declared that we the people of India having solemnly resolved to constitute the country as SDR state and to provide all its citizens Justice. Reproduced

***Singh, Athokpam Marconi***

Indian democracy at crossroads: Challenges and prospects. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.641-648

India, the world's largest functioning democracy, has been lauded for its unwavering dedication to democratic ideals and ability to maintain a viable democratic system since gaining Independence. – Reproduced

## **16. DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

***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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13671>

***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

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13656>

***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

**17. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA**

***Dalal, R.S. and Singh, Sukhvir***

Bharat ka Amirt Kaal: an evolution. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.601-608

‘Bharat ka Amirt Kaal (BKAK)’ refers to a significant period in the history of India, known for its rich cultural, intellectual and spiritual contributions. According to Shri Narendra Modi,. It is the period of next 25 years (2022-47) after completion of 75 years of Indian Independence and it is very crucial for its development, identity and effective presence in global politics as one of the major powers. – Reproduced

***Khanna, Tejal***

Promoting human rights as a way of improving soft power: The case of India's caste-based discrimination at the United Nations. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.101-116

The ascendance of India as an economic power is well documented. This rising India has also focused on increasing its soft power and influence in international politics, especially through the dissemination of its values of ancient cultural heritage such as Buddhism, yoga and engagement with the diaspora. In the field of human rights as well, as a founding member of the United Nations (UN), India has participated in the framing of the Universal Declaration on the Human Rights and has signed various UN Human Rights Treaties and Conventions over the years. However, in the particular case of addressing caste discrimination, India has shied away from the international recognition of Dalit rights as human rights. Indian diplomats have continually opposed any internationalisation of caste-based discrimination and its linkage to racial discrimination at the global level, especially in the UN. In this scenario, how does the international community view India's ascendance with respect to this issue? This article argues that India must play a leadership role in defending the rights of discriminated caste groups if it seeks to enhance its soft power credentials of being the largest democracy and demonstrate itself as a responsible power at the global level with respect to human rights issues. Furthermore, the norm that UN has tried to create of categorising caste discrimination as a form of racial discrimination cannot be strengthened without India's support as India happens to be the most relevant state actor in this case.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284231225826>

## **18. EDUCATION**

***Athal, J.L., Rajput, M.S. and Gowreesunkar, V.G.B.***

Visualising a unique education system to meet global education standards: An exploratory study.. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.81-88

Education is the cornerstone of any society, and providing students with a top-notch education system is paramount for developing and sustaining a prosperous future. However, designing an education system that meets the ever-evolving standards at a global level can be far from easy. – Reproduced

***Das, Prasenjit and Barman, Pranab***

Blended learning: The future of India higher education through the lens of national education policy 2020.. *University News*, 62(22), May 27, Jun 2, 2024: p.12-17

Blended learning has emerged as a transformative approach in the realm of higher education, particularly in the context of India's evolving educational landscape. With the advent of the national education policy (NEP 2020, there has been renewed emphasis on integrating technology and traditional pedagogic methods to enhance the quality and accessibility of education. – Reproduced

***Dubey, Shree Raman***

Education is economy: Global idea impacts. University News, 62(21), May 20-26, 2024: p.10-16

he dream of 'developed India', which remained unfulfilled so far is now not far away from becoming true. 'Amrit Kaal' i.e. the period of 25 years period from the 75th year to the 100th year of India's Independence is demarcated for relapsing the dream of a developed India. The newly create national education policy 2020 (NEP) has also rightly envisioned a developed India and made recommendations to release the vision. Indian higher education is excelling globally in line with the mandates of 'Viksit Bharat@204'. - Reproduced

***Gupta, M. Sen***

Education as a tool for transformation and holistic development. University News, 62(22), May 27, Jun 2, 2024: p.3-6

India as a nation, being one of the largest and oldest democracies, has distinct responsibility to give to its citizens a system of education that is holistic and transformative in nature. Such an education system much ensures the harmonious development of the learner's head, hand, and heart. – Reproduced

***Henshaw, Jonathan***

Overcoming a stigmatic past: National central university students in Nanjing, China, and the politics of wartime history. Modern Asian Studies, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.78-100

The Japanese empire's occupation of China during the Second World War left a complex and bitter legacy in postwar Chinese society. This article examines the occupation and its legacies at the grassroots, taking university students in Nanjing as a case study in occupation history and 'bottom-up' wartime commemoration. These young people, who studied at National Central University (NCU) under the Japanese-backed Reorganized National Government of Wang Jingwei, organized three protest movements between 1940 and 1945, defying puppet authorities, Japanese forces, and, after the war, the returning Chongqing Nationalist government, as they campaigned

against corruption, opium sales, and discriminatory treatment over their status as ‘bogus students’ who supposedly received Japanese ‘enslavement education’ from a collaborationist regime. In the 1980s, after decades of marginalization under the People’s Republic of China, these former protestors began holding reunions, documenting their experiences, and campaigning for recognition from Nanjing University, which eventually recognized them as alumni. Drawing primarily on privately printed alumni memoirs and commemorative volumes, this article positions the protests in the history of youth activism in Nanjing. That NCU students were able to rehabilitate themselves was due to their own organizational prowess and a sympathetic reception from the leadership of a cash-strapped Nanjing University, though the interests of fellow alumnus Jiang Zemin and the Communist Party-state still set the parameters of historical memory. In this, the example of the Nanjing students complicates the top-down role of the state, as described in much previous scholarship on Chinese wartime commemoration, in producing politically motivated nationalist narratives of wartime history.- Reproduced

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/abs/overcoming-a-stigmatic-past-national-central-university-students-in-nanjing-china-and-the-politics-of-wartime-history/7BCE4C3AB569AA0E086F053F23F8DF90>

***Jain, Sameer***

Sustainability integration I higher education assessment of polices, curriculum, research, outreach and campus initiatives in India.. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.69-80

This study looks at how higher education advances sustainable development in India, with a focus on how polices, curriculum, research, outreach initiatives, and campus behaviour are all integrated. This research examines the situation of sustainable higher education in India today using a multi dimensional approach, highlighting significant difficulties and possibilities. – Reproduced

***Jaiswal, Sonali and Singh, Harishankar***

Training the students to be upstanders not just bystanders. University News, 62(21), May 20-26, 2024: p.17-19

Bullying incident sin school have become common and we have become accustomed to hearing, seeing, and reading such incidents in daily headlines but the irony is that no one is taking any stripe forward to stop such incidents . – Reproduced

***Noori, Mohammad Idris and Azmi, Feza Tabassum***

Measuring perceived employability among higher education students: A scale development study in Afghanistan.. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(2), May, 2024: p.317-336

In higher education, students' perceived employability (SPE) significantly attracted authors' attention over the last decades. Several scholars have validated scales to measure the concept. Yet an inclusive model comprising multiple internal and external factors was found to be absent in the extant literature. This study thus provides an updated multi-indicator measurement model to assist in assessing SPE and its chief components in Afghanistan. Data were collected from 755 students from six registered universities. The scale's reliability and validity was established using the AMOS's confirmatory factor analysis capability. Using the structural equation model (SEM)-based method, the process adopted rigorous steps to assess content validity, data symmetry, unidimensionality, construct reliability, convergent and discriminant validity, nomological validity, and model fit indices. Model validation was confirmed after the goodness-of-fit patterns and its associated validity and reliability scores had been acceptably achieved. The study justified the validation of the multi-indicator model with nine main constructs in the Afghanistan context. Additional evidence for assessing SPE beyond the validation can be provided by assessing the effects of these validated sets of components on the SPE using the complete SEM.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231191855>

***Rajashekharaiah, Jagadeesh***

Higher education Institutions: The key players in training and development professional skills among graduate students.. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.14-23

Industries and the corporate world grapple to address the changes imitated by technology and business practices by assimilating people with the required skills to take the organizations forwards. As the productivity and performance of the workforce depend on the skills of the employees, educational systems that supply the required human resources to industries must imbibe the necessary skills among the students. – Reproduced

***Toyon, Mohammad Abu Sayed***

Understanding the maintenance of students' trust in universities from Estonian context. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(2), May, 2024: p.187-207

Universities are institutions governed by management principles and practices. Understanding the factors affecting the trust students repose in universities can provide useful insights into the management of these organizations. This study intends to investigate the factors that contribute to the trust students have in universities, specifically in terms of how well the institution prepares students for employment. For this, the study has used Estonia-based data from the Eurostudent-VII survey to examine the perceptions students have. Factors have been identified using factor analysis techniques and the substantiated effect these factors have on student trust using structural equation modelling. The study revealed that the level of trust students have in their university is influenced by student–teacher relations as well as career-support services. The interest taken by lecturers in what students have to say and their willingness to motivate their students to do their best, coupled with the assistance provided to students to help balance their studies, family, and paid work, all have a positive impact on students’ trust in universities for future employment. In addition to fostering academic discourse on student trust in the Estonian context of trust literature, the findings of this study have implications for university policies and practices, suggesting the importance of nurturing positive relationships between students and teachers, as well as providing relevant and high-quality career services.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231191858>

## **19. ELECTIONS**

*Mandal, Amal*

The implications of papering over a multi-member election commission. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.17-20

While the multi-member Election Commission is unequivocal (since October 1993), the Chief Election Commissioner and Other Election Commissioners (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, rather than comprehending and strengthening plurality, tends to have focused on the prism of the single-member commission (as envisioned by Article 324). Thus, a host of dynamics in the multi-member commission—inter-commissioner relations and status—have been left in the lurch, and this is not likely to bolster the integrity and efficacy of the “guardian of Indian democracy.”- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/commentary/implications-papering-over-multi-member-election.html>

## **20. EMPLOYMENT**

***Arulsenthilkumar, S. and Punitha, N.***

Mediating role of employee engagement: Job involvement, job satisfaction and organizational commitment.. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(2), May, 2024: p.293-316

This study examines the mediating role of employee engagement on the relationship among job involvement and job satisfaction as independent variables and organizational commitment as the dependent variable in private life insurance companies in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India. Primarily, employee engagement plays a vital role in organizational performance. Therefore, this study was conducted to demonstrate how employee engagement mediates the relationship among job involvement and job satisfaction as independent variables and organizational commitment as the dependent variable. For this study, data was collected through a structured questionnaire, and 225 samples were taken. A simple random sampling method was used to collect the data, and the partial least square (PLS) method was used to analyze the data. In the study, job involvement and job satisfaction were considered to be antecedents, employee engagement was considered a mediating variable and organizational commitment was considered an outcome. It is suggested that job involvement and job satisfaction are significantly related to employee engagement. The study also revealed that job involvement and job satisfaction positively influence organizational commitment. Employee engagement was found to partially mediate the relationship between job involvement and organizational commitment, while it did not mediate the relationship between job satisfaction and organizational commitment. Hence, this study proves that employee engagement plays a significant role in the organization. Therefore, organizations should concentrate on employee engagement strategies on the basis of which employees' job involvement, job satisfaction and organizational commitment will increase. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231202632>

***Jalota, Geet Mala***

Indian Journal of Training and Development. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.33-39

This chapter reviews practices in the field of recruitment and how they are impacted by automation tools. Practices cover various steps like sharing of job profiles, resume screening, face to face interviews, to identify they right candidate. – Reproduced

***Menon, Rahul***

Why do urban Indian women suffer higher unemployment than men?. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.49-58

The existence of a positive gender unemployment gap in urban India is examined. Urban Indian women experience higher unemployment rates than men despite lower labour force participation rates, with the gap rising over time. Regression estimates show the presence of heightened unemployment risks for women even after controlling for demographic characteristics. Differences in demographic characteristics explain little to none of the unemployment gap, speaking to the presence of extensive discrimination in labour markets. The one demographic characteristic that impacts unemployment is higher education, with rising educational attainment of women contributing to a rising unemployment gap between 2011–12 and 2022–23. The burden of unemployment is faced largely by young, highly educated women, a cohort already experiencing significant constraints in the urban Indian labour market.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/special-articles/why-do-urban-indian-women-suffer-higher.html>

***Pattayat, Shiba Shankar and Parida, Jajati Keshari***

Drivers of rural non-farm sector employment in India, 1983–2019. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 25(1), Mar, 2024: p.45-73

Using the national-level employment and unemployment surveys (NSS and PLFS) and the macro-level data for the period 2005–2019, this article explores the trends and recent growth patterns of rural non-farm sector employment in India. It also examines the micro-level factors determining individuals' preference towards non-farm sector jobs and the macro-level factors responsible for the growth of non-farm sector employment in rural India. The main findings of the study suggest that although rural non-farm sector employment is rising in absolute terms, its growth rate has slackened in recent years. While the level of education and skill training, market wage rates and socio-cultural setups are among the key micro-level factors determining farm–non-farm employment choices of rural folks, at the macro-level, the growth of investment in capital goods, the number of factories, investment in infrastructure development and the growth of the manufacturing sector are crucial for the growth of non-farm sector jobs in India. Based on these findings, it is argued that the improvement of human capabilities through increased investment in education and skill, and the growth of non-farm sector employment through the development of rural infrastructure and industrialization measures, are necessary to sustain the structural transformation and to harness the demographic dividend in India.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13915614231221649>

## 21. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*Dhar, S., Rathore, S. and Pujari, P.*

Entrepreneurial resilience: A case study of digital Gurukul. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.89-

Raj Padhiyar aspired to be an entrepreneur at a very young age. After experimenting with various businesses, he decided to enter the Edtech industry after analyzing the industry's demand for digital skills. Digital Gurukul had grown rapidly since its inception in 2014. – Reproduced

*Shukla, Shalini and Kumar, Rakesh*

Venturing into a new business: Do self-efficacy and risk-taking propensity help?. *Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.25-44

India, the most populated country, faces the challenges of providing jobs to eligible candidates. Therefore, the promotion of entrepreneurship and the development of an ecosystem of start-ups are highly required. For any country, start-ups and new business ventures are important pillars of economic development. Therefore, college students must be encouraged and trained to become job-givers rather than job-seekers by venturing into a new business. Keeping the present scenario of India as a pivotal point, the study aims to examine the entrepreneurial intention (EI) of college students towards venturing into new businesses. The current study utilizes Ajzen's (1991) theory of planned behaviour (TPB model), which is a widely used theoretical framework in entrepreneurship research. The study mainly investigates the role of entrepreneurial self-efficacy and risk-taking propensity in developing EIs among college students. A quantitative research design was used to achieve the stated objective of the study. An extensive literature review has been conducted to formulate the questionnaire. All variables were measured using the five-point Likert scale. Moreover, age, gender and exposure to family business were taken as control variables. Three hundred seventy-four responses were collected and analysed using structural equation modelling with Amos 22.0. The results demonstrated that all three variables concerning the TPB model, i.e., attitude, subjective norms and perceived feasibility, positively influence EIs. In addition, entrepreneurial self-efficacy affects EIs both directly and indirectly through perceived feasibility, while the effect of risk-taking propensity is fully mediated by attitude. The study produced meaningful theoretical and practical implications. Theoretically, the study contributes to entrepreneurial literature by signifying the role of self-efficacy and risk-taking propensity in forming EIs. The study also provides insights

that may benefit policymakers and governments in formulating appropriate plans to boost EIs among students.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241234226>

## **22. FEDERALISM**

*Ananda, D.*

Evolutionary federalism and governance of the federal capital city: Constitutional concerns and politics of the National Capital Territory of Delhi. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.659-666

## **23. FOREST MANAGEMENT**

*Kumbhar, Samir*

Forest rights act in Odisha: A democratic perspective. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.759-766

The Forest Rights Act (FRA) in Odisha plays a crucial role in shaping democratic governance by recognizing the rights of tribal and forest-dwelling communities. The act aims to correct historical injustices by granting land tenure and community forest rights to indigenous groups, ensuring their participation in decision-making processes. However, challenges in implementation, bureaucratic hurdles, and conflicts over land use continue to affect its effectiveness.

Odisha, with its significant tribal population, has seen varied success in FRA enforcement. While some communities have benefited from legal recognition, others struggle with delayed claims and inadequate institutional support. The democratic perspective of the act lies in its ability to empower marginalized groups, fostering inclusive governance and sustainable forest management.

*Raghawi*

Governing forests in changing dynamics of environmental security. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.747-752

The governance of forests is increasingly critical in the face of evolving environmental security challenges. Climate change, deforestation, and biodiversity loss have heightened the need for sustainable forest management policies that balance ecological integrity with human development. Governments and environmental organizations are working to implement frameworks that ensure forests continue to serve as carbon sinks while supporting local communities.

In India, recent amendments to forest conservation laws have sparked discussions on balancing conservation with economic growth. The role of forests in mitigating climate change and preserving biodiversity remains a key focus, with policies aiming to enhance carbon sequestration and promote sustainable land use. As environmental dynamics shift, adaptive governance strategies will be essential to maintaining ecological stability.

- Reproduced

## **24. FORTS**

### ***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 centuries, 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

### ***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 fort is constructed from laterite stone, a material abundantly found in the Kasaragod district. A visit to Bekal fort is 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 chapter in a history book. – Reproduced

### ***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

#### ***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 11th 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.

#### ***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

#### ***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 first 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. – Reproduced

## **25. GANDHI, M.K.**

*Saha, Atri*

Power a premise in Gandhi's philosophy of peace: Constructing new India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.629-634

## **26. GENDERS**

*Chaudhary, Vatsal and Vishwakarma Jitendra Kumar*

The struggle for recognition: The third gender in Indian politics. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.649-658

## **27. HEALTH SERVICES**

*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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/commentary/manifesto-peoples-health.html>

## **28. HINDUISM**

*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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00194646231222640>

## **29. HISTORY**

*Xia, Yun*

Introduction to the forum: mediating collaborationism: Cosmopolitanism, 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.

## **30. HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

*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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231187503>

### **31. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - FRANCE**

***Seth, Manju***

India-France ties: 25 Years of a strategic partnership. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.222-232

India and France share a close and special relationship spanning a wide spectrum of convergences, including in the strategic arena. While diplomatic relations were established in 1947 almost immediately after India's independence, significantly, the first Strategic Partnership entered into by India was with France, in January 1998. Despite India being harangued and sanctioned by the USA and allies after the nuclear tests at Pokhran in May 1998, it was France that stood out as an abiding friend of India, and the partnership has grown stronger and deeper with every passing year. The Strategic Partnership is underpinned by three main pillars of cooperation and collaboration — Defence, Nuclear, and Space/Aerospace. Each of these have witnessed substantive expansion, and continue to define the unique and diverse ties between the two countries.

The Horizon 2047 document issued after the visit of Prime Minister Modi on 13–14 July 2023 to France, gives the roadmap and vision for the future trajectory of the partnership when the centenary of the bilateral ties, and the fiftieth year of the Strategic Partnership will be commemorated. The ties have been resilient, and the recent visit of the Prime Minister Modi to France re-emphasised that India and France are in it for the long haul. Given that India and France have, over the years, demonstrated the strength of their almost ideal partnership, sharing a commonality of approach on the many global challenges, including Climate Change, Terrorism, Maritime Security, the Indo-Pacific, etc. Reproduced

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**Sharma, Sheetal**

India and France bonhomie: Mapping the contours of a bilateral engagement. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.233-253

The bilateral relationship between India and France is standing rock-solid on a strong and unshakable foundation. The foundation is built on a convergence of fundamental values that both India and France cherish the values of democracy, freedom, equality, liberty, respect for human rights, and the rule of law. Both India and France are culturally diverse, multicultural as well as functional and vibrant democracies that believe in protecting and proliferating the fundamental values of historical civilizations. The relationship between India and France is very special, close, warm, and multifaceted. The warmth and depth of the relationship between India and France were evident in the visit of Prime Minister Narendra Modi to France on the official invitation to be the Guest of Honour for the Bastille Day Parade in July 2023. This essay analyses the contours and significance of the bilateral engagement between India and France. Building upon the latest state visit by the Indian Prime Minister, the essay establishes the historical significance of the Bastille Day Parade for France. It maps the sectors and areas in which India and France have cooperation, and analyses the strength of the collaboration. Finally, the essay analyses how India and France — two important players in global politics — gain strength from each other's support, and the need for India and France to enhance their partnership to the next level in the future. Reproduced

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**32. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - UNITED STATES**

**Gill, Somvir**

Exploring the Indo-US synergy in the Indo-Pacific region. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.767-776

The Indo-US synergy in the Indo-Pacific region has become a cornerstone of global strategic cooperation. Both nations have strengthened their partnership through defense agreements, economic collaborations, and diplomatic engagements aimed at ensuring regional stability. The Indo-Pacific, being a crucial geopolitical zone, has witnessed increasing joint efforts, including military exercises like Exercise Tiger Claw, which enhances interoperability between Indian and US special forces.

The partnership also extends to economic and technological domains, with both countries working on trade agreements and digital infrastructure projects. The Quad alliance, comprising India, the US, Japan, and Australia, plays a pivotal role in shaping

the region's security and governance framework. As China's influence grows, the Indo-US collaboration is seen as a counterbalance, ensuring a free and open Indo-Pacific. -  
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### **33. INDIA - HISTORY**

#### ***Chakravartty, Aryendra***

An elusive quest for a region: Darbhanga raj, caste and language in late colonial India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.5-31

This essay is an exploration of the contingent nature of identity formation in late colonial India. In the wake of the 1912 separation of Bihar and Orissa from Bengal, two distinct conceptions of the region of Mithila and Maithila identity gained prominence. First, the Darbhanga Maharaja viewed Mithila as a bastion of brahmanical orthodoxy, and this underpinned the claims for Mithila to be converted to a native state with its own ruling chief. Second, by the 1930s we see the consolidation of a movement which proposed the Maithili language as the marker of a Maithila people, one that did not make brahmanical orthodoxy or Hinduism a prerequisite to belonging. Both these discourses accepted the mythic conception of Mithila, and its traditional puranic geography, yet the Darbhanga Maharaja embraced all-India markers of belonging by emphasising Hinduism and presenting himself as the leader of brahmanical orthodoxy in India. The local, in this discourse, found validation by embracing national markers, even as the nation itself remained colonised. On the other hand, the Maithili language movement, which gained momentum in the twilight of colonial rule and in post-independence India, emphasised and embraced the local. This essay therefore charts the gradual shift in the conception of Maithila identity where language displaces religion and brahmanical orthodoxy, as championed by the Darbhanga Maharaja, to become the marker of local identity.- Reproduced

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#### ***Gunasekaran, S.***

Caste, food and colonialism: 'Outcaste' domestics in the European houses of madras presidency. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.97-131

This article argues that in the Madras Presidency, the caste Hindus treated both the European masters and their 'outcaste' domestic servants as impure due to their shared practice of beef-eating. This, consequently, fostered a relationship of mutual dependence between them. Although not all servants participated in the preparation of

food in European houses, they had to deal with beef in one way or another, such as purchasing and serving it, or simply working with the people who ate beef. Therefore, a willingness to handle beef was one of the essential criteria for employment in colonial bungalows that benefitted the outcastes exclusively. These new employment opportunities under colonialism created an educated 'higher-class' among them. This class later played a pivotal role in organising the outcastes and advocating for their rights. Though dependent on each other, the relationship between Europeans and their outcaste servants was not always cordial; there was tension inherent in it. The article further posits that attempts to maintain European racial and cultural dominance did not always succeed in the domestic sphere.- Reproduced

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***Halladay, Andrew***

The many swords of Shivaji: Searching for a weapon, finding a nation. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.244-294

Since at least the nineteenth century, the Maratha warrior-king Shivaji (r. 1674–80) has served as a central symbol in Indian politics. This article interrogates his legacy through the lens of his famous sword, the Bhavani Talvar. At least three swords have been identified as this weapon since the nineteenth century; by analysing each of these claims in turn, I consider how the discourse around Shivaji's sword(s) traces the evolving legacy of Shivaji himself. Interested less in the historical merits of these claims than in the socio-political work they perform, I seek to uncover why the last of these three, now in London, has become essentially synonymous with the Bhavani Talvar in the popular sphere. Ultimately, I attribute this preference to the object's political resonance: supposedly given to the Prince of Wales by a descendant of Shivaji in 1875, the object has been a rallying cry for Indian politicians of diverse ideological persuasions, who, in demanding its return, have sought to position themselves as the heirs to Shivaji and the healers of a nation still ailing from colonial wounds.- Reproduced

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***Karak, Anirban***

The politics of commerce in eighteenth-century Bengal: A reappraisal. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.33-66

This article broaches a simple question: Was there a politics of commerce within Bengali society in the eighteenth century, or was such politics limited to disputes

between the British East India Company (EIC) and the Bengal nawabs? I begin by discussing the literature on markets in eighteenth-century Bengal and argue that the relationship between commerce and politics has been too narrowly defined in this body of work. A one-sided focus on determining the impact of the early colonial state, coupled with an uncritical acceptance of Peter Marshall's Namierite story about the origins of the British empire, has led historians to downplay ideological conflicts within the EIC and British society. To show why these divisions matter, I build on the recent work of James Vaughn and Spencer Leonard, who have shown that between 1750 and 1770, political and ideological conflicts in both Britain and Bengal had far-reaching effects on the character of the British empire. Through an extended discussion of a dispute over market access in 1778 in the city of Calcutta, I show that petty merchants and shopkeepers often opposed arbitrary impositions by regional elites. To fully understand the motivations behind such challenges, I argue that we need to seriously consider divisions within Bengali society as well: namely, the reproduction of caste hierarchies through differential access to markets (and land).- Reproduced  
<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00194646231220704>

#### **34. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

***Kherde, R. and Christian, D.***

Effect of dysfunctional organizational climate on managerial effectiveness in IT sector. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.5-13

This research was carried out in different informational technology companies throughout India, with total sample size of 311 participants. The study utilized the MAO-C ( Motivational analysis of organization-climate) survey questionnaire, developed by Pareek, to evaluate the organizational climate of the workplace. –Reproduced

***Sharma, Rajeev and Bagchi, Soumendra Narain***

Projectized community of practice: A case study of globally distributed information technology organization. Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.7-24

The execution of globally distributed information technology service projects (GDITP) by globally distributed teams, while inherently complex, offers the advantages of swift implementation and seamless service delivery to global clients. The numerous challenges including the intangibility of customer specifications, the iterative nature of information technology (IT) activities and coordination difficulties arising from diverse teams contribute to complexity in managing these projects. Moreover, the organizational

complexity is compounded by competing power centres, turning project delivery into a politically contested process.

In traditional projects such as construction or customized manufacturing, overcoming aforementioned challenges through strong top-down leadership is typical in many time-bound projects. However, in the realm of IT projects, which are inherently people-centric, enforcing a command-and-control environment is challenging. Communities-of-practice (CoP) offer an alternative structure that engages highly skilled employees in a collaborative community, navigating the challenges posed by IT projects. Our study explores this innovative approach, focusing on a product firm effectively leveraging CoPs to successfully execute global service projects.

Delving into the functioning of CoPs, our research illustrates how they scale up using both formal and informal networks to meet diverse global customer requirements. Despite operating globally, CoPs exhibit emergent collective mindfulness, adapting tools, processes and products to the demands of the projects. The study also details how the organization manages complexity while adhering to product architecture and a uniform project framework. - Reproduced

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### **35. INNOVATION**

#### ***Bhaumik, Sarani et al***

Innovative HR practices: Study based on selective corporate case-studies. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.93-100

The goal of this paper is to show how innovation has affected the HRM practices in the corporate world and the change it has brought in the functioning of the organization. Approach: To accomplish our objective, we examined various research papers and case studies. We selected the ones that were pertinent and highlighted the passages that supported our study in the paper. – Reproduced

#### ***Singh, Sukhdeep***

Investments in innovations and market structure: A semi-parametric approach. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(1), Mar, 2024: p.26-44

The economic literature suggests that there is an inverted-U type of relationship between innovation and product market competition. Existing empirical studies assume a quadratic functional form while estimating the relationship between the two variables. Using data on the Indian manufacturing industry, this article contributes by using a semi-parametric approach to test the 'Inverted-U' hypothesis without assuming a priori

functional form. The estimation results suggest that the functional form of the relationship is contingent upon the choice of product market competition indicator in the model. When product market competition is defined as overall price competition, the empirical evidence confirms the inverted-U hypothesis. This implies that both escape competition and the Schumpeterian effect are observed as price competition increases. However, when product market competition is defined as domestic competition, only the escape competition effect is observed.- Reproduced

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### **36. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

*Chowdhury, Anindya Roy and Gargate, Gouri*

Intellectual property management in academic and research organizations: The role of a laboratory notebook.. Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.45-66

In today's knowledge economy, intangible assets are valued more than tangible ones (Dué, 1995). Intellectual property (IP) rights are an umbrella used to legally protect the intangible products of the human mind, for example, inventions and artistic works. A laboratory notebook is the birthplace of inventions. It helps to understand the progress path of an experiment, avoids dead ends and repetition of errors, serves as a guide for future research direction and helps to generate IPs and technology transfer. Despite the fact that every researcher is aware of the concept of keeping a laboratory notebook, the true potential and legal implications of doing so are typically unknown.- Reproduced

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### **37. INTERNATIONAL BOUNDRIES**

*Menon, Shivshankar*

All powers great and small: Why bigger Isn't always better in geopolitics. Foreign Affairs, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.167-174

The borders that carve the world into today's states may seem indelible, but expand the time frame, and the lines become much more fluid. It is hard to find an international boundary today that has not shifted in the last two centuries. States are born and disappear; great powers swell, shrink, and vanish. In 1910, roughly 80 percent of the planet belonged to just a handful of European empires—and much of the rest lay in the possession of the Ottoman and Qing dynasties. But world wars and decolonization saw

the rise of many new and often quite small nation-states. Borders may seem permanent, but history tells a different story. Over the past two centuries, nearly every international boundary has shifted due to wars, colonialism, and geopolitical changes. In 1910, about 80% of the world was controlled by a few European empires, while the Ottoman and Qing dynasties held much of the remaining territory. However, world wars and decolonization led to the emergence of many new, often smaller, nation-states. The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) laid the foundation for modern state borders, but colonial powers like Britain and France later redrew maps to suit their interests, particularly in Africa and the Middle East. The Berlin Conference (1884–1885) saw European nations carve up Africa without regard for ethnic or cultural divisions, leading to lasting conflicts. The World Wars dramatically reshaped borders, with Germany, Poland, and the Soviet Union experiencing major territorial shifts. The Cold War further influenced boundary changes, such as the division of Germany into East and West. The decolonization movement after World War II saw former colonies gain independence, often inheriting arbitrarily drawn borders. - Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/all-powers-great-and-small-states>

### **38. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

#### ***Chaturvedi, Sachin and Kumar, Sushil***

India's g20 presidency: Pushes global economy ensures space for global South. Indian Foreign Affairs Journal, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.146-157

India's g20 presidency: Pushes global economy ensures space for global South The Indian G20 Presidency is going to end soon with several firsts as it closes in the next few weeks. As the Prime Minister said, Indian diplomacy has touched new heights with the successful completion of the G20 Presidency. Unlike earlier Summits, the New Delhi Summit has given a new lease of life to

G20. Since the Italian Presidency, the interests and avenues for engagements have been waning away, which the Delhi Summit has reset in a way. The grouping would rename itself with the addition of the African Union becoming the 21st member. After almost a decade, development has returned to the central stage, which South Korea sincerely tried in 2011 when the Sherpa track got added to the finance track. India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit on 9-10 September 2023, bringing together the G20 Heads of State and Government<sup>1</sup> on the theme of 'One Earth, One Family, One Future, Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'. India assumed the G20 Presidency in the backdrop of a disturbing world geopolitical divide.

Undeterred by the gloomy geopolitical situation, India clearly outlined its G20 Presidency priorities. Led by the PM himself, the presidency adopted a four- pronged

strategy. First, it exhibited a clear vision that is inclusive and pragmatic. Second, a negotiation strategy that was a mix of flexibility and assertiveness could protect India from geopolitical fault lines. Third, robust outreach, communication and dissemination strategy. Fourth, ensuring peoples' participation in Jan Bhagidari within the country and engaging Global South at the global level. – Reproduced

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***David, Supriti***

India's G20 presidency: From vision to legacy. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.158-169

The Group of Twenty, or G20, was born in the shadow of the financial crises that beset the 1990s, specifically the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997–98. On September 1999, the Finance Ministers and the Central Bank Governors of the Group of Seven or G7, which include Canada, USA, Japan, Germany, France, Italy, and the UK, decided “to broaden the discussions on key economic and financial policy issues among systemically significant economies, and promote co-operation to achieve stable and sustainable world economic growth that benefits all” (Righetti, 2022). Thus, in December that year, the G7 invited “counterparts from a number of systemically important countries from regions around the world to launch” a new group — that is, the G20 (Righetti, 2022). 19 sovereign countries and the European Union formed this grouping while the World Bank President, the IMF Managing Director, and Interim and Development Committee chairmen were designated as ex-officio members of the group to ensure effective liaison with these multilateral financial institutions. The original ‘20’ comprised of Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Korea, Republic of, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye (Republic of Turkey), the UK, the USA, and the European Union (G 20 n.d.). The objective of the G20 was essentially to bolster the governing bodies of the Bretton Woods institutions, and address the main vulnerabilities facing their respective economies, and the global financial system. As cemented . – Reproduced

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***Sachdeva, Gulshan***

India as the voice of the global South in G20, 2023. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.133-145

The establishment of the G20 was a reflection of the realisation that economic power has also started shifting towards emerging markets. Since then, it has become clear

that Western countries can no longer provide solutions to most global economic problems. In fact, many recent economic and financial troubles in the world economy have their origin within the G7. The current geopolitical tensions and related economic difficulties are also due to the Russian action in Ukraine, and subsequent economic sanctions by the West. The South Korean Presidency in 2010 brought the 'development track' within the G20 narrative. It was argued that broader development issues will enhance the G20 legitimacy further. Since then, the 'development track' has become an important part of the discussions. Some of the ideas mentioned under the South Korean development track's multi-year action plan 1 are still valid. These include food security, infrastructure, financial inclusion, human resource development, responsible private sector, domestic resource mobilisation, and knowledge sharing. However, since then, we have seen the adoption of the 2030 agenda: competing infrastructure strategies following the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI); disruptions created by the COVID-19 pandemic; and various other conflicts. There has also been huge development in green technologies, and the adoption of more ambitious climate action plans. These developments brought a huge responsibility on the Indian presidency to reformat development issues within the G20's long term agenda. This essay first looks at Indian positions on development related issues at all G20 summits. Secondly, it highlights how issues related to the Global South became an important part of the G20 narrative during the Indian presidency. – Reproduced

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***Singh, Pravin Chand***

India's G-20 presidency and multiplicity. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.739-746

India's G20 presidency has been a significant moment in global governance, reflecting the country's growing influence in international affairs. With a focus on inclusivity and sustainability, India has emphasized the importance of addressing global challenges through multilateral cooperation. The presidency has provided India with an opportunity to shape discussions on economic stability, climate change, digital transformation, and equitable development.

The concept of multiplicity in India's approach highlights its ability to engage with diverse stakeholders, balancing the interests of developed and developing nations. By advocating for the concerns of the Global South, India has positioned itself as a bridge between different economic and political blocs. The presidency has also reinforced India's commitment to fostering diplomatic ties and strengthening international partnerships. - Reproduced

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

***Abbas, Muhammad Zaheer***

India's distinct but opposing patent model is under pressure: Prospects and challenges in the global arena. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.117-132

The Indian patent model is a powerful and well-balanced model that not only complies with the requirements of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) but also considers domestic needs and national interest. This study endorses India's approach of fully availing itself of public health flexibilities provided in the TRIPS Agreement. India's well thought out patent model contradicts with the pro-patentee approaches taken by the European Union, the USA and Japan. This study emphasises the challenges and pressures faced by the Indian patent model because of the closer harmonisation agenda being pushed by some high-income countries through bilateral and multilateral free trade agreements. This study argues that in order to effectively respond to harmonisation demands, India needs to be proactive in terms of building regional coalitions and transmitting its model to other like-minded Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries with similar interests. This is a viable approach because most of the ASEAN countries, despite different levels of development and industry, are facing similar challenges in terms of universal access to affordable medicines.- Reproduced

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***Balasubramaniam, Madhura***

Critical annotations on historical documents: Methodological possibilities for international relations research. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.164-174

This process note explicates the methodological intervention of maintaining fieldnotes on government documents and its significance for historically situated international relations (IR) research. For the most part, IR scholarship treats archival documents as the neutral preserve of the state, representing its coherent national interests. Building on discussions around critical methods within IR, I argue that there is a need to reflexively engage with the writing and curating practices of the state. This process note deploys the ethnographic hallmark of thick description within IR research through critical annotations on archival documents and other government publications on India's eastern Himalayan borderlands between 1880 and 1965. These annotations encourage a granular reading of government documents and situate them within a larger context of

their production, reception, archival memorialisation and subsequent access. I propose that critical annotations help us move beyond post-hoc analyses of foreign policy in terms of success and failure. Instead, in viewing IR theorising as ‘unfinished dictionaries of the international’, I argue that critical annotations challenge a unitary view of the state and facilitate a more nuanced analysis of foreign policymaking emphasising historical contingencies within which policies are articulated and enacted.- Reproduced

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***Chakrabarti, Shantanu***

The bay of Bengal subzone within the indo-pacific: Historical relevance and present orientation. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.72-85

Paradigms and conceptualisations are essential tools used in international relations literature. Such conceptualisations, however, continue to be heavily dependent on Western epistemology and strategically oriented. Such theoretical models and projections fail to adequately conceptualise the Indo-Pacific region. The neglect of local connectivity and subregions within the Indo-Pacific world has resulted in a relative understudy of the Bay of Bengal zone, a crucial subregion within the Indo-Pacific. The essay argues for a more holistic approach by amalgamating present strategic concerns with indigenous versions of regional projections developed historically. Only by grasping the significance and relevance of past build-ups, it would be possible to understand the Bay of Bengal zone and its effectiveness in creating a vibrant and dynamic Indo-Pacific region.- Reproduced

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***Economy, Elizabeth***

China’s alternative order: And what America should learn from it,. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.8-24

By now, Chinese President Xi Jinping’s ambition to remake the world is undeniable. He wants to dissolve Washington’s network of alliances and purge what he dismisses as “Western” values from international bodies. He wants to knock the U.S. dollar off its pedestal and eliminate Washington’s chokehold over critical technology. In his new multipolar order, global institutions and norms will be underpinned by Chinese notions of common security and economic development, Chinese values of state-determined political rights, and Chinese technology. China will no longer have to fight for leadership. Its centrality will be guaranteed.- Reproduced

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***Ferraro, Vicente***

Why Russia invaded Ukraine and how wars benefit autocrats: The domestic sources of the Russo-Ukrainian war. *International Political Science Review*, 45(2), Mar, 2024: p.170-191

Contrary to Vladimir Putin's geopolitical arguments, there was little chance that a full-scale invasion of Ukraine would benefit Russia's position in the European balance of power and enhance its overall security. Instead, I argue that Putin's decision was based on domestic interests, mainly the regime's legitimation, a major pillar of authoritarian stability. Using a multi-method research design, I demonstrate that the war has significant potential to boost Putin's popularity, nationalism and authoritarian preferences in society, as well as to strengthen his image as the country's heroic protector. As in several autocracies, the instrumentalization of security concerns and existential threats are a powerful source of regime cohesion. These arguments are corroborated by data from Russia's current and previous conflicts, such as elites' discourse, analysis of repressive policies, and public opinion polls on Putin's rule and authoritarian preferences. The regime needs a hostile 'West' and a threatening Ukraine for self-legitimation.- Reproduced

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***Hathaway, Oona A.***

War unbound: Gaza, Ukraine, and the breakdown of international law. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p. 84-96

Hamas's attack on Israel and Israel's response to it have been a disaster for civilians. In its October 7 massacre, Hamas sought out unarmed Israeli civilians, including women, children, and the elderly, killing close to 1,200 people and taking around 240 hostages. Israel's subsequent air and ground campaign in Gaza has, as of March 2024, killed more than 30,000 people, an estimated two-thirds of whom were women and children. The Israeli offensive has also displaced some two million people (more than 85 percent of the population of Gaza), left more than a million people at risk of starvation, and damaged or destroyed some 150,000 civilian buildings. Today, there is no functional hospital left in northern Gaza. Reproduced

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***Idler, Annette and Tkacova, Katerina***

Conflict shapes in flux: Explaining spatial shift in conflict-related violence. *International Political Science Review*, 45(1), Jan, 2024: p.31-52

In contemporary armed conflict, the spatiality of violence and the constellation of actors involved in it change frequently, but how these changes affect one another remains poorly understood. What explains the spatial shift of areas affected by violence in multi-actor conflicts? We argue that the emergence of a new dominant conflict actor facilitates a shift in conflict-related violence. We theorize the causal mechanism as ‘low-risk/high-opportunity attraction’. It exists in territories where these actors can draw on a local support base and enhance capacities to engage in violence. To demonstrate our theory’s validity, we conduct two plausibility probes: on the conflict in Colombia paired with the conflict in the Lake Chad region, and on the conflict in the Afghan–Pakistani borderlands paired with the conflict in Iraq/Syria. We adopt a mixed-methods approach integrating visualizations, spatial analysis, network analysis and process tracing, drawing, inter alia, on interviews from remote regions of war-torn Colombia and Iraq.-Reproduced

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***Kendall-Taylor, Andrea and Fontaine, Richard***

The axis of upheaval: How America’s adversaries are uniting to overturn the global order. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.50-63

In the early morning of January 2, Russian forces launched a massive missile attack on the Ukrainian cities of Kyiv and Kharkiv that killed at least five civilians, injured more than 100, and damaged infrastructure. The incident was notable not just for the harm it caused but also because it showed that Russia was not alone in its fight. The Russian attack that day was carried out with weapons fitted with technology from China, missiles from North Korea, and drones from Iran. Over the past two years, all three countries have become critical enablers of Moscow’s war machine in Ukraine.-Reproduced

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***Kotkin, Stephen***

The five futures of Russia: And How America can prepare for whatever comes next. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.64-83

Vladimir Putin happened to turn 71 last October 7, the day Hamas assaulted Israel. The Russian president took the rampage as a birthday present; it shifted the context around his aggression in Ukraine. Perhaps to show his appreciation, he had his Foreign Ministry invite high-ranking Hamas representatives to Moscow in late October, highlighting an alignment of interests. Several weeks later, Putin announced his intention to stand for a fifth term in a choiceless election in March 2024 and later held his annual press conference, offering a phalanx of pliant journalists the privilege of hearing him smugly crow about Western fatigue over the war. Reproduced

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***Kumar, S. Y. Surendra***

The shanghai cooperation organisation (SCO): An emerging player in south Asia policy options for India. *Indian Foreign Affairs Journal*, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.205-221

With the objective of addressing the security concerns of the newly independent countries created after the fall of the Soviet Union, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) was established in 2001. These countries came to the realization that this cannot be done unilaterally; rather, a multilateral strategy is required to address transnational issues, and that the SCO would facilitate close cooperation with the Central Asian Region (CAR), to promote international trade and regional growth. At the same time, due to the US hegemony, countries like China and Russia sought to legitimate their own internal political systems, and increase interaction with East Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia. In broad terms, the SCO continues to strengthen the regional framework to bring about peace, stability, and prosperity in the region and, in a sense, protect their countries' strategic interests beyond Central Asia. In this context, this essay makes an effort to analyse the reasons for the SCO's increasing foot prints in South Asia, and what could be policy options for India. It argues that it is in India's interest to continue to engage with the SCO as also with its multi-alignment policy to secure its interests in both Central Asia and South Asia. Reproduced

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***Maloney, Suzanne***

Iran's order of chaos: How the Islamic republic is remaking the middle east. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p. 97-109

The Israel-Hamas war—and the possibility that it may explode into a wider conflagration—has upended the determined efforts of three U.S. presidents to pivot American resources and focus away from the Middle East. Immediately after Hamas's

October 7 attack, U.S. President Joe Biden moved quickly to support Israel, a critical American ally, and deter the expansion of hostilities. But as of this writing, the conflict has become a hellish impasse. The security imperatives driving the war command wide support among the Israeli public, yet months of intense Israeli operations have failed to eliminate Hamas, killed tens of. The Israel-Hamas war, which began with Hamas's October 7 attack, has significantly impacted U.S. foreign policy in the Middle East. President Joe Biden swiftly moved to support Israel, a key American ally, while attempting to prevent the conflict from escalating further. However, the war has reached a deadlock, with intense Israeli operations failing to eliminate Hamas completely. Reports indicate that Hamas's attack was strategically aimed at disrupting peace talks between Israel and Saudi Arabia, potentially reshaping regional dynamics. The humanitarian toll has been severe, with thousands of casualties and widespread devastation in Gaza. Meanwhile, international reactions have varied, with some nations opposing Israel's military actions, leading to diplomatic tensions. - Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/iran/irans-order-chaos-suzanne-maloney>

***Medeiros, Evan S.***

The delusion of peak China: America can't wish away its toughest challenger. Foreign Affairs, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024:p.40-49

Ever since Chinese President Xi Jinping secured his third term in power in the fall of 2022, he has had a rough time. Shortly after his reappointment, street protests pushed him to abruptly abandon his signature "zero COVID" policy. After a quick reopening bump in early 2023, the economy has progressively slowed, revealing both cyclical and structural challenges. Investors are leaving in droves, with foreign direct investment and portfolio flows reaching record lows. Meanwhile, Xi has fired his handpicked ministers for defense and foreign affairs in the wake of allegations of corruption and worse. His military bungled its balloon intelligence-collection program, precipitating. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/delusion-peak-china-united-states-evan-medeiros>

***Nafey, Abdul and Kashyap, Aprajita***

BRICS and multipolarisation of the global order: It works for India. Indian Foreign Affairs Journal, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.170-189

The 15th summit of the five-nation BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) grouping was held in Johannesburg, South Africa on 22-23 August 2023. The event drew unusual interest for its three key subjects: (i) the conflict in Ukraine; whether BRICS would formulate a common position on the conflict where one of the BRICS is

involved? (ii) expansion of BRICS that has geopolitical and economic implications. Who would be in, and for what drew global interest? (iii) De-dollarisation was another major theme for discussion: how to reduce the dependence on the US dollar, and whether trade in local currency would work? India had its own specific concerns. It has maintained an independent stance on Ukraine. What would be India's response in case Russia and China sought to leverage the BRICS grouping in their growing conflict with the West? Is China's proposed expansion a ploy to pack the BRICS grouping with its 'yes-men'? Using local currency in cross-border trade is desirable. But would de-dollarisation mean increased use of Chinese renminbi in cross-border transactions? The present article gives section-length treatment to each of the three aforementioned issues. A separate section 'deconstructs' BRICS to identify its core historical and philosophical values. The fifth and final section conceptualises BRICS in the context of contemporary theories and practices of international relations. Needless to add, India has made contributions to the thoughts and practices of the BRICS, which are highlighted in the article- Reproduced

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***Özkanca, Oya Dursun***

Changing responses to a frozen conflict: The republic of Cyprus soft balancing vis-à-vis Turkey. *International Political Science Review*, 45(1), Jan, 2024: p.15-30

Tensions are on the rise in the Eastern Mediterranean, calling for a careful understanding of the motivations behind the foreign policies of small and large states in the region. This article explores the motivations behind the Republic of Cyprus and Turkey's foreign policies and their implications for conflict dynamics, illustrating the complex relationship between soft balancing and the prospects for conflict resolution, considering the spatial dynamics of multi-party conflicts. It argues that the Republic of Cyprus' and Turkey's changing responses influenced the very conflict itself, by pulling in more actors and thereby expanding its spatial scope. This topic has implications for the study of frozen conflicts, transatlantic security, and peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean region and beyond.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/01925121231177443>

***Pottinger, Matt and Gallagher, Mike***

No substitute for victory: America's competition with China must be won, not managed. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.25-39

Amid a presidency beset by failures of deterrence—in Afghanistan, Ukraine, and the Middle East—the Biden administration’s China policy has stood out as a relative bright spot. The administration has strengthened U.S. alliances in Asia, restricted Chinese access to critical U.S. technologies, and endorsed the bipartisan mood for competition. Yet the administration is squandering these early gains by falling into a familiar trap: prioritizing a short-term thaw with China’s leaders at the expense of a long-term victory over their malevolent strategy. The Biden team’s policy of “managing competition” with Beijing risks emphasizing processes over. Reproduced

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***Sajjanhar, Ashok***

India and shanghai cooperation organization: A vital partnership. Indian Foreign Affairs Journal, 17(3-4), Dec, 2022: p.190-204

The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) has been much in the news during the past year. The immediate reason for this is that, in addition to the G20, India also held the Presidency of the SCO for 2022–2023. In this capacity, India organized more than 140 meetings in different parts of the country. Although the visibility and public outreach of these events were not as expansive as that of the G20 meetings, considerable substantive work were accomplished in the SCO over the past few months. Some eyebrows were raised when India decided to host the SCO Summit virtually on 4 July 2023 instead of organizing a 2-day in-person meeting on 3-4th July 2023, as was expected. Even before that, the SCO Foreign Ministers’ meeting on 4-5th May in Goa became, in terms of optics, a somewhat disagreeable affair because of the shenanigans of the Pakistan Foreign Minister, Bilawal Bhutto. In the wake of these meetings, some commentators went so far as to suggest that India should consider moving out of the SCO because it is a China-dominated Organization, and none of India’s interests — economic, political or strategic — were being advanced by its SCO membership. This is a very short-sighted and ill-advised approach to contemplate. – Reproduced

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/48772509>

***Segev, Tom***

Israel’s forever war: The long history of managing: Rather than solving: The conflict. Foreign Affairs, 103(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.110-124

To Israelis, October 7, 2023, is the worst day in their country’s 75-year history. Never before have so many of them been massacred and taken hostage on a single day. Thousands of heavily armed Hamas fighters managed to break through the Gaza Strip’s

fortified border and into Israel, rampaging unimpeded for hours, destroying several villages, and committing gruesome acts of brutality before Israeli forces could regain control. Israelis have compared the attack to the Holocaust; Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu has described Hamas as “the new Nazis.” In response, the Israel Defense Forces have pursued an open-ended military campaign in Gaza. Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/israel/israels-forever-war-gaza-tom-segev>

***Sharma, Raghav***

Discerning Taliban 2.0 and Afghanistan’s political landscape. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.9-25

Politically astute and organisationally deft, the Taliban forged ‘antagonistic cooperation’ with key regional players who courted the movement vigorously as it sought to reinvent itself as ‘Taliban 2.0’. However, two years into the rule of ‘Taliban 2.0’, the chasm between rhetoric and reality has widened. This article disaggregates the idea of ‘Taliban 2.0’, arguing that subtle differences notwithstanding the Taliban is an ideological movement which demonstrates a remarkable contiguity in showing fidelity to its hardline ideology manifested in its attitudes towards women, deployment of violence and links with transnational actors. Domestic political actors too stuttered in responding to the Taliban’s momentum amid a dramatically reconfigured geo-political landscape, a glaring power asymmetry, factionalism within opposition ranks and the rise of new actors like the Daesh which attempted to fill the void.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284231225677>

***Singh, Sonali***

Engaging the extended Kutumb: Contextualizing India’s look-West policy in the Persian gulf. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.777-784

India’s Look-West policy has been instrumental in strengthening its engagement with the Persian Gulf, a region vital for energy security, trade, and strategic alliances. The policy focuses on fostering deeper economic and diplomatic ties with Gulf nations, balancing relations with key players like Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Iran, and Israel. Given the region’s geopolitical complexities, India has maintained a neutral and pragmatic approach to ensure stability and mutual cooperation.

The Persian Gulf is home to a significant Indian diaspora, contributing to both economic and cultural exchanges. India’s trade agreements, defense collaborations, and investment initiatives in the region reflect its commitment to long-term engagement.

However, challenges such as regional conflicts, shifting global alliances, and energy transitions require India to continuously adapt its strategy. Reproduced

***Wenzel, M. et al***

The penetration of Russian disinformation related to the war in Ukraine: Evidence from Poland, the Czech republic and Slovakia. *International Political Science Review*, 45(2), Mar, 2024: p.192-208

This article novel research on disinformation conducted by the Central European Digital Media Observatory. We have identified Russian disinformation strategies related to the war in Ukraine and established the extent of their penetration in Central European countries. This international comparison shows that the countries in question are susceptible to Russia-related disinformation efforts to a highly varying degree. Poland is largely immune to narratives about the Ukraine war and the Ukrainian state imposed by official and unofficial actors connected to the Russian authorities and their supporters. On the other hand, Slovak society is relatively receptive to such sentiments, while Czechs are somewhere between these poles. The use of social media as a source of news contributes to disinformation, but the effect is weak. In all three societies there is a strong, significant influence of individuals' degree of education and material situation. Respondents with post-secondary education and those who consider themselves well off are less vulnerable to disinformation, regardless of their media consumption.-  
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### **39. INVESTMENT**

***Joshi, Heena Thanki and Dangi, Meghna***

Are retail investors in emerging economies SRI ready?. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(2), May, 2024: p.256-274

Socially responsible investment (SRI) is a contemporary idea to describe investing that incorporates social, ethical and environmental dimensions. Under the Theory of Planned Behaviour lens, the current study examines the role of attitude, subjective norm, perceived control behaviour and moral norms in explaining retail investors' investment intention towards SRI. The study adopted the quantitative approach of research and gathered the required data using the judgmental sampling method. This research uses structural equation modelling to present a model that better explains the role of attitude, subjective norm, perceived control behaviour and moral norms in understanding retail investors' investment intentions for SRI. The current study

proposes and successfully validates the use of subjective financial literacy as a perceived control behaviour variable in studying the investment intention of SRI. The finding suggests that retail investors' intention to invest in SRI is significantly positively influenced by attitude, subjective norms, moral norms and subjective financial literacy. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X23119666>

#### **40. LABOUR**

*Fatima, Z., Khan, A. and Mohammad, A.S.*

The efficacy of salesforce control systems: Their impact on the pharmaceutical industry in India.. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(2), May, 2024: p.275-292

The salesforce control system plays an important role in salesforce performance and organization effectiveness. This study investigates the influence of behaviour-based and outcome-based control systems on eight performance-related variables. Data have been collected from sales executives of pharmaceutical companies in India on the basis of a self-administered survey. A standardized close-ended survey instrument was utilized to gather the data. Post screening, a usable sample of 346 responses was analysed by employing partial least square structural equation modelling. The results indicate that although both kinds of salesforce control systems are acceptable, the behaviour-based one appears to be slightly better. Academic and managerial implications are discussed in this article.- Reproduced

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#### **41. LIBRARIES**

*Kato, Naoko*

Saving China and admiring Japan: Cultural traitor Qian Daosun. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.34-55

Qian Daosun (1887–1966) was imprisoned for collaborating with the Provisional Government in North China under Japanese occupation, and to this day he is labelled as hanjian (traitor). Yet, Qian was first and foremost a cultural literatus, librarian, and an exceptional translator with an in-depth understanding of Japanese culture and languages. This article examines the crucial role that Japan and the Japanese language played for Chinese cultural literati in their quest to save China. It also brings to the forefront the dilemmas and agonizing choices Qian faced in his attempt to promote

Sino-Japanese cultural exchange in the midst of war, in particular as a librarian. Wartime libraries are highly contested sites of selection, destruction, censorship, preservation, confiscation, and knowledge production. An added layer of complexity was Japan's cultural policy in China that promoted Japanese-language collections and governed libraries such as the Beijing1 Modern Science Library where Qian worked. What exacerbated Qian's dilemmas was his upbringing, which led him to form close personal connections with like-minded Japanese literati. Lastly, this article revisits the hanjian label by comparing Qian's fate to that of other librarians and returned students of Japan, such as May Fourth writer Lu Xun and patriotic bibliophile Zheng Zhenduo. By deliberately examining May Fourth writers alongside hanjian and Japanese intermediaries, the intention is to dismount arbitrary labels and divisions that have set them apart and against each other in the resistance versus collaboration dichotomy.-  
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<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/abs/saving-china-and-admiring-japan-cultural-traitor-qian-daosun/84BF50DDA1792B1CEC6BDBE952DBB57E>

## **42. MASS MEDIA**

### ***Fareedi, Gazala***

The Indian media's interface with diplomacy. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(1), Mar, 2024: p.86-100

Diplomacy and its institutions have been constantly changing. The manner in which diplomacy was practised in the earlier centuries is vastly different from how it is being practised in the twenty-first century. These changes range from the emergence of the training of messengers, the start of record keeping of diplomatic exchanges, the establishment of resident embassies, codification of formal diplomatic processes, widening domain of actors and issues, the use of multilateral conferences, use of summitry and many others. This evolution has been both a result of and further resulted in changing the larger socio-political-economic dimensions that the world has undergone. Among the myriad contextual changes, the revolution in communications, information and media technology has been phenomenal. This has brought into focus terms like the CNN effect and Vietnam War Syndrome where it is argued that media has had an influence in directing foreign policy choices of countries. Hence, this article seeks to analyse the media's interface with the most important institution of diplomacy, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It specifically focuses on the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), India. Has the news media acted either as an impediment or an accelerator to diplomatic practice? Has the information overload caused the diplomatic fraternity to

face a loss of autonomy in any manner? With the objective of seeking an answer to these questions from diplomacy's perspective, the article explores the evolution of the External Publicity Division of the MEA, India. The External Publicity Division as it is generally known has been the nodal division leading the institutions' interface with the media. The actuality of media's interface with diplomacy in India's case will be set in the backdrop of the existing literature in the fields of media, diplomacy and foreign policy.-  
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284231225681>

### **43.        MEDICINES**

*Xia, Yun*

Simultaneously 'national medicine' and 'East Asian medicine': A cross-boundary network of medical exchange in wartime East Asia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.101-126

This article examines a transnational network of advocates for Kampō (traditional) medicine in Japan, occupied China, and Manchukuo during the Sino-Japanese War (1931–1945), shedding new light on collaborationism, Asianism, and the modernization of traditional medicine in East Asia. In the 1930s, despite deteriorating Sino-Japanese relations, the Kampō revival movement in Japan joined forces with the struggle to preserve traditional medicine in China. In 1938, the Association of East Asian Medicine was founded in Japan, gathering together Chinese, Korean, and Japanese advocates under the banner of 'East Asian medicine'. This article delineates the evolution of what I call 'medical Asianism' and how it was institutionalized in different parts of the Japanese empire. Participants in this network differed in their priorities and ideological commitments, yet they tactfully utilized the Japanese imperial infrastructure and wartime circumstances to promote traditional medicine. Their work laid important intellectual and institutional foundations for the postwar development of traditional medicine across East Asia. This study also contributes to a more nuanced understandings of collaborationism. The type of collaboration examined in this article was preceded by a long history of intellectual exchange, based on a shared body of knowledge and morals, motivated by mutual empathy, and for a cause that was much valued in postwar Asia. As a result, unlike most Chinese collaborators who were prosecuted as 'traitors', protagonists in this study continued to prosper professionally and became valuable assets in the postwar rebuilding of Sino-Japanese relations.-  
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crossboundary-network-of-medical-exchange-in-wartime-east-  
asia/FAC45FC9D220A76A8506AB9A08D02B73

#### **44. MERITOCRACY**

*Zhang, Tong*

The illusion of meritocracy. *Social Science Information*, 63(1), Mar, 2024: p.114-128

Meritocracy claims to reward the meritorious with more resources, thereby achieving social efficiency and justice in a level playground. This article argues that the rise of meritocracy in a society is the institutional consequence of adopting progressive humanism, an ideal-type worldview that advocates the harmonious co-realization of individual achievement and social contribution. However, meritocracy is a self-defeating illusion because, even in a level playground, it only rewards conspicuous and wasteful display of 'merit' rather than genuine contributions to society. Similar to the promise of an afterlife to Catholicism, the illusion of meritocracy constitutes an indispensable theodicy to progressive humanism. For societies holding such worldviews, meritocracy is a necessary illusion that cannot be dispelled by institutional reforms or political movements.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/05390184241230406>

#### **45. MIGRATION**

*Atey, Esha*

Indian Diaspora and the EU: Engagement, challenges, and policy initiatives. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.691-700

*Khan, Zanbaz Ahmed and Patra, Biswajit*

Intergenerational mobility in South Asia. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 25(1), Mar, 2024: p.7-25

This article analyses the movement of intergenerational mobility (IGM) in South Asia from birth cohorts comprising 1950–1980 using the World Bank's data on IGM. The article compares the IGM movements across countries to account for the causal factors of the IGM. Exploratory data analysis and Bayesian regression have been used in this study for empirical analysis. We note that in the past three decades, the share of primary parental education in South Asia constitutes 79% of the total, while the children who achieved the highest level of education constitute only 10%. Children in Sri Lanka have been enrolled in school for the greatest number of years, but the absolute IGM in

India is greater than Sri Lanka. Bhutan lags in average years of educational attainment, yet their relative mobility surpasses every country in South Asia. The likelihood that Pakistani children's status shall be independent of their parental status is as low as 20%. Despite variation in parental education, absolute IGM in India is highest in South Asia. Variation in parental education reduces the degree of independence in the next generation. Relative measure of mobility is a better indicator of social mobility than the absolute measure. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/139156142412265>

***Talwar, Vijay***

India's Diaspora diplomacy: Opportunities and challenges. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.785-792

India's diaspora diplomacy plays a crucial role in shaping its global influence, leveraging the vast network of Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) and Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) to strengthen economic, cultural, and strategic ties worldwide. The Indian government has actively engaged with the diaspora, recognizing them as a strategic asset in promoting India's interests. Initiatives such as the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas and the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme have facilitated stronger connections between India and its global community.

However, challenges persist, including issues related to dual citizenship, integration, and political representation. While the diaspora contributes significantly to India's economy through remittances and investments, ensuring their sustained engagement requires addressing concerns about bureaucratic hurdles and policy inconsistencies. Balancing national interests with diaspora aspirations remains a key aspect of India's evolving diplomatic strategy. - Reproduced

**46. MINING INDUSTRY**

***Claude, Mayeba Nkonde***

Investigating the relationship between vehicle operator' refresher training participation, vehicle incidents-based damages and related maintenance costs in mining industry: A case of ERG/frontier mine.. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.40-44

Investigating the relationship between vehicle operators' refresher training participation, vehicle incidents-based damages and related maintenance costs in mining industry: A case of ERG/frontier mine. – Reproduced

## 47. MOTIVATION

*Triest, Sander van*

Incentives and effort in the public and private sector. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.233-247

While public service motivation theory suggests that public sector employees have higher levels of intrinsic motivation, average pay levels in the public sector are not lower, so public sector employees also value financial incentives. We investigate the relationship of financial incentives with effort (measured with unpaid overtime) for public versus private sector employees using a UK sample. Bonuses are used much less in the public sector, but their relationship with effort is not different between sectors. Public sector employees exert more effort when base pay is higher and do so to a somewhat higher extent than private sector employees. However, public sector employees increase effort more when effort is an important promotion criterion and when perceived job security is higher. Thus, implicit incentives resulting from being in a secure job and developing in that job are more effective for public sector employees than for private sector employees.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13691>

## 48. PANCHAYATS

*Jose, Lins*

Role of local self-bodes in environmental governance ( a comparative study of Munnar in Kerala and Ziro in Aruanchal Pradesh). *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.793-800

The term panchayath raj refers to the system of local self government in India. The state of Kerala follows three tier system in which grama Panchayath is at the grass root level and Arunchal Pradesh is following a two tier Panchayat raj system consists of Panchayath and zilla perished. Panchayati Raj is a fundamental aspect of India's decentralized governance system, ensuring local self-government and grassroots democracy. Kerala follows a three-tier system, comprising Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat, and District Panchayat, which allows for comprehensive local administration and development planning. This structure facilitates effective governance by distributing responsibilities across different levels.

In contrast, Arunachal Pradesh operates under a two-tier system, consisting of Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad. This model simplifies administrative processes while still ensuring local representation and decision-making. The variation in Panchayati Raj

structures across states reflects India's diverse governance needs, adapting to regional socio-political dynamics.– Reproduced

#### **49. PANDEMIC**

***Ha, H., Raghavan, A. and Demircioglu, M.A.***

Covid-19 and employee productivity in the public sector. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(1), Mar, 2024: p.66-89

COVID-19 has affected the public sector significantly. However, since it is a recent event, its impact on employee productivity, especially the individual and organisational outcomes, is not well-studied. Using the 2020 data from the Australian Public Service Commission (APSC, n = 96,690), this study analyzes how the Australian Public Service (APS)'s changed working methods during COVID-19, especially the effect of five practices, has affected employee productivity. Findings suggest that team adaption, team effort, and organisational adaptation are positively associated with employee productivity, whereas managerial support and proactiveness are negatively associated with employee productivity. Interestingly, while the team effort has significantly enhanced the perceived productivity of employees, the proactiveness of the organisation to maintain new working methods led to a negative impact on productivity. This is surprising and indicative of the positive and negative impacts of the pandemic on employee productivity. A crucial implication of these findings is that intra-organisational responses to COVID-19, including at the team level and managerial level, have affected employee productivity in the public sector. – Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2022.2104737>

***Kuntal, Manorama***

Exploring the politics of Covid-19 in India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.711-718

The politics surrounding COVID-19 in India has been complex, shaped by governance decisions, federal-state dynamics, public health policies, and electoral strategies. Here are some key aspects: India's response to the pandemic was initially centralized, with the Union Government imposing strict lockdowns under the Disaster Management Act. However, since health is a state subject, state governments had varying approaches, leading to tensions between the central and state administrations. The pandemic coincided with major political events, including protests against the Citizenship Amendment Act and state elections. Political parties adapted by shifting campaigns online, while social distancing norms were often compromised during rallies. The

government's handling of the crisis, including vaccine distribution and economic relief measures, influenced public opinion. While India positioned itself as the "pharmacy of the world" by exporting vaccines, domestic shortages led to criticism. During the pandemic, dissenting voices—including activists, students, and lawyers—faced arrests, raising concerns about civil liberties. Courts played a role in addressing pandemic-related governance issues, including oxygen shortages and vaccine policies. Reproduced

***Tiwari, Surbhi***

Humanitarianism and Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam: An analysis of India's compassionate role in pestering global solidarity post-Covid ERA.. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.719-728

***Wang, C., Kim, Y. and Mossberger, K.***

Governor's political affiliation and stringent Covid-19 policy. Public Administration Review, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.40-55

The political affiliation of governors has been highlighted as the most important predictor of a state's aggressiveness in responding to the pandemic, that is, Democratic governors advocated for more stringent policies than their Republican counterparts. However, of the 39 states that issued a statewide stay-at-home order (SAHO) mandate, nearly half were led by Republican governors. Using a qualitative comparative analysis, we find that gubernatorial partisanship alone cannot explain SAHO mandates. If partisanship played a role at all, it did so only in states with large metropolitan areas or with fewer public health resources. Regardless of the governor's partisanship, the combination of problem severity and public health resources was sufficient to produce a stringent policy outcome. Emphasis on gubernatorial decisions as purely political overlooks material needs relevant for future pandemic response and the potential for evidence and future coordination.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13649>

## **50. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

***Chatterjee, Ayan and Chatterjee, Debmallya***

A journey of business analytics in improving supply chain performance: A systematic review of literature.. Management and Labour Studies, 49(2), May, 2024: p.337-361

The influence of business analytics on supply chain performance has become notable over the last decade. The purpose of this study is to identify and analyze the effect of endogenous variables of business analytics, if any, on supply chain performance. We

have conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) in four sequential stages, that is, collecting existing literature from relevant databases, finding endogenous variable(s) in this context, classifying papers based on how the endogenous variable(s) under consideration affect the impact of business analytics on supply chain performance and, finally, segmenting the literature depending on different types of supply chain performance. The study considers research papers published during the period 2008–2023. Based on the analysis of the literature, it is found that ‘market competition’ is an important endogenous variable in this context. This variable can impact the relationship between business analytics and supply chain performance in different ways. It can serve as a moderating variable, mediating variable or main variable. In this study, we have shown how directional relationships among business analytics, market competition and supply chain performance have changed over time. The future scope of the proposed study could be to identify other endogenous variables at the time of verifying the influence of business analytics on supply chain performance. – Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231208586>

## 51. POLITICAL PARTIES

*Mishra, Suyash*

Integral humanism: An analysis of key elements and contemporary relevance. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.623-628

Integral humanism is a politico philosophical doctrine rooted in Bhartiya Sanskrit that was propounded by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya to serve as the guiding philosophy of the Bhartiya Jana Sangh. Integral Humanism, as conceptualized by Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya, is a politico-philosophical doctrine that emphasizes a holistic approach to human development, deeply rooted in Bharatiya Sanskriti (Indian culture and traditions). It was adopted as the guiding philosophy of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1965 and later influenced the ideology of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

Upadhyaya's philosophy sought to create an indigenous development model that balanced individual and societal needs while rejecting both Western capitalist individualism and Marxist socialism. He advocated for a system that harmonized material and spiritual well-being, ensuring that economic progress did not come at the cost of ethical and cultural values.

The doctrine is built on four fundamental objectives of human life: Dharma (moral duties), Artha (wealth), Kama (desires), and Moksha (liberation), with Dharma serving as the foundation. Upadhyaya believed that a nation must develop in accordance with its unique cultural and societal ethos, integrating traditional wisdom with modern advancements.– Reproduced

## **52. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - MANIPUR**

***Singh, N.B. and Meetel, N.B.***

Sate of democracy in Northeast India: A study of Manipur India: The mother of democracy. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.729-738

The nature of democracy, of late has changed across the globe. India, the largest democracy in the world, is no exception to that. Within India, the northeast region can be considered as a microcosm of the entire country as it inhabits diverse communities. Whin the region, each state is computed of tens of diverse communities. The evolving nature of democracy is a global phenomenon, reflecting shifting political, social, and technological landscapes. India, as the largest democracy, has witnessed significant transformations, especially in governance models and electoral practices. The Northeast region serves as an intricate microcosm of India's diversity, where political decisions must accommodate the interests of numerous communities.

In this context, maintaining democratic integrity while addressing regional complexities remains a challenge. Representation and inclusivity are crucial, as each state in the Northeast comprises a multitude of ethnic groups, each with distinct identities and aspirations. The way democracy unfolds in such an environment speaks to India's broader democratic evolution.– Reproduced

## **53. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - SIKKIM**

***Gurung, Dhiraj and Sharma, Neeta Bora***

Hegemony of regional parties in the state politics: Special reference to Sikkim. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.667-674

## **54. POVERTY**

***Bhattacharya, Soham***

An exploration into declining poverty and vulnerability in India: A response. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(20), May 18, 2024: p.21-24

A recent discussion paper published by the Niti Aayog evidently claimed that the incidence of poverty in India has sharply declined. Using the Alkire–Foster methodology of calculating the multidimensional poverty index, it suggests that from 2013 to 2023, the proportion of people classified as poor in India declined from 29.2% to 11.3%. This translates into 24.82 crore (or 248 million) people lifted out of poverty. This article is a

critical response to the methodology and findings from the discussion paper. –  
Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/commentary/exploration-declining-poverty-and-vulnerability>.

## **55. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

***Alcadipani, R., Lotta, G. and Cohen, N.***

Natural born violence? Understanding street-level bureaucrats' use of violence: police officers and protests. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.100-114

What factors influence street-level bureaucrats' (SLBs) use of violence? To answer this question, we focus on police officers, a typical example of SLBs, who can lawfully use violence whenever they deem it necessary. Based on ethnographic work among Brazilian police officers dealing with protests, we analyze how violence erupts in the interaction between police officers and protesters. We contribute to the literature by suggesting that no single factor alone can explain the actions of SLBs regarding the use of violence, as previous research has posited. We demonstrate how the interplay between four factors explains the use of violence by SLBs: (1) institutional logic, (2) type of situation, (3) desire for revenge and having fun, and (4) lack of accountability. As such, we propose a more complex account of SLB's use of violence.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13670>

***Arisi, Diego et al***

Knowledge for results and the efficiency of public agencies in Colombia.. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.261-273

This study examines the impact of an intervention focused on lean thinking and knowledge sharing. The intervention involves the transfer of information from efficient private organizations to public agencies to improve bureaucratic procedures. Specifically, we analyze the effectiveness of the Knowledge for Results (K4R) program in improving the efficiency of public agencies in Colombia. Our research provides two examples that demonstrate the positive impact of this particular form of lean thinking on operational efficiency. The first example shows that K4R reduces the time required by local ombudsman offices to process petitions from citizens. The second example shows that K4R reduces the time that oncology patients spend in emergency clinics before they can check out from hospitalization. These improvements are quantitatively

significant, resulting in efficiency gains ranging from 25 to 40 percent compared with pre-program levels.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13674>

***Ashrafi, Naved***

Decolonising the Indian administration: From Nehru's socialism to Modi's 'Panch Pran'. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.609-616

India administration is manned by the so-called still frame of the Indian administrative service (IAS), IAS is an all-India service duly mandated by the constitution of India but it is argued that it significantly carries a colonial baggage from its British precursor called India civil service. ICS was prime instrument of exploitation of Indian masses during colonial days. – Reproduced

***Barth, Thomas J.***

Charles Goodsell: A weaver of the tapestry of public administration. Public Administration Review, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.182-185

Our society has the habit of writing about exemplars after they are no longer with us; this is certainly important and beneficial but misses the opportunity to engage them in a personal reflection on their lives and the contributions/lessons they most want to share. This essay is intended to address this common oversight by sharing the marvelous 61-year career of Charles Goodsell, by first recounting his still active professional journey and closing with his own personal advice to academics, practitioners, and students. - Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13627>

***Cuffey, J., Newby, K. and Smith, S.***

Social inequity in administrative burdens: Evidence from the supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP). Public Administration Review, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.338-356

Administrative burdens in government programs are common and may exacerbate inequity in government service provision and access. Work requirements represent an onerous administrative burden as they entail substantial effort in complying and documenting compliance. We investigate whether state politics and race influence local Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) work requirement restrictiveness. To measure restrictiveness, we leverage the fact that states can apply for waivers of the

SNAP work requirement during times of high unemployment. Using a novel dataset of county waivers from 2005 to 2018, we investigate whether state politics or county racial composition predict the likelihood a county has work requirements waived, conditional on unemployment. We find that counties in Republican-controlled states and counties with higher percentages of Black populations are less likely to be waived. Counties with higher Black percentages are less likely to be waived if they are located in Republican-controlled states. These results highlight the need for greater transparency in waiver implementation.- Reproduced

***Dement, Carl E.***

Public administration in disasters: Integrating emergency management into jail and prison preparedness. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.56-64

Jail and prison administrators have historically struggled to prepare for and respond to disasters. State and county Emergency Managers, as public administrators, are responsible for coordinating preparedness to mitigate disaster impacts. The author used 41 qualitative interviews with emergency management and corrections professionals to assess the extent to which these two collaborate for carceral disaster readiness. The findings indicate that Emergency Managers omit local jails and prisons from their planning, training, and exercises. Additionally, neither sees the other as a legitimate partner in disaster preparedness. This forces corrections professionals to face disasters without the aid of emergency management experts thereby exposing inmates, staff, and the public to greater risk.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13608>

***Ertan, Gunes and Siciliano, Michael, D.***

A cognitive network perspective for public administration and policy. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.11-20

This article introduces the concept of cognitive social structures to public administration and policy scholars. Cognitive social structures are the perceptions, or mental maps, actors hold of the relationships that exist among the members of their network. These perceptions and their accuracy have implications for actor behavior, decisions, and outcomes. The literature on network cognitions has developed in the fields of psychology and organization studies but has yet to be applied in public administration and policy. We provide an overview of cognitive social structure research. We then demonstrate the theoretical and practical implications cognitive social structures hold for our field by examining applications in two research areas—implementation and leadership. We argue that using a network cognition perspective can help researchers

and practitioners to better explain and pursue important organizational and interorganizational phenomena. We hope this article fosters new dialogue on the role of network cognitions in public administration and policy.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13639>

***Fleischer, Julia and Wanckel, Camilla***

Creativity in policy capacity: Organizational and individual determinants. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.218-232

Creativity is a crucial part of policy capacity in governments. Existing studies on creative behavior in the public sector assess employees' openness to new ideas and creative solutions, and they confirm the relevance of organizational and individual determinants for pro-creativity attitudes. Yet we lack systemic evidence on the explicit level of work-related creativity among policy officials in government organizations. At the same time, novel technologies and particularly social networking services change the working environment of policy officials radically, alter organizational features, and may also yield crucial individual effects. Our study analyses "policy creativity" of policy officials in three European governments. We demonstrate the importance of organizational and individual features, including the stress triggered by using social networking services. Our study captures officials' creativity explicitly and adds to debates on creativity and innovation in the public sector as well as the micro-level foundations of the digital transformation in the public sector.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13676>

***Hur, Hyunkang and Abner, Gordon***

What makes public employees want to leave their job? A meta-analysis of turnover intention predictors among public sector employees. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.115-142

Despite the growing literature that examines the determinants of turnover intention in the public sector, little effort has been made to systematize the findings from this scholarship. To address this research gap, this study conducts the first meta-analysis of the literature on turnover intention among public sector employees. The meta-analysis includes 249 effect sizes from 59 studies concerning the relationship between individual demographic variables, work environment characteristics, job characteristics, HRM practices, work motivation and work attitudes, and factors related to the external environment and turnover intention. It finds that predictors related to public employees' job involvement, job exhaustion, job satisfaction, role ambiguity, affective organizational

commitment, and participation in decision making are among the strongest predictors of turnover intention. In contrast, individual demographic predictors show small or negligible effects on turnover intention.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13601>

***Kaplaner, Constantin and Steinebach, Yves***

Coping practices and the spatial dimension of authority design. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.86-99

Frontline implementers develop coping practices to deal with implementation burdens. Unfortunately, we have only limited knowledge of how widespread and systematic these practices are applied. This paper provides a comprehensive analysis of the enforcement activities carried out in the context of the European Union Industrial Emission Directive, relying on a quantitative data set that summarizes the information from more than 2000 inspection reports published by the German state Baden-Württemberg. Our analysis reveals that inspectors tend to give priority to sites that (1) are closer and easier to reach and (2) that pose only a small risk to their environment. These findings indicate that implementers are primarily guided by concerns over the quantitative rather than the qualitative aspects of their work. These insights highlight that public authorities' spatial location is a crucial, yet still unexplored factor in the study of policy implementation.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13654>

***Khanal, Shaleen***

Open or shut case? Exploring the role of openness in public sector innovation. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(1), Mar, 2024: p.90-108

Public organisations are increasingly practising open innovation. Declining budgets, demand for greater participation and growing complexity of today's social problems are forcing public sector employees to integrate external agencies into their organisational processes. While this eagerness to open up is well-documented, the effects of openness of public organisations on innovation outcomes are not well understood. This article addresses this crucial gap by analysing the extent of involvement of external sources in the innovation process of public sector workplaces and examining the relationship between such involvement and innovation outcomes. The findings suggest that openness and external knowledge is associated with positive organisational returns. Findings also show that public sector workplaces utilise external knowledge to generate product or service innovations, but not to generate organisational process changes.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2022.2116585>

***Kay, Adrian***

The changing traditions of Islamic public administration: Observing processes of collision, absorption and adaptation. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(1), Mar, 2024: p.13-30

The development of the concept of Islamic Public Administration (IPA) requires consideration of its portability across spatial and temporal contexts as well as secular-religious divides. The content of IPA has shifted over time, and debate over its meanings and key attributes has been a consistent feature of the history of Muslim societies. This means a hard-edged IPA concept constituted by immutable structural features to enable valid and reliable observation over time is likely to be defeated. This article argues instead for a thematic IPA framework that is relatively underspecified to allow for context sensitivity and facilitates the analysis of enduring historical dilemmas of Islamic governance. Such a framework helps show how IPA differs from other public administration traditions; specifically, its self-conscious reinvention by appeals to Islamic theology, law and ethics; and its grounding in values that are not commensurable with secular, liberal “public” values.- Reproduced

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2023.2275283>

***Kumar, Surendra and Amrapali***

Good governance for achieving sustainable development goals: Indian context. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.635-640

***Lasseter, Dan and Daman, Alex***

Total reward preferences in the recruitment and retention of county chief administrative officers: Applying a push/pull theory of motivation. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.173-181

Monetary rewards have historically played a prominent role in public employee turnover. Additionally, non-monetary rewards such as internal environmental factors contribute to the ability to recruit, retain, and satisfy public employees. Our research seeks to apply the push and pull theory of motivation to the total reward (intrinsic and extrinsic rewards) preferences of county chief administrative officers (CAOs) in the state of Georgia. CAOs typically have job titles such as County Administrator or County Manager. In understanding which rewards are most valued by CAOs, local governments can better understand the ways their CAOs value different rewards. In other words, which rewards are most likely to “pull” a CAO to another position; and conversely, does the lack of

certain rewards “push” CAOs towards other jurisdictions or even other careers? In addition, this research aims to examine whether demographic variables of CAOs impacts total reward preferences.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13635>

***Menezes, Aline Bretas De and Peci, Alketa***

The benefits of nonprofit reputation: Government funding, nonprofit performance, and nonprofit reputational gains. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.323-337

Reputation is a valuable intangible resource whose role in public–nonprofit collaborations remains unexplored. Does nonprofit reputation influence government funding and nonprofit performance? Does nonprofit performance enhance nonprofit reputational gains? Our identification strategy adopts panel regression methods to assess whether nonprofit reputation influences government funding and nonprofit performance in 675 collaborations between the Brazilian Ministry of Health (MoH) and 60 nonprofit hospitals from 2012 to 2019. Our results indicate that reputable nonprofit hospitals receive more government funding, hire more staff and achieve higher levels of production. This research also suggests a virtuous cycle: Better nonprofit performance leads to nonprofit reputational gains in official rankings. We thus contribute to reputation and public–nonprofit collaboration scholarship by empirically examining the role of nonprofit reputation in public–nonprofit collaborations and identifying mediators of the nonprofit reputation–performance link while responding to calls for more panel data analyses.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13669>

***Merrick, Weston, Bernardy, Pete and Carter, Patrick***

Invisible and indispensable: Using the lowly request for proposals to advance public value: Submission to par for practically speaking. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.206-212

Requests for Proposals (RFP) may be the pinnacle of bureaucratic mundanity. Yet, hidden within this apparent monotony are powerful tools to advance public values. Federal, state, and local government grants deploy staggering sums, reaching into the hundreds of billions of dollars annually. With these distributions, the executive branch is often delegated substantial discretion. These are choices of consequence, but little support exists for public managers tasked with this work. This article examines the potential to improve administrative decision-making by enhancing our understanding of

how discretion is authorized and applied regarding RFPs. Drawing from professional experience, we create a framework to identify dimensions of discretion in these proposals and apply it to a Minnesota case. We end with a call for academics and practitioners to better partner on empirical inquiry that improves RFP administration; in doing so, there is immense potential to help civil servants to improve outcomes for the public.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13807>

***Podger, Andrew and Kettl, Donald F.***

How much damage can a politicized public service do? Lessons from Australia. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.160-172

Many public administrators are struggling with the relationship between themselves—most of whom are career civil servants—on the one hand, and those political officials who are elected or appointed on the other, and with whom they must deal every day. That struggle has even spilled over into the debate in the US and elsewhere over the existence and influence of a so-called “deep state” bureaucracy that according to some, really runs our governments.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13789>

***Raadschelders, J., Willoughby, K. and Sanders, R.***

Practically speaking: An introduction. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.155-159

Michael Rogers and Ronald Sanders are both career public servants, with combined experience of more than 75 years. Both are Fellows of the National Academy of Public Administration (NAPA). Among other things, Rogers has served as City Administrator for the District of Columbia and the head of the Metropolitan DC Council of Governments, as well as Interim City Manager for Charlottesville and Chief Operating Officer in Petersburg, VA. He also serves as Chair of the Elliott Richardson Prize Committee in NAPA. Sanders has also served on the American Society for Public Administration's National Council and is the former Chair of the Federal Salary Council, as well Associate Director of OPM, DOD Director of Civilian Personnel Policy, IRS Chief HR Officer, and the Intelligence Community's first Associate Director of National Intelligence for Human Capital. Both have also served in senior positions in the private sector.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13788>

***Raadschelders, Jozef***

Civil servants navigating networks for development: From the perches of the world bank and Mena countries. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.190-193

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13780>

***Schnell, S., Kim, J. Munno, G. and Nabatchi, T.***

How citizens want to “see” the state: Exploring the relationship between transparency and public values. *Public Administration Review*, 84(2), Mar-Apr, 2024: p.357-372

Although transparency is recognized as an important public value, few studies examine how citizens see the relationship between transparency and other public values. To empirically investigate this relationship, we distinguish among five types of transparency and explore their associations with different views of “good” government and other public values. Using survey data and Q methodology, we find that citizens see transparency as an important value, albeit not the most important one. We also find that people give different weight to different kinds of transparency and that this depends on individual characteristics and on their overall value orientation or conception of “good” government. In particular, those who hold a contractarian view of democracy prefer types of transparency associated with accountability. Overall, transparency as candor is valued most highly and least associated with other value preferences—suggesting an important interpretation of transparency that has been hitherto neglected in the literature.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13769>

***Sweeting, K.D. and Haupt, B.B.***

Overcoming neutrality as an organizational learning impediment. *Public Administration Review*, 84(1), Jan-Feb, 2024: p.143-154

This article addresses the negative implications of neutrality in bureaucratic systems and public service. Neutrality employs a sameness approach that reinforces impartiality, invisibility, and indifference, resulting in what we term discriminatory blindness. After a brief illustrative review of neutrality in public service, we critique neutrality as an organizational impediment based on its veiled negative implications and disparate outcomes that fail to center the human experience and treat people based on how they are situated to ensure equity in outcomes. We propose a framework to forge ahead with eight actionable types of initiatives and learning constructs to raise the consciousness of

public practitioners. We conclude with an action-oriented and learning-focused approach.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13641>

***Walker, Richard M. et al***

Organizational size and public service performance: A meta-analysis and an agenda for future research. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(1), Mar, 2024: p.32-65

The question whether small or large organisations are associated with the best public service performance has long been a subject of debate in public administration research, and has had profound ramifications for practice. This article seeks to bring clarity to this debate by conducting a meta-analysis of studies scrutinising the relationship between organisational size and public service performance (45 articles, 122 effect sizes). Meta-analytical and meta-regression results show mostly null findings. We discuss the circumstances in which organisational size matters for public service performance, and propose rekindling venerable research agendas about nonlinearity and contingency in the size-performance relationship.- Reproduced  
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2023.2176333>

**56. RESEARCH**

***Lee,Ronan***

Research in the information age and the risks of researcher vicarious trauma. *Social Science Information*, 63(1), Mar, 2024: p.3-24

Exposure to traumatic material during research may traumatize scholars, contributing to negative health outcomes and curtailing research work. This article argues the social sciences have been slow to address the challenges engagement with potentially traumatizing material pose to researchers. The article reviews key literature on vicarious or secondary trauma and outlines how it might affect scholars. It considers examples from the professions, and scholarly fields including the technology industry, international development, countering violent extremism studies, and genocide studies which have already begun to grapple with these challenges. A case study focused on Myanmar-focused social sciences research outlines how recent improvements in mobile phone camera technology, Internet availability, and international linkages enabled by social media increase researchers' exposure to potentially traumatizing material. A description of Researcher Vicarious Trauma is proposed and suggestions for how scholars, institutions, and professional associations might positively tackle the contemporary challenges of Researcher Vicarious Trauma are made.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/05390184231223890>

## **57. RIVERS**

***Simpson, Thomas***

Find the river: Discovering the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra in the age of empire. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.127-162

Despite the enormous size and economic and scientific significance of the Tsangpo-Brahmaputra River, questions of where and what it was generated successive waves of dispute from the mid-eighteenth to early twentieth centuries. Geographical discovery in the eastern Himalayan borderlands neither entailed the application of fixed theories and techniques, nor resulted from consistent flows of information along established channels. Europeans instead understood the region's rivers in many different ways, influenced by sporadic deluges of data, competing forms of expertise, shifting imperatives of colonial political economy, unsettling encounters with various bodies of water, and heterogeneous Asian knowledge structures. Informants, infrastructures, and cosmologies of often-overlooked communities at imperial margins fundamentally reshaped European knowledge. Under these conditions, practitioners of spatial sciences came to thrive on the proliferation of models and objects of discovery rather than seeking definitive closure.- Reproduced

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/find-the-river-discovering-the-tsangpobrahmaputra-in-the-age-of-empire/9320CD51A1F956165ADD7F4CDCC253CE>

## **58. SKILL DEVELOPMENT**

***Sharma, Punit***

Role of employability skill development in making students employable. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(3), Jul-Sep,2022: p.45-56

## **59. SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS**

***Ravichandran,N., et al***

Managing social organizations: Experiences and challenges. *Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.83-109

The colloquium presents multiple perspectives on managing social organizations. Social organizations have emerged from not-for-profit organizations. They meet an important unfulfilled need of collective societal good. Some social organizations have a strong legacy. There is no standard way of governing/administrating/managing social organizations. The management style needs to be context-specific. The impact of social organizations are also varied. Often the emphasis is on effectiveness rather than efficiency. The articles draw on the experience of the founder/co-founder, managers and academicians who have worked with/for social organizations to provide insights on the management and various challenges these organizations face.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02560909241239517>

## **60. SRILANKA – HISTORY**

*Wettimuny, Shamara*

‘The Jews of Ceylon’: Antisemitism, prejudice, and the moors of Ceylon. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(1), Jan, 2024: p.193-217

In the early twentieth century, economic and religious antagonism between Sinhalese and Moors in Ceylon escalated into widespread, deadly violence. In the immediate aftermath of the 1915 pogrom, which involved the targeting of Moors and their property, the Sinhalese nationalist Anagarika Dharmapala observed that ‘Muhammadans’ had accumulated wealth through ‘Shylockian methods’. Even prior to Dharmapala’s claim, Moors were repeatedly depicted as the ‘Jews of Ceylon’ by both influential Sinhalese actors and colonial state actors. As Ceylon did not have a local Jewish population, this article investigates the use of a rhetorical device that was familiar within the broader networks of empire to ‘other’ a non-Jewish mercantile minority. The article accordingly enquires into how and why antisemitic epithets came to be used in prejudicial speech against Moors. It also explores propaganda portraying Moors in terms of ‘hostile’ Jewish stereotypes and the way in which such stereotypes were deployed in Sinhalese interactions with Moors. By tracing the connections between antisemitism and anti-capitalism, this article aims to contribute to a broader discourse on the positions of Semitic groups in British imperial ideology.- Reproduced

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/modern-asian-studies/article/jews-of-ceylon-antisemitism-prejudice-and-the-moors-of-ceylon/DD1A6013C6B262BB9D3C82B5F3F4F15F>

## **61. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

***Kumar, Surendra and Amrapali***

Good governance for achieving sustainable development goals: Indian context. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.635-640

***Lalruatsangi and Dounjel, Jangkhongam***

Sustainable development goals and the role of government in Mizoram. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.685-690

***Tiwari, Kriti***

Global justice and space sustainability: Lessons from the environmental discourse. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.675-684

**62. TELECOM INDUSTRY**

***Mehta, C., Chopra, M. and Dhamija, S.***

The curious case of Vodafone idea merger: Is it a saga of turbulence or a move towards potency?. Vikapla: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.67-78

**63. TOURISM**

***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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/13915614231221648>

***Jamwal, Rohit***

G-20 in Jammu and Kashmir: A bold move of new India. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.753-758

The G20 Tourism Working Group meeting in Srinagar marked a significant moment for India's diplomatic and tourism efforts. The event showcased the region's potential for sustainable tourism while reinforcing India's commitment to peace and stability following the removal of Article 370. The discussions focused on economic development, cultural heritage, and international collaboration, positioning Jammu and Kashmir as a key destination for global engagement.

The meeting also highlighted India's broader vision for tourism as a driver of economic growth and diplomatic outreach. By hosting international delegates in Srinagar, the government aimed to present a narrative of progress and stability, emphasizing the region's transformation. The event's success reflects India's strategic approach to integrating Jammu and Kashmir into global tourism frameworks.

The three-day G20 tourism working group meeting organized by the ministry of tourism, government of India in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, from May 22 to 2023 highlights the achievement of India in establishing peace and normalcy after the historical step of the removal of Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir. – Reproduced

**64. TRANSPORTATION**

***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

**65. TRIBES - INDIA**

***Gowri, S.***

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

Practiced predominantly by the tribal communities from the lower strata of the society, theyyam transcends mere 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

***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

***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

***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

***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

***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

***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

**66. URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

***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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/09562478241230037>

***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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09562478241230813>

***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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09562478241226782>

***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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/09562478241230814>

***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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/20/special-articles/caste-and-wage-inequalities-india.html>

**68. WOMEN**

***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 <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0258042X231208591>

***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

**69. YOUTH**

***Lianmawia, Nicholas and Shyamkishor, Ayangbam***

Youth and political parties in Mizoram. *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, 84(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.701-710