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1. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Muni, Kamaljeet Kaur

The future of AI in India: Navigating profiling concerns and criminal investigations. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.25-28

This article examines the evolving role of artificial intelligence (AI) in India, particularly in the domains of profiling and criminal investigations. While AI offers significant potential to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and predictive capabilities in law enforcement, it also raises critical concerns regarding privacy, bias, and human rights. The study highlights the tension between technological innovation and ethical safeguards, noting that profiling practices can lead to discriminatory outcomes if not properly regulated. It situates AI within the broader framework of India's legal and governance structures, emphasizing the need for robust regulatory mechanisms, transparency, and accountability. By analyzing both opportunities and risks, the paper underscores that the future of AI in India must balance innovation with constitutional values, ensuring that technological adoption serves justice without undermining dignity and societal trust. In the fast-paced world of technology, artificial intelligence (AI) is not just a tool for convenience; it's becoming a cornerstone of how businesses, governments, and societies operate. AI's ability to analyse vast amounts of data and predict outcomes has transformed everything from how we shop to how law enforcement approaches crime. With the recent introduction of India's digital personal data protection act (DPDP act) 2023 and the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023, there are critical shifts in how AI can and should interact with personal data and criminal justice. – Reproduced

Barney, Jay B. and Reeves, Martin

AI won't give you a new sustainable advantage: But using it may amplify the ones you already have.. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.72-79

Generative artificial intelligence (gen AI) has the potential to radically alter how business is conducted, and there's no doubt that it will create a lot of value. Companies have used it to identify entirely new product opportunities and business models; to automate routine decisions, freeing humans to focus on decisions that involve ethical trade-offs, empathy, or imagination; to deliver customized professional services formerly available only to the wealthy; and to develop and communicate product and other recommendations to customers faster, more cheaply, and more informatively than was possible with human-driven processes. But, the authors ask, will companies be able to leverage gen AI to build a competitive advantage? The answer, they argue in this article, is no—unless you already

have a competitive advantage that rivals cannot replicate using AI. Then the technology may serve to amplify the value you derive from that advantage.- Reproduced

Julian Freitas, De and Ofek, Elie

How AI can power brand management: It can automate creative tasks and improve the customer experience.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.108-114

Marketers have begun experimenting with AI to improve their brand-management efforts. But unlike other marketing tasks, brand management involves more than just repeatedly executing one specialized function. Long considered the exclusive domain of creative talent, it encompasses multiple activities designed to build the reputation and image of a business—such as crafting and communicating the brand story, ensuring that the product or service and its price reflect the brand’s competitive positioning, and managing customer relationships to forge loyalty to the brand. A brand is a promise to customers about the quality, style, reliability, and aspiration of a purchase. AI can’t fulfill that promise on its own (at least not anytime soon). But it can shape customers’ impressions of a brand at every interaction. And it can automate expensive creative tasks—including product design. To succeed with it, you must understand how it is perceived by stakeholders and what can be done not only to mitigate their concerns but to make them avid supporters. Using examples from Intuit, Caterpillar, and LOOP, along with in-depth scholarly research, the authors propose a framework for thinking about the key roles that AI plays when it comes to managing brands effectively.- Reproduced

2. BUSINESS ETHICS

Bhattacharya, Debjani Ghosh, Ghosh, Piyali and Chakraborty, Rachana

Shades of grey: An ethical dilemma. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.257-264

This article explores the complexities of ethical dilemmas in organizational and managerial contexts, highlighting the “shades of grey” that often characterize real-world decision making. It examines how managers and professionals confront situations where competing values, responsibilities, and outcomes create moral ambiguity. The study emphasizes that ethical dilemmas rarely present clear-cut solutions; instead, they require balancing organizational goals with individual conscience, stakeholder interests, and long-term implications. By analyzing case-based scenarios, the paper underscores the importance of ethical frameworks, leadership integrity, and institutional support in navigating such challenges. The work contributes to the literature on business ethics and management studies, offering insights into how organizations can foster ethical cultures while recognizing the inherent complexity of moral decision making. The case refers to an ethical dilemma encountered by the Internal Committee (IC) of a manufacturing corporation in redressing a

complaint of sexual harassment raised by an employee against another colleague. The stream of incidents brought to light during the proceedings of the IC brings out the challenges faced by any decision-making authority in figuring out whether an employee alleged with the misconduct of sexual harassment could be guilty in reality. The case thus throws open the question of whether an allegation of sexual harassment is always black-and-white or whether there is any tinge of grey in it.- Reproduced

3. CIVIL SERVICES

Rich, Jessica et al

What makes bureaucracies politically resilient? Evidence from Brazil's Covid-19 vaccination campaign. *Comparative Politics*, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.25-48

This article sheds new light on the drivers of bureaucratic resilience in the face of presidential attacks, an understudied but politically salient topic. Scholars have long shown how political advocacy can protect bureaucracies from presidential attacks on policy regulation. We argue, however, that advocacy is insufficient to defend bureaucracies against attacks on policy implementation, which occurs largely outside the formal political arena. Through a case study of Brazil's successful Covid-19 vaccination campaign, we call attention to two additional forms of support for agencies under attack—resource provision and social activism—that come into play during the implementation phase of policy. In conjunction with political advocacy, resource provision and social activism bolster bureaucracies under attack by filling in where other forms of support fall short. This article sheds new light on the drivers of bureaucratic resilience in the face of presidential attacks, an understudied but politically salient topic. Scholars have long shown how political advocacy can protect bureaucracies from presidential attacks on policy regulation. We argue, however, that advocacy is insufficient to defend bureaucracies against attacks on policy implementation, which occurs largely outside the formal political arena. Through a case study of Brazil's successful Covid-19 vaccination campaign, we call attention to two additional forms of support for agencies under attack—resource provision and social activism—that come into play during the implementation phase of policy. In conjunction with political advocacy, resource provision and social activism bolster bureaucracies under attack by filling in where other forms of support fall short.- Reproduced

4. CLIMATE CHANGE

Mayaram, Arvind

Financing green economies: A realisable target?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.55-62

In 2022, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change called for urgent action to limit global warming to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, requiring a 43% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. India, committed to this target, faces a significant financing challenge, needing 5%–6% of annual gross domestic product by 2070 for climate goals. As public debt is unsustainably high globally, the headroom for borrowing by the governments has shrunk. Private capital can only meet green financing needs marginally. Infrastructure Investment Trusts are a promising solution, offering public–private finance circularity.- Reproduced

5. CO-OPERATIVES

Shukla, Santosh Kumar

Empowering India's rural renaissance: The role of cooperative in sustainable development. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.21-24

India's rapid economic growth, projected at 8.2 percent for fiscal year 2023-24 aims towards achieving high middle income status by 2047. But, the stark disparity in resource utilization where the top 20 percent consumer 77 percent of resources highlights significant challenges, particularly for rural population lacking access to essential services. Cooperative can act as an effective instrument to empower local communities and facilitate equal resource distributions. – Reproduced

Chauhan, Vinay Kumar

Role of labour cooperative in 'Vikshit Bharat'. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.25-29

The history of labour cooperatives dates back to the pre-Independence period, but a planned nationwide programme for their promotion began during the first five year plan, based on the recommendations of the cooperative planning committee in 1951. – Reproduced

Patil, Sharangouda G.

Cooperatives: A catalyst in building 'Viksit Bharat'. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.30-34

Gupta, Krishna Kumar

Rejuvenating the rural fin coops for 'Viksit Grameen Bharat'. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.35-43

Rao, C.V.

The transformative role for cooperative in shaping a 'Viksit Bharat. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.44-47

The cooperative play a transformative role in building a "Viksit Bharat" (developed India) by 2047, the 100th year of India's Independence. The vision encompasses rapid economic growth, financial inclusion etc, as detailed hereunder. – Reproduced

Shroff, Sangeeta

The potential of women in the cooperative sector. Unfolding opportunities. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.48-53

Dharamaraja, S.

Multipurpose PACS (MPACS): Strengthening rural economies to realize the vision of Viksit Bharat. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.54-58

Srinath, A.R.

Cooperative for women, youth and weaker sections. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.60-63

Vijayakumar, S.

Beyond banking: Kerala PACCS bring revolution. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.65-68

Basha, Y. and Ali, Akbar

New initiatives by the ministry of cooperative and their role in strengthening PACS in Andhra Pradesh. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.69-71

Amin, G.H.

Digitalization and financial inclusion: A pathway to co-operative success. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.72-74

6. COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Andrea Cassani, and Tomini, Luca

Time to go: Paths of term limit resilience in sub-Saharan Africa. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.536-551

This article examines the resilience of presidential term limits in Sub-Saharan Africa, situating them within broader debates on governance, democracy, and institutional endurance. It explores the political, constitutional, and social pathways through which term limits are either upheld or eroded, highlighting the tension between entrenched leadership and democratic accountability. Drawing on comparative case studies, the study identifies

patterns of resilience, including strong civil society mobilization, judicial independence, and international pressure, as well as vulnerabilities such as elite bargaining, constitutional manipulation, and weak institutional safeguards. The analysis underscores that term limit resilience is not uniform but shaped by contextual factors across different states. By framing term limits as both a legal and political construct, the paper contributes to understanding how African democracies negotiate leadership succession and institutional legitimacy. Although term limit violation is a widely examined form of autocratisation in sub-Saharan Africa, this research focuses on the relatively understudied but increasingly frequent cases in which term limits prove resilient. We distinguish two forms of term limit resilience, namely, compliance and enforcement, and we offer the first regional-level study of its determinants using qualitative comparative analysis. We find democracy – that is, the factor that is often considered the strongest predictor of term limit resilience – to be decisive when term limits are threatened or likely to be threatened. However, other mechanisms resulting from the interplay of factors that can be present in both democratic and non-democratic regimes stand out for their explanatory power – most notably, path dependence, regime legacies and opposition. Conversely, factors such as the international promotion of democracy and military autonomy appear to play a secondary role, at least from a comparative viewpoint.- Reproduced

Qian, Jingyuan and Bai, Steve

Loyalty signaling, bureaucratic compliance, and variation in state repression in authoritarian regimes. *Comparative Politics*, 56(3), Jul, 2024: p.423-447

This article investigates the mechanisms through which authoritarian regimes vary in their use of state repression, focusing on the roles of loyalty signaling and bureaucratic compliance. It argues that repression is not uniform but shaped by the incentives and behaviors of political elites and bureaucratic actors. Loyalty signaling—where elites demonstrate allegiance to the regime—interacts with bureaucratic compliance to determine the intensity and scope of repressive measures. Using comparative analysis, the study highlights how these dynamics influence regime stability, citizen-state relations, and the durability of authoritarian governance. The findings contribute to broader debates in political science on authoritarian resilience, showing that repression is mediated by institutional and behavioral factors rather than being a monolithic strategy. In autocracies, why are certain bureaucrats more heavy-handed in their use of force than others during repression? In this article, we propose an incentive-compatible theory that explains the uneven compliance of bureaucrats in repressive campaigns. We argue that bureaucrats from less trusted backgrounds tend to implement repressive tasks more fervently to credibly display loyalty and bolster their career prospects. We provide evidence for our theory using China's Anti-Rightist Campaign (1957-1959), a repressive campaign launched by Mao Zedong against alleged critics of his rule. We find that officials who were former undercover partisans, a faction considered untrustworthy by Mao, tended to prosecute

more “rightists” in their jurisdictions and imposed harsher penalties on them. This study contributes to the literature by revealing the motivations of coercive agents.- Reproduced

Nocetto, Lihuen, et al

Unorganized politics: The political aftermath of social unrest in Chile. *Comparative Politics*, 56(3), Jul, 2024: p.517-539

Extant theories posit that political conflict affords favorable circumstances for successful party building. However, crises do not necessarily engender the emergence of new parties with the capacity to integrate discontent. In this in-depth analysis of Chile, we show how lowering barriers to entry inadvertently precluded the development of a national political organization. We describe the nature of new political actors who emerged from the cycle of protest that erupted in October 2019. Our analysis shows that the traits of the umbrellas of lists of independents conditioned the ability of emerging actors to aggregate demands of different districts. The Chilean case illustrates how a cycle of protest can engender new, electorally successful political actors but does not assure these actors’ capacity to legitimate the political process.- Reproduced

7. CONSTITUTION

Singh, Seema

Criminal justice system reforms; Evaluating the impact of BNS. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.29-34

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) emphasizes justice while the IPC primarily focuses on punishment. This shift becomes clearer when considered alongside the changes in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) and the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA). The primary aim of these amendments is to ensure swift and fair justice. The colonial era laws enacted by the British Parliament to suppress Indian resistance have now been replaced. Effective 1 July 2024, these laws aim to address contemporary challenges, tackle modern offence, and decolonize India’s criminal justice system marking a significant step towards legal reform. – Reproduced

Bhat, Sairam

Impact of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita on labour dispute resolution. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.36-40

Labour disputes in India have traditionally been influenced by various central acts, such as the industrial disputes act (IDA) of 1947, the trade unions act of 1926 and the industrial employment (standing orders) act of 1946, which were subsumed under the industrial relations code (‘IRC’ or ‘the code’) 2020 in an attempt to simplify the numerous labour law

statutes and encourage industrial development., against this backdrop, the recent enactment of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) markers a significant shift from the colonial ear India penal code (IPC) with provisions that have implications across various legal domenains, Including labour dispute resolution. – Reproduced

Muni, Paathik

Redefining law in a cyber age: India's legislative shift against modern crime. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.49-53

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) represents a significant shift in India's criminal justice framework. It acknowledges that cybercrime requires a more muanced approach that traditional crimes. The boundaries of crime have changed. Cybercriminals can operate from any corner of the globe, and law enforcement can no longer rely solely on physical jurisdiction. The BNS is designed o handle such complexity by streamlining investigative processes and ensuring that law enforcement has the authority to pursue criminals across multiple jurisdictions within India. The Bharatiya Nayrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) focuses on improving the security of Indian citizens in the digital age by empowering law enforcement agencies to resound more effectively to digital threats. – Reproduced

8. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Khanna, Tarun et al

Boards need a new approach to technology: By worrying primarily about security and it, they're missing out on big opportunities across the sciences.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.128-137

This article argues that corporate boards must adopt a broader and more strategic approach to technology, moving beyond a narrow focus on security and IT infrastructure. It highlights that while risk management and cybersecurity are critical, boards that limit their oversight to these areas miss significant opportunities in emerging sciences and technological innovation. The study emphasizes that technology is no longer a back-office function but a driver of competitive advantage, requiring governance structures that integrate scientific advances into corporate strategy. By reframing technology as a strategic enabler, the paper underscores the importance of board leadership in fostering innovation, guiding investment, and ensuring long-term organizational resilience. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to debates on corporate governance and management, offering a playbook for boards to engage with technology as a transformative force rather than a compliance issue. The boards of too many publicly traded companies are downright timid when considering matters involving science and technology. More often than not, they focus on security and digitization—a defensive posture that fails to consider the bigger opportunities emerging from new materials, space science, and a better understanding of

the genome—to name just a few areas of opportunity. It's easy to be lulled into thinking that science does not matter to a nontech company. But that distinction isn't quite so meaningful when it comes to capitalizing on the opportunities from technological change that is now ubiquitous, rapid, turbulent, and often emanating from increasingly unlikely corners. The authors have observed firsthand an effective way to address this gap: the board technology committee. Drawing on the achievements of tech committees at AES, Johnson & Johnson, and Altria (companies for which the authors are or have been directors), they describe how these entities can advance the interests of organizations and offer advice on how to set one up.- Reproduced

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Cles, Robert G.

Moving beyond ESG: The framework has its detractors. Here's a new playbook for responsible business.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.101-107

This article critiques the limitations of the Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) framework, noting that while ESG has become a dominant paradigm for responsible business, it faces growing skepticism from investors, policymakers, and corporate leaders. The study argues that ESG metrics often lack consistency, transparency, and actionable impact, leading to questions about their effectiveness in driving meaningful change. In response, the article proposes a new playbook for responsible business that emphasizes integrated accountability, stakeholder trust, and long-term value creation. It highlights the need for organizations to move beyond compliance-driven ESG checklists toward holistic strategies that embed responsibility into core business models. Published in Harvard Business Review, the piece contributes to ongoing debates on corporate responsibility, offering practical guidance for leaders seeking to balance profitability with sustainability and ethical governance. It's been a rough few years for ESG—the popular shorthand for measuring and managing a company's environmental, social, and governance performance. Critics on the political left believe ESG is insufficient for addressing major societal issues such as climate change; critics on the right say ESG pushes a liberal agenda. The barrage of criticism has caused ESG to lose its luster among many executives. Yet the need for a transparent way to connect a company's financial performance with its ESG performance remains. It's time, says Oxford professor Robert G. Eccles, to take stock of ESG and chart a path forward. He acknowledges the complex challenges that still need to be resolved. Chief among them is whether to use single materiality (which focuses on shareholder value) or double materiality (which includes societal impact). In this article Eccles recommends a pragmatic approach for corporate leaders: clearly define corporate purpose, improve transparency in ESG reporting, and engage stakeholders constructively. These strategies will help companies manage ESG pressures by focusing on material issues that affect

shareholder value while also acknowledging and addressing broader societal impacts.-
Reproduced

10. CORRUPTION

Robertson, Felicia

Who reduces political trust after experiencing corruption? Introducing the role of personality traits. *International Political Science Review*, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.490-505

This article examines the interplay between corruption, personality traits and political trust. It argues that individuals' personality traits may condition the effect of corruption experience on trust and that these traits also affect how individuals are exposed to corrupt experiences. Using data from the AmericasBarometer 2010, the study finds that openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness and emotional stability amplify the negative effect of corruption on trust in the police. However, only extraversion amplifies the negative effect of corrupt experiences on trust in government. The study also finds that openness, extraversion, agreeableness and emotional stability are linked to exposure to corruption. The study contributes to the literature by showing that personality affects exposure to corruption and constrains the effect of corruption on political trust.- Reproduced

11. CULTURE

Rai, Archisha

Sound in palestine: Settler colonialism and the act of selective deafness. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.29-31

This article interrogates the politics of sound in Palestine, situating auditory practices within the framework of settler colonialism. It explores how selective deafness operates as a mechanism of power, silencing Palestinian voices while reinforcing colonial authority. The study highlights the dual role of sound—as both a medium of resistance and a site of suppression—examining how listening, silencing, and deafness are socially and politically constructed. By analyzing the interplay between soundscapes, identity, and colonial control, the paper underscores how auditory practices shape lived experiences of occupation and resistance. The concept of selective deafness is presented as a critical lens to understand how colonial regimes manage perception, recognition, and denial. The article contributes to cultural studies and political theory by reframing sound as a contested terrain of power in the Palestinian context. The genocide of the people of Palestine is still ongoing. Despite a plethora of video evidence and testimonies from Palestine itself, the world remains deaf to the cries of Palestinians. Locating the sociality of sound and the act of political listening in the case of the ongoing genocide, it is argued that listening, in the truest sense, is a political act that shapes our experience of the social. When we close ourselves to the sounds of

certain people, ideas, movements, etc, we create for ourselves a “socially induced hearing impairment,” which is crucial to the way we experience and perceive the social around us.-
Reproduced

Littler, Joel

A song of fallen flowers: Miyazaki Tōten and the making of Naniwabushi as a mode of popular dissent in Transwar Japan, 1902–1909. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.512-535

The popular genre of sung and spoken performance—naniwabushi—was the biggest ‘craze’ during the first decade of the twentieth century in Japan. This article uncovers how Miyazaki Tōten (1870–1922), a revolutionary and thinker who became a naniwabushi balladeer, was instrumental in the rise of naniwabushi as a popular art form during the Russo-Japanese transwar period (1902–1909) and used it to engage in a practice of nihilist democracy. In using a transwar frame to examine the content, audiences, and contemporary reports of his performances, this article concludes that Miyazaki Tōten created ‘new’ naniwabushi to deliberately link the techniques and rhetoric of the Freedom and People’s Rights Movement from the 1880s to the Russo-Japanese War (1904–1905). He used naniwabushi to articulate his concepts of autonomous freedom, nihilism, and anarchist communitarianism in a time usually characterized by the heavy suppression of dissent. It counters the impression of the wholesale embrace of nationalism and support for Japanese imperialism and shows how Japan’s urban poor engaged in political discourse through popular entertainment that was critical of Japanese imperialism.- Reproduced

12. DECISION MAKING

Bangari, Ravindra Singh

High-risk, critical decision-making under time pressure: Some parallels and learning from split-second choices made in extreme adventure sports. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.197-212

In a world beset with crises, everyone from professional manager down to the layman is keen to understand how to make quick decisions under emerging disruptive situations. This article, employing self-reflective analysis of critical incidents, describes the author’s personal experiences from the field of adventure sports categorised as high-risk, critical decisions, involving split-second choices—while sky-diving and flying—to trace the mental cognitive processes from a decision maker’s perspective. This is used to discuss and establish a practitioners’ operational framework for high-risk, critical decision scenarios, drawing upon established theories and frameworks from cognitive, social and psychological decision research.- Reproduced

Luca, Michael and Edmondson, Amy C.

Where data-driven decision-making can go wrong. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.80-89

When considering internal data or the results of a study, often business leaders either take the evidence presented as gospel or dismiss it altogether. Both approaches are misguided. What leaders need to do instead is conduct rigorous discussions that assess any findings and whether they apply to the situation in question. Such conversations should explore the internal validity of any analysis (whether it accurately answers the question) as well as its external validity (the extent to which results can be generalized from one context to another). To avoid missteps, you need to separate causation from correlation and control for confounding factors. You should examine the sample size and setting of the research and the period over which it was conducted. You must ensure that you're measuring an outcome that really matters instead of one that is simply easy to measure. And you need to look for—or undertake—other research that might confirm or contradict the evidence.

By employing a systematic approach to the collection and interpretation of information, you can more effectively reap the benefits of the ever-increasing mountain of external and internal data and make better decision. —Reproduced

13. DEMOCRACY

Dattatraya, Bandaru

My tryst with emergency: The darkest phase of Indian democracy. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.43-46

In Independent history of India, 25 June 1975 was the darkest day, which will haunt generations to come. The direct consequence of the emergency was the suspension of various democratic rights. Many draconian laws were enacted during this time period, posing a serious threat to democratic values. It adversely impacted civil liberties. All the fundamental rights listed in articles 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 and 42 of the constitution were suspended. Fear was all pervasive. Uncertainty had gripped us. The entire country had become a de facto prison. — Reproduced

14. DIGITAL CURRENCY

Srivastava, Shashi Kant et al

The genesis of the crypto-economy: Application of the institutional theory. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.244-256

This article explores the emergence of the crypto-economy through the lens of institutional theory, situating blockchain and digital currencies within broader frameworks of economic

and organizational change. It argues that the genesis of the crypto-economy cannot be understood solely as a technological innovation but must be analyzed as an institutional transformation, reshaping norms, rules, and governance structures. The study highlights how institutional theory explains the legitimization of cryptocurrencies, their diffusion across markets, and the challenges posed to traditional financial systems. By examining the interplay between innovation, regulation, and institutional adaptation, the paper underscores the crypto-economy's role in redefining economic transactions, trust mechanisms, and developmental trajectories. Published in Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, the article contributes to debates on financial innovation and institutional resilience in the digital age. Study investigates the institutionalization of the crypto-economy from an institutional theory perspective and also examines the role of existing institutional pillars in its development. The path analysis using global institutional indicators reveals that the development of the crypto-economy is significantly affected by regulatory, cognitive, and normative factors of a country. Further, the regulative pillar fully mediates the relationship between the social pillar and the crypto-economy. While we find convincing evidence that a country's social pillar endorses crypto-economy, its indirect effect is more prominent and significant than the direct effect.- Reproduced

15. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Sanu, Shubham Kumar and Sharma, Vishwa Raj

Underlying causes of urban fire with a case study of Anaj Mandi fire, Delhi, India. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.234-249

Fire is one of the crucial resources that helps human beings to satisfy their basic needs, but its transformation from a resource to a disaster inflicts a great negative impact. The occurrence of fire incidences in highly densely populated urban centres like Delhi is very common and repetitive. Anaj Mandi fire disaster of December 2019 was very devastating as more than 45 people lost their lives. Further, thousands of people's lives and livelihood got impacted adversely. The immediate cause was a short circuit in the electric meter, but there were numerous other factors that directly or indirectly helped in the development of the Anaj Mandi fire. In this research work, it has been highlighted how various institutions, communities, owners, locals and individuals were responsible for this. This work provides a comprehensive view of how intentionally or unintentionally any disaster takes place due to the lack of amenableness of the responsible population.- Reproduced

16. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Thakur, Swati

Gauging disaster preparedness through disaster safety audit in higher education Institutes. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.26-32

The world is witnessing a startling increase in the frequency and severity of natural and manmade disasters. The consequences are to be faced by systems which are not prepared with the mechanism to cope and handle the dissipations (Adelekan et al. 2015), . India is a distinctive country with diverse physiographic, resource access, and patterns in human settlement. – Reproduced

Eng, Pierre Van Der

Missing millions: Java's 1944–45 famine in Indonesia's historiography. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.563-583

This article asks why the victims of the 1944–45 famine in Indonesia's main island of Java are largely missing from Indonesia's public memory and historiography. It surveys relevant studies, to conclude that there is no consensus on the human toll of the famine. The article then traces the origins of an initial estimate of four million mentioned by Indonesia's authorities to data on mortality and births uncovered in late 1945. It discusses the outcomes of a recent study that analysed these data to re-estimate excess deaths of, respectively, 0.7 and 1.2 million during 1944 and 1945. The difference with the initial estimate is that it also included unborn children and an unsubstantiated approximation of victims in 1946. The article analyses the likely reasons why the millions of victims of the famine went missing from Indonesia's public memory and historiography during the 1950s and 1960s.- Reproduced

17. DRUG ABUSE

Sharma, Nabanita

The making of a 'narco-state': Opium consumption, trade and regulations on the northeastern frontier of British India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.293-324

Opium was one of the highly valued-commodities traded in the northeastern frontier of British India. This article argues that the introduction of opium in the region was in line with the British policy of introducing high-value commodities trade in the colonies. This policy helped extract raw materials and expand exchanges in new territories. Second, this policy of introducing cash crops was subtle. Opium was introduced as a cash crop decades before tea was 'discovered' in the region. The acreage remained low as compared to tea plantations. Opium's value in terms of its revenue-generating capacity was the highest in comparison with tea and salt. Lastly, opium was disposed of through the state-run, monopolistic trade networks. Opium cultivation was discontinued in the British territories in Assam in 1860. All

demands for poppy were subsequently met by importing opium from the rest of South Asia. The state-run and state-promoted tea and opium trades sustained the empire's control over resources and lubricated the state machinery. Monopoly over the opium trade was crucial to control labour/resources and finance the Empire. The colonial regime built the 'narco-state' in the northeastern frontier to expand and sustain its trading interests. The exploration of the colonial policies and measures in this regard also interrogates the nature of political economy in the region in the period under study.- Reproduced

18. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA

Jangili, Ramesh

Issues and challenges in measuring informal economy in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.29-34

Exploring the evolution of the informal economy within the System of National Accounts framework, the article discusses the classification of informal units and the challenges in data collection and estimation methodologies which arise due to their diverse and unstructured nature.- Reproduced

19. ECONOMICS

Kvangraven, Ingrid, Harvold Kesar, Surbhi and Dutt, Devika

The colonial origins of economics. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.22-25

By providing an easy and elegant "answer" to the complex process of development, albeit a wrong one, Daron Acemoglu, Simon Johnson and James Robinson's rise to prominence has lent support to a very particular understanding of development that is now prevalent in the discipline. It also provided an easy, unfalsifiable, and arguably racist narrative of underdevelopment, that reinforces Eurocentrism and a colonial world view. The awarding of the Nobel Prize in Economics to AJR once again reveals the insular nature of the discipline, and its resistance to fundamental change and improvement, apart from very narrow changes in methodology.- Reproduced

20. EDUCATION

Lang, Megan, Soule, Edward and Tinsley, Catherine H.

Psychology, soft skills, or cash? Evidence on marginal investments. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.423-450

This article investigates the relative effectiveness of different types of marginal investments—psychological interventions, soft skills training, and cash transfers—in shaping human capital outcomes. It explores how each investment mechanism influences individual behavior, employment prospects, and welfare trajectories, particularly in resource-constrained contexts. The study highlights that while cash transfers provide immediate relief and financial flexibility, investments in psychology and soft skills can yield longer-term benefits by enhancing resilience, adaptability, and employability. Using empirical evidence, the analysis compares the impacts across different groups, emphasizing the trade-offs between short-term gains and sustainable developmental outcomes. By situating these findings within the broader framework of education and labour economics, the paper contributes to policy debates on optimizing marginal investments for inclusive growth and human capital development. In the context of antipoverty programs, what are the benefits of marginal investments in interventions targeting soft skills or psychological well-being compared with direct economic assistance? We make progress on this question by benchmarking two programs against an unconditional cash transfer. One targets participants' self-confidence and sense of agency using personal reflection and storytelling exercises. The other teaches soft skills: goal setting, public speaking, and networking. Relative to cash, the psychologically targeted intervention significantly improves psychosocial outcomes but not economic outcomes, while the soft skills program improves economic outcomes with few effects on psychosocial outcomes. However, when comparing the two interventions with one another, effects are statistically indistinguishable along most outcomes. Our results highlight the potential for targeted marginal investments in similarly designed interventions to improve specific outcomes.- Reproduced

Dhar, Upinder and Dhar, Santosh

Indian knowledge system: Lessons from Mahabharata. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.3-6

The Mahabharata is an EIPC that dates back thousands of years and is one of the greatest literary works. It tells the story of the battle between the Kaurvas and Pandavas, two wings of a royal family competing for control of the throne of Hastinapur. The story is not only about a battle, but also about the complex relationships between family members, friends, and aliens, and thereafter the consequences of their actions. – Reproduced v

Ravande, Durgesh and Takey, Prashant

Status of English in the education system envisioned in national education policy 2020. University News, 62(47), Nov 18-24, 2024: p.21-25

The national education policy 2020 (NEP-2020) formulates the framework of the Indian education system to achieve holistic development of its younger generations. For the first time in the history of sundial, this education policy has come up with well defined sets of

attributes to be achieved on a national level beholding the principle of one nation, one education. – Reproduced

Nanda, Gouranga Charan

Relevance of Indian knowledge system and values in the perspective of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.3-10

India is a classic and of culture with a strong system of knowledge and ethics. The Vedas and Upanishads provide the basis for the indigenous knowledge system. As a matter of fact, philosophy as a branch of study emerged in Indian soil much prior to the emergence of philosophy in Greece. The Indian Philosophies are very much Dharma oriented and prescribed a robust moral code of conduct. – Reproduced

Ghosh, Chinmoy Kumar

Contemporary relevance of Swami Vivekananda thoughts on education.. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.11-19

Swami Vivekananda never taught at a school, college or university department. He was just an ordinary graduate. But he was a great teacher. The Sanskrit word 'Guru' for teacher' originates from Gu, and Ru, /. The former indicates darkeners and the latter its remover. Thus,

Kamalakar, Gedam

Indian knowledge system.. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.28-38

The Indian knowledge system (IKS) represents a vast body of indigenous knowledge developed over millennia, encompassing various disciplines such as philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, linguistics, architecture, arts and spirituality. Rooted in ancient texts like the Vedas, Upanishads, and epics, IKS reflects the intellectual heritage of India, offering holistic perspectives on nature, and human development. – Reproduced

21. EMPLOYMENT

Kathuria, Rajat and Dev, Aakash

Technological advancement and employment changes: Recent trends in the Indian economy. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.637-660

With the advent of computers, technology arrived in the developed world in the second half of the 20th century. The developing world, including India, followed the West with greater technological import within the domestic economy. With a surge in the COVID-19 pandemic and system-induced lockdown restrictions, technology has found its way into our daily lives

more than before. The extent to which adoption of new technologies is occurring is prompting anxieties, especially among emerging markets like India. How is it changing the employment paradigm? We use a relatively recent longitudinal panel dataset—Consumer Pyramids Household Survey (CPHS) from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) to assess the impact on employment in a rapidly changing technology milieu for workers of varying skill types. Our analysis for the last five-year period starting from January 2019 shows—(i) a consistent decrease in the share of low-skilled workers across all sectors—primary, secondary, and tertiary, and (ii) a rise in the share of skill intensity across sectors; albeit at a varying pace. The observed changes were accentuated during the COVID-19 pandemic. All industries adapted to the changing needs by allowing remote working and greater flexibility. Automation enhances the demand for complementary skills for some workers while it generates fears of replacement for others. We perform an econometric analysis to examine the likelihood of a worker being employed by varying skill types and gender. Studying the first trimester for each of the last five periods, we observe a falling likelihood for low-skilled workers and an improvement in the likelihood of employment for skilled workers. Employment likelihood for skilled women has also picked up in recent years. Contrary to the developed market experience, we do not observe a hollowing out in the labour market, implying that evidence of job polarisation is so far absent for India. With skill upgradation occurring across verticals, we conclude that low-skilled workers will likely lose out in the short to medium run.- Reproduced

Abdullah, Basit Abraham, Vinoj and Ritika Jain,

Youth unemployment in India: Do aspirations matter?. Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.883-908

An often discussed but less researched dimension of youth unemployment is voluntary unemployment caused by the mismatch between available opportunities in the labour market and employment aspirations. In this paper, we attempt to explore this misalignment between employment aspirations and the jobs in the labour market as a factor responsible for higher incidence of unemployment among youth. We build a measure of relative occupational aspirations based on the premise that aspirations are shaped by the socio-economic context and educational attainment of an individual. Our analysis provides evidence for a lack of employment opportunities that satisfy the employment aspirations of the youth. The mismatch between aspirations and opportunities measured as relative occupational aspirations gap, is particularly high among youth with tertiary education, and female youth have higher aspirations gap compared to males. Based on our analysis, which includes both multinomial probit and instrument variable (IV) probit models, we find that youth with higher aspirations gap are more likely to be unemployed. We argue that increasing educational levels raise job-related expectations and aspirations. The lack of quality employment opportunities matching the aspirations could be a contributing factor to higher unemployment among youth. An effective policy approach requires the creation of

better-quality jobs that align with the aspirations of young, educated labour force.-
Reproduced

Yen, Cuong Viet and Phung, Tung Duc

Lottery wins and employment in a low-income country: Impacts and mechanisms. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.61-86

Economics, Lottery Wins, Employment, Low-Income Country, Labour Market, Household Behaviour, Income Shock, Development Studies, Mechanisms, Welfare Authors examine whether a positive income shock, measured by lottery wins, affects labor supply and the employment of individuals in Vietnam using Vietnam Living Standard Surveys 1993 and 1998. They do not find significant effects of lottery wins on the probability of working or on working hours. However, they find that lottery wins tend to be invested in productive assets and nonfarm household businesses. As a result, individuals from lottery-winning households tend to quit their wage-earning jobs and move to nonfarm self-employment. A 1% increase in lottery winnings results in a 0.22% increase in nonfarm income and a 0.056% increase in per capita income (excluding lottery winnings).- Reproduced

Das, Keshab and Shrivastav, Puneet Kumar

The rise of the nondescript: The self-employed in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct 19, 2024: p.26-28

A close look at the Periodic Labour Force Survey data so far reveals a definite increase in the participation of women, especially in rural India. This optimism fades as this has occurred mostly in the low-end and uncertain self-employed category.- Reproduced

22. ENVIRONMENT

Agarwal, Seema

Vinchurni's Gandhi. *Down to Earth*, 1-15 Nov, 2024: p.10-12

23. FARMERS

Marla, Soma and Kuruganti, Kavitha

GM policy must be farmer centric. *Down to Earth*, 1-15 Nov, 2024: p.14-16

On July 23, the Supreme Court of India directed the Union government to develop a national policy on genetically muddled (GM) crops for research, cultivation, trade and commerce through public consultation. This came as the bench of justices NB. V. Nagarathna and Sanjay karoal deviled a split verdict on the centre's 2022 decision to conditionally approve the environmental relacse ofGM mustard (Dhara Mustard Hybrid DMH-11),. Reproduced

Shylendra, H .S.

State versus peasants: Explaining the 2020/21 farmers' agitation in the context of the agrarian crisis. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.43-50

Using a political-economy perspective and through a critical analysis, the article attempts to understand the true nature of the (repealed) farm laws and the agitation besides drawing implications for addressing the extant crisis. The government's measure appeared desperate given its neo-liberal compulsions, and the proclaimed strategy of resolving the crisis through institutional reforms. As predicted in the theoretical framework, while the disjuncture with social realities undid the farm laws, the attempted broadening of the class orientation aided the farmers' agitation. – Reproduced

24. FOREIGN AID

Yoshimoto, Ikuv

Do aid projects from world bank and China impact state legitimacy differently? An exploratory analysis in Tanzania. *International Political Science Review*, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.455-471

This study examines how aid activities by the World Bank and China, which take two competing approaches to building state capacity, affect a recipient government's effort to build state legitimacy vis-à-vis its population. The study operationalized legitimacy drawing on Levi's 'quasi-voluntary compliance,' and empirically analyzed the two approaches' effects at the local level. The study used the Afrobarometer survey conducted in Tanzania in 2014 and geocoded datasets for aid projects. Chinese aid, characterized by its 'Developmental State' approach, was associated with higher projection of state legitimacy at local level. Meanwhile, the World Bank's aid, which encourages building state legitimacy in a 'contractarian' way, did not demonstrate such a correlation, and there was limited evidence that the co-location of projects from both donors may condition the effects of the World Bank aid.- Reproduced

25. FOREIGN INVESTMENT

Dua, Pami Verma, Neha and Goel, Deepika

Trade, FDI and emissions in South Asia: Role of global and regional linkages. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.103-125

The article investigates the long-run impact of global and regional linkages through trade, foreign investment and digitalization on reducing carbon emissions in five South Asian economies, namely Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Based on the data

from 2006 to 2021, the study uses the fully-modified OLS technique for estimation after controlling for endogeneity, non-stationarity, cross-sectional dependence and cross-sectional heterogeneity in the panel data. The article finds that exports and FDI inflows reduce consumption-based emissions for South Asia, thereby strengthening the idea that trade in environment-friendly goods and services and the transfer of cleaner technologies could facilitate better adaptation to climate change in the region. The positive impact of imports on emissions indicates that the region imports products with high energy usage. Regional linkages are also found to mitigate carbon emissions, providing ground for such linkages to encourage policy frameworks for countering climate change-related risks. The output and energy consumption are found to impact consumption-based emissions positively. The policy recommendation that emerges from the article is to integrate trade, investment and climate change policies to foster sustainable growth in the South Asian region.- Reproduced,

26. HIMACHAL PRADESH - HISTORY

Snehi, Yogesh

Language, identity and geography: State reorganisation and the emergence of Himachal Pradesh. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.383-414

This article examines the interplay of language, identity, and geography in the reorganisation of Indian states, focusing on the emergence of Himachal Pradesh. It situates the state's formation within the broader constitutional and political processes of post-independence India, where linguistic identity and geographic considerations shaped federal restructuring. The study highlights how Himachal Pradesh's distinct cultural and linguistic heritage, combined with its geographic positioning in the Himalayas, influenced debates on statehood and regional autonomy. By analyzing the historical trajectory of its reorganisation, the paper underscores the role of identity politics, administrative rationality, and constitutional mechanisms in shaping India's federal map. The work contributes to understanding how state reorganisation reflects both the aspirations of local communities and the imperatives of national integration, positioning Himachal Pradesh as a case study in balancing diversity with unity. of various Indian states and the emergence of newer regions in the post-independence scenario have generally been seen through asserting regional aspirations and/or the question of language. The formation of Himachal Pradesh, however, presents a complex story. Markers of homogenous identity and language were missing in Himachal Pradesh. Further, despite apprehensions about the Akali demand for a Punjabi Suba, the central government systematically encouraged the formation of Himachal Pradesh as a separate hill state. In 1966, the hilly areas of Punjab and the Part-C state of Himachal were joined and reconstituted as Himachal Pradesh, though formal statehood continued to elude the region until 1971. Despite a complicated distribution of languages, Hindi was declared the state language of the new region. Territoriality, in this case, emerged as a

result of region formation that was not shaped solely by linguistic or cultural considerations but by the imagination of geography and marginality. The process of region formation also centres various debates on development in the region, which remained a neglected periphery of the Punjab plains. This paper shall explore these varying intriguing processes of region formation in Himachal Pradesh.- Reproduced

27. HISTORY

Haque, Ikramul

Writing the past, writing the present: Abd al-Qadir Badauni's narrative of the history of the Delhi sultanate. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.325-348

This article examines the historiographical practices of Abd al-Qadir Badauni, a sixteenth-century historian and intellectual who served in Akbar's court. Badauni's secret Persian chronicle, *Muntakhab al-tawārikh*, compiled in three volumes in 1595–96, is regarded as one of the most important sources on the history of Akbar's reign. The present article, however, is concerned with only the first volume, which narrates the history of the Delhi Sultanate. Unfortunately, the first volume did not receive much attention from scholars, because it was assumed to be offering no significant historical value as it was entirely based on the *Ṭabaqāt-i Akbarī* of Niẓām al-Dīn Aḥmad and the *Ta'rikh-i Mubārakshāhī* of Yaḥyā Aḥmad Sirhindī. Scholars ignored the fact that Badauni also claimed to have 'added something of his own' to his narrative. This article analyses the ways in which Badauni narrated a history of the pre-Mughal past and what it can tell us about his historiographical practices as well as his views on kingship. A closer scrutiny of his narrative of the Delhi Sultanate along with his representation of Humāyūn, in comparison with that of his sources, suggests that his re-telling of the story was guided by his belief in a medieval Perso-Islamic theory of kingship that upheld the separation of power between the rulers as temporal sovereigns and the 'ulamā as custodians of religion.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09749284241263937>

Downs, Troy

Act XI of 1857: The life and afterlife of an emergency statute in colonial and post-colonial India. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.584-610

This article seeks to assess the legal legacy of one of British India's most significant emergency acts: Act XI of 1857, also known as the State Offences Act. Although introduced during the Indian Uprising of 1857, it will be argued that the extra-judicial provisions contained in this act exerted a strong influence on the legal character of post-1857 'special' or exceptional colonial criminal legislation, an influence that continued to be reflected in the

punitive emergency laws set in place in post-colonial India. The long-term historical significance of Act XI will be illustrated by examining some of the more notable pieces of punitive or repressive legislation enacted in colonial and post-colonial India, namely the Murderous Outrages Act of 1867, the 1915 Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, the Defence of India Act, 1962, and, more recently, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act of 1985.- Reproduced

28. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Kriti

Information technology as a tool of India's soft power. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.136-151

India's growing Information Technology (IT) sector has emerged as a formidable soft power source, projecting the nation's capabilities on the global stage. With a robust ecosystem comprising world-class talent, innovative startups, and established tech giants, India has cemented its position as a powerhouse in IT services, software development, and digital solutions. Kriti points out that, India's IT expertise has played a pivotal role in driving digital transformation worldwide, empowering businesses, governments, and individuals alike. India leverages its IT prowess to foster diplomatic relations, promote cultural exchange, and enhance its global standing. Furthermore, Indian IT professionals, renowned for their skills and adaptability, serve as cultural ambassadors, fostering crossborder collaborations and enriching global innovation ecosystems. Nowadays, India has successfully demonstrated its capabilities through Flipkart, Smartbox, Ola, OYO, and virtual influencers, which represent the technical expertise of Indian soft power to the world.- Reproduced

29. INNOVATION

Visnjic, Ivanka and Leten, Ronnie

The Legacy Company's Guide to Innovation How to collaborate well and scale up fast. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.90-99

This article provides a framework for legacy companies seeking to innovate effectively in increasingly complex and competitive environments. It argues that collaboration is more challenging than ever, requiring deliberate structures, adaptive leadership, and cultural transformation. The study outlines practical strategies for building innovation capacity, including fostering cross-functional collaboration, leveraging digital tools, and scaling successful initiatives rapidly. By situating innovation within the context of legacy organizations—often constrained by tradition, hierarchy, and established processes—the paper highlights how companies can overcome inertia and embrace agility. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article serves as a guide for leaders aiming to balance stability

with transformation, offering a playbook for sustainable innovation and organizational renewal. Many experts are urging established companies to radically innovate—and disrupt themselves before someone else does. The trouble is, large firms aren't designed for moon shots. Their owners don't like the risks and won't kill the goose that lays the golden egg. As a result, all too often they end up defaulting to incremental innovation. But there is a solution: Incumbents can partner with entrepreneurial start-ups or with intrapreneurs that have ideas for breakthrough products. By doing that, they can leverage their significant resources while increasing the odds that those ideas will take off. This approach does require careful management, however. Drawing on the experiences of more than a dozen large multinationals, including Atlas Copco, Enel, and Epiroc, this article outlines a three-stage innovation process for incumbents to follow: First, set up numerous projects with multiple partners, nurturing them until their chances of success become clear. Next, once a venture has a breakthrough, gradually increase your commitment and help it remove roadblocks. Finally, when its business model is viable and it has a critical mass of customers, rapidly mobilize the resources it needs to scale up quickly.- Reproduced

30. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Tveit, Andreas Kokkvoll and Tørstad, Vegard

The relative effectiveness of overlapping international institutions: European union versus united nations regulations of air pollution. International Political Science Review, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.441-454

Which types of international institutions display higher ability to change states' behaviour? This article assesses the relative environmental effectiveness of a management-based ('soft') and an enforcement-based ('hard') international agreement: the United Nations Sofia Protocol and a European Union directive. Using difference-in-differences analysis, we find that the European Union directive is more effective in inducing emissions reductions than the United Nation's Sofia Protocol. We propose that the European Union's enforcement capacity is a likely driver of the directive's effectiveness. The article makes two contributions to existing literature. First, we provide causal evidence on the relative importance of overlapping international institutions in regulating environmental policy outcomes, elucidating how an apparent emissions-reducing effect of a 'soft' United Nations Protocol is in fact driven by the existence of overlapping 'hard' European Union regulation. Second, we demonstrate how states' enthusiasm for emissions regulations can explain the relative effectiveness of soft and hard law institutions.- Reproduced

31. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Karlin, Mara

The return of total war: Understanding—and preparing for—a new era of comprehensive conflict. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.8-19

Every age had its own kind of war, its own limiting conditions, and its own peculiar preconceptions,” the defense theorist Carl von Clausewitz wrote in the early nineteenth century. There is no doubt that Clausewitz was right. And yet it is surprisingly difficult to characterize war at any given moment in time; doing so becomes easier only with hindsight. Harder still is predicting what kind of war the future might bring. When war changes, the new shape it takes almost always comes as a surprise.- Reproduced

Lin-Greenberg, Erik

Wars are not accidents: Managing risk in the face of escalation. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.20-25

Israel’s assassination of a top Hamas leader in Tehran in July, Ukraine’s incursion over the summer into Russia, and a recent series of increasingly assertive Chinese air and maritime interceptions in the South China Sea have fanned fears that long-simmering conflicts could escalate into broader wars. In the wake of these provocations, analysts fret about the heightened risk of military accidents and strategic misperceptions. They worry that incidents of this sort could ratchet up tensions until policymakers lose control and stumble into wars they do not intend to fight. – Reproduced

Mastro, Oriana Skylar

China’s agents of chaos: The military logic of Beijing’s growing partnerships. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.26-33

At a joint press conference in June 2024, U.S. Secretary of State Antony Blinken and NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg fretted over the strengthening ties between China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia. They are hardly the only politicians to have done so. The informal pact between these four autocracies has become a major focus in Washington, described by both Democratic and Republican officials as a new “axis of evil.” These countries, analysts point out, coordinate military and diplomatic activity. They have similar rhetoric and common interests. And they seem to share one aim above all: weakening the United States.- Reproduced

Horowitz, Michael C.

Battles of precise mass: Technology is remaking war—and America must adapt. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.34-41

At the beginning of the war in Ukraine in 2022, Ukrainian forces deployed a handful of Turkish-made Bayraktar TB2 uncrewed aerial vehicles to hit Russian targets. Those precise

drone strikes were a sign of things to come. More than two years into the war, the TB2 is still a fixture of Ukraine's arsenal, but it has been joined by a plethora of other uncrewed systems. Similar technology features in the current conflicts in the Middle East. – Reproduced

Eberstadt, Nicholas

The age of depopulation: Surviving a world gone gray. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.42-61

Although few yet see it coming, humans are about to enter a new era of history. Call it “the age of depopulation.” For the first time since the Black Death in the 1300s, the planetary population will decline. But whereas the last implosion was caused by a deadly disease borne by fleas, the coming one will be entirely due to choices made by people.

With birthrates plummeting, more and more societies are heading into an era of pervasive and indefinite depopulation, one that will eventually encompass the whole planet. – Reproduced

Blinken, Antony J.

America's strategy of renewal: Rebuilding leadership for a new world. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.62-76

A fierce competition is underway to define a new age in international affairs. A small number of countries—principally Russia, with the partnership of Iran and North Korea, as well as China—are determined to alter the foundational principles of the international system. While their forms of governance, ideologies, interests, and capabilities differ, these revisionist powers all want to entrench autocratic rule at home and assert spheres of influence abroad. – Reproduced

Sadjadpour, Karim

The new battle for the middle East: Saudi Arabia and Iran's clash of visions. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.77-91

There are many Middle Eastern conflicts that could reshape the global political order. But the one most likely to do so is the battle between the region's two dominant powers: the kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Although this rivalry was once primarily viewed as an ethnic and sectarian conflict between the predominantly Sunni Arab Saudis and the Shiite Persian Iranians, the key dividing line today is ideological. The clash centers on their respective strategic visions—Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and Iran's Vision 1979. – Reproduced

Scheindlin, Dahlia

The fight for a new Israel: To end the war and build a lasting peace, the country must reinvent its own democracy. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.92-107

In late July 2024, Israel experienced one of the biggest shocks to law and order in its history. For several hours, dozens of Israeli protesters were able to infiltrate two military compounds largely unimpeded, starting with Sde Teiman, a recently established base in the Negev desert where thousands of Palestinian detainees have been held since Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack. For months, journalists and nongovernmental organizations had reported systematic abuses at the base, and on July 29, Israel's military police detained ten Israeli reservists on suspicion of raping one of the prisoners. – Reproduced

Nalapat, M. D.

India's Neighbourhood is not South but Southern Asia. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.184-187

This article critiques the conventional framing of India's neighbourhood as "South Asia," arguing instead for the broader and historically grounded concept of "Southern Asia." It emphasizes that pride in India's historicity and legacy should translate into awareness of its geopolitical potential. While policymakers often provide verbal support for India's regional and global role, in practice their vision has been limited, frequently filtered through the lens of outside powers, including former colonial rulers. The piece highlights that from the inception of the Republic, India's geopolitical imprint extended beyond South Asia to encompass an arc stretching from West Asia to South-East Asia. Importantly, the concept of Southern Asia excludes the People's Republic of China (PRC), both geographically and contextually. By reframing India's neighbourhood, the article underscores the need for a more ambitious and self-defined foreign policy that recognizes India's wider regional influence and strategic reach. Pride in the historicity and legacy of a country is awareness of its potential. While giving verbal support to broader concepts of the Indian subcontinent and India's role both regionally and worldwide, in practice, policymakers have aimed low where the potential is concerned. A consistent trait has been to look at the country through the lens of outside powers, including those who ruled over parts of India in previous centuries. The geopolitical imprint of India was from the start of the Republic not simply what was termed 'South Asia' but what may be termed Southern Asia, the arc of territory spanning from West Asia to South-East Asia. It needs to be mentioned that Southern Asia does not include the People's Republic of China (PRC), either in a geographic or in any other context.- Reproduced

Bhattacharya, Joyati

Navigating east: Exploring northeast India's perspective on the look (Act) East policy. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.329-345

The early 1990s witnessed a strategic shift in India's foreign policy with the introduction of the Look (Act) East Policy. The policy was conceptualised originally to meet the challenges of the post-Cold War world politics. The idea that Northeast India can develop in the process of the implementation of the policy and can be a gateway to South East Asia was realised rather late in the early part of the twenty-first century. Since then, the expectations around the Look (Act) East Policy have been remarkable. The change in nomenclature as 'Act East' in 2014 has further strengthened the hope about the potential impact of the policy in Northeast India. However, without addressing the issues of concern within Northeast India and cultivating sufficient local resources, it remains impossible for the states in the Northeast to abruptly hope for redemption across the mountains from Southeast Asia. Against this backdrop, the present study aims to comprehend the implications of the policy for Northeast India, evaluates the prospect of participation of the North-Eastern states and examines the perspective of the locals on the basis of primary data collected for the study.- Reproduced

Sarkar, Rajdeep

Golden triangle amphetamines in India: The indo-Bangladesh border as an alternative to the north-east corridor. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.346-361

Myanmar's political turbulence has provided suitable conditions for the growth of bustling drug production complexes. From opiates to amphetamines, the connection between drugs, conflict and power is a key regional dynamic with implications for its neighbours and beyond. This article discusses some security and socio-economic implications for India due to the explosion of amphetamine trade originating in the Golden Triangle region. Though the North-east has been extensively identified as the main corridor for the passage of Myanmar-origin drugs, this article explores an alternative view by focusing on West Bengal as a particularly vulnerable area as both a destination and transit area for amphetamines. I argue that in the densely populated border areas in West Bengal, amphetamines are being integrated into existing cross-border smuggling routes used for cattle, gold, minerals and illicit pharmaceutical drugs, with regional and national implications.- Reproduced

Sharma, Devyani and Mishra, Saurabh

Nuclear and radiological material smuggling in the Indian ocean: Implications for India's coastal security. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.362-379

Incidents of nuclear and radiological smuggling in the Indian Ocean are a matter of concern. Attempts to smuggle nuclear material within India have also been reported as recently as 2021. Indian security agencies previously have also seized natural uranium in coastal states such as Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bengal indicating how vulnerable the Indian coast is to

radiological and nuclear smuggling. The Nuclear Security Index has also consistently ranked India below China and Pakistan despite their poor record on nuclear non-proliferation. These facts highlight concerns regarding the possible misuse of nuclear and radiological material by criminal and terrorist networks. Since India is targeted by terrorist groups and lies in the vicinity of countries and routes that see frequent nuclear and radiological trafficking, there are inevitable implications for the Indian coastal security system. This article identifies and analyses these security implications and argues for a beefing up of India's coastal security.- Reproduced

Shrivastava, Megha

The strategic challenge of decoupling from China: The case of India's ICT sector. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.380-399

This article examines India's challenges in a rather underexplored dimension—the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. This article deals with a key question: What impedes India's prospects in the world's ICT sector? The article identifies China's strategic footprints in India's ICT sector as the primary challenge and provides a deeper analysis of it. The article relies on quantitative data concerning the four key sub-sectors—e-commerce, consumer electronics, semiconductors and the telecom sector—to critically examine the strategic footprints of Chinese ICT in India's ICT sector. The article further examines India's evolving policy landscape in response to growing challenges. It concerns the recent debates in the tech policy circles and explores the scope of 'technology decoupling' from China. The article argues that India should see the concept of decoupling as distinct from US–China decoupling. Rather than decoupling, diversification away from China in a phased manner is found to be critical to secure India's future in the evolving technological landscape.- Reproduced

Khan, Kashif Hasan, Ali, Omid and Alkan, Abdulmelik

A comparative analysis of the gas pipeline geopolitics of China and India in the central Asia republics. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.400-420

After the discovery of large oil and gas deposits in Central Asia, the region has become a vital battlefield for major world powers' competing interests, resulting in a complex geopolitical and energy transportation interaction known as 'pipeline politics'. After independence, multinational energy companies and global powers contacted the Central Asian Republics. Chinese investment has dominated the region's energy sector throughout the past decade. India is strategically seeking Central Asia's energy resources as it becomes more global. This article compares China's and India's Central Asian natural gas strategy and identifies research shortcomings. The complex geopolitical landscape is considered while examining their objectives and regional investments. This analysis reveals these methods' motivations and their effects on the Central Asian Republics and the world. China has an

advantage over India in Central Asian pipeline politics, making the region vital to China's energy security.- Reproduced

Omotuyi, Sunday et al

Visa-on-arrival, ECOWAS-free mobility and the securitisation of the intra-African Migration in Nigeria. *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.421-438

Over the years, Nigeria's regional hegemonic leadership in (West) Africa, especially within the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region, has been debated within academic and foreign relations circles. A major component of this regional leadership aspiration was its quest for a 'borderless Africa'. As an important arrowhead of its pro-African foreign policy, the Nigerian government proactively crafted a benign national border policy to give practical expression to the free mobility of persons and goods within the West African subregion. Despite a demonstrable commitment to free mobility within Africa over the years, Abuja suddenly imposed a restrictive border policy shortly after it signed the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement and approved the contentious visa-on-arrival for African migrants. Considering this context, this study makes three arguments: First, it interrogates the rationale behind the liberal border diplomacy of the Nigerian government. Secondly, the paper contends that the inability to 'silence the guns' in Africa despite all efforts has seriously militated against the aspiration for intra-African mobility and borderless Community in West Africa. Lastly, the study examines the dire implications of Nigerian nationalistic border diplomacy and its declining soft power for the future of 'borderless West Africa'. - Reproduced

Afriyie, Frederick Appiah

Sudan: Rethinking the conflict between Sudanese armed forces (SAF) and the rapid support forces (RSF). *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs*, 80(3), Sep, 2024: p.439-456

Sudan, the third largest nation in Africa, faces severe poverty despite its abundant natural resources. Recent economic restructuring efforts offer hope for growth, but a power struggle between the military and paramilitary forces has plunged the country into a crisis. Intense violence in Khartoum and other regions has led to widespread damage to infrastructure and facilities, triggering a humanitarian crisis with millions displaced and urgent aid needs. The conflict, sparked by disputes over paramilitary integration and control of economic assets, threatens regional stability and the transition to democracy. This article analyses the conflict's origins and proposes potential resolutions using the Protracted Social Conflict Theory.- Reproduced

Krishnan, S.

The Israel-palestine conflict. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.10-37

The state of Israel was created in 1948 after Britain ended its mandate over Palestine. The UN proposed partitioning the area into Arab and Jewish States and Arab states that opposed the UN plan were defeated. Israel fought wars against its Arab neighbours in 1967 and 1973, coupled with occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip in the 1967 war. The Israeli government has periodically clashed with Palestine Liberation Groups. The United States has been spearheading most of the peace processes in the conflict without much positive impact. Few questions this paper seeks to analyse include; why is the Palestine-Israel conflict unending? How impactful were the various peace processes? Who are the actors involved in the peace process? In a bid to explain the intractability of the Israel-Palestine conflict, the emergence of several movements such as the alestinian Liberation Organisation and Hamas, and the peace processes that were difficult to implement, the One or Two State solutions and recent hostilities are issues analyzed- Reproduced

Barik, Muralidhar and Singh, Manasi

India-us defence cooperation: New imperative and challenges. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.94-103

India-US relations are currently regarded as one of the century's most important geopolitical factors. India's third-largest defence supplier at the moment is the US and one of its biggest trading partners. Despite their defence collaboration, India and the US do not have an easy relationship. The paper examines recent developments between India and the US, including the Quad agreement, Prime Minister Modi's visit to the US recently and its results, India's balancing act in the Russia-Ukraine war, the US's security concerns in South Asia and the Asia Pacific, and other related issues. Muralidhar Barik and Manasi Singh expect that India will expand and deepen its partnership with the United States while remaining strategically autonomous and multi-aligned.- Reproduced

Mudiamv, Prithvi Ram

India and Eurasia in the post-cold war world: A “new great game” of the twenty-first century?. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.104-123

India has cultural and economic connections with the region that go back thousands of years and enjoys a privileged relationships with the Russian Federation which has a preponderant position in Central Asia. Iran, another important player in that region, also has ancient and friendly ties with New Delhi and can provide access through the International North-South Transport Corridor. The five Eurasian states generally welcome opportunities for cooperation and partnership with India through bilateral and multilateral channels. Prithvi Ram Mudiam argues that India’s growing engagement in that vast area meets with almost unanimous consent internationally.- Reproduced

Behera, Baruna Kumar

India and space diplomacy in the Asian region. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.124-135

The Indo-Pacific region in the 21st century has become the epicentre of world politics. The ongoing struggle for power between the USA and China has made the region important in international politics. From the perspective of New Delhi, the region has become vital in view of its geographical and cultural links with India. Strategically, ASEAN as a collective body has been seen as a power centre in the emerging multi-polar world order. It is imperative for India to form deep-rooted relationships with ASEAN countries. Initiatives like “Look East Policy” and “Act East Policy” convey the message that India is well aware of its geo-strategic importance. Baruna Kumar Behera argues for space diplomacy in this region to further cement its strategic interests. In the domain of space technology, there are three Asian space powers, China, Japan and India. China and Japan have institutionalised their space diplomacy, whereas India has to do a lot in this regard. This paper suggests that India gift a satellite to ASEAN countries as a strategic gesture of good will.- Reproduced

Zaman, Muhammad Qasim

Law and Sufism in modern South Asia: A changing relationship. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.328-356

This article studies some major shifts in the relationship between law and Sufism in South Asian Islam between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries. It does so by focusing on Shah Wali Allah of Delhi (d. 1762) to examine, first, how these two key facets of Islam interact with each other in his thought and, second, how some influential Muslim intellectuals of the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries have understood and positioned themselves in relation to this aspect of his thought. Though one would be hard pressed to know this from the sanitized modern image of Wali Allah as a scholar of the Quran and hadith, and of a Sufi piety uncompromisingly anchored in them, his Sufism reveals a wide and, from many a modern Muslim perspective, unwieldy range of ideas and practices. Yet it was precisely in that unwieldy breadth and depth that it was generative of some of his key insights into matters of the law. Even as many people have continued to insist on the imbrication of law and Sufism, a sanitization of Wali Allah’s Sufi image serves to highlight wider processes whereby an earlier era’s generative relationship between the two has come to be increasingly attenuated since the late nineteenth century.- Reproduced

Stephens, Julia

Material modernities: Tracing Janbai’s gendered mobilities across the Indian ocean. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.386-420

This article uses techniques of microhistory to explore how Janbai, the third wife of Sir Tharia Topan, exerted economic, religious, and social influence in Indian Ocean networks. An Ismaili woman from a Gujarati trading family who lived in East Africa, Janbai lies outside of the social worlds that have dominated studies of Muslim modernity in South Asia, which centre on Sunni male professionals from North India. Janbai was illiterate and largely disconnected from textual debates about modernity. In fact, she was just the sort of woman that reformers castigated for their supposed attachment to religious superstitions and customary practices. In contrast, studying Janbai through an alternative frame of 'material modernity' reveals the complex biography of a woman who neither conformed to the idealized 'new' woman, nor simply reproduced inherited practices. Instead, she navigated rapid social mobility, shifting geographies, and new technologies and institutions, particularly colonial law courts, in ways that echoed and departed from how women had long exercised agency. The article argues that scholars, by foregrounding textual archives and discursive analysis, have tended to reproduce the marginalization of women like Janbai. In contrast, looking to sources such as jewellery and photographs, and reading textual archives with greater attention to gendered patterns of consumption and investment, brings Janbai from the margins to the centre of our understanding of modernity. In addition to enriching our understanding of the lives of women, increased attention to materiality and visibility opens up critical new avenues for writing a more variegated history of Muslim modernity.- Reproduced

Zhou, Luyang

How the first revolution affected the second: The setback of 1927 for the Chinese communist party revolution in the 1920. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.448-484

The Bolsheviks' world revolution encountered setbacks in the 1920s. Among the bloodiest of these was the massacre of 1927 when the Chinese Communist Party's (CCP) entire central leadership was killed in the Chinese Nationalist Party's (GMD) coup. Existing explanations highlight Moscow's miscalculation, infighting within the Kremlin, Soviet advisers' information dilemma, and the CCP leaders' political inexperience. This article compares the opening stages of the Bolshevik (or Russian) and Chinese Communist Party revolutions to explain why the 1927 setback became a catastrophe. It argues that the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 caused fundamental changes, which thwarted any attempt to replicate the 1917 victory in the post-1917 world. The CCP in 1927 faced three disadvantages that the Bolshevik Revolution had engendered: a misleading myth about the October Revolution, a Bolshevized system of repression created by Soviet advisers to the GMD, and the 'red scare' in Japan and British Southeast Asia, which blocked members of the CCP from escaping overseas. This article draws on leaders' biographical materials to compare the two parties' learning from foreign revolutions, records in suffering repression, and experiences as overseas refugees. The comparison shows that the Bolsheviks did not face these three disadvantages before 1917.- Reproduced

Shirley, Bruno M.

Beyond the masculinity of kingship: The making of a modern queen in early second millennium Sri Lanka. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.485-511

Modern historians have repeatedly cast Sri Lanka's historical female monarchs as 'queens', without critically reflecting on the conceptual limits and nuances of that term. Through a close examination of sources from the early second millennium, and their reception by scholars from the colonial period onwards, I demonstrate that Sri Lanka's female monarchs—particularly Līlāvātī of Poḷonnaruva (r. 1197–1200, 1209, and 1210)—engaged in a more creative and subversive performance of gender than modern 'queenship' allows. In particular, I argue, a discourse of kingship's inherent masculinity, advanced in literary and didactic texts written primarily by male monastics, was too-willingly accepted by colonial-period scholars. Closer attention to the material evidence of Līlāvātī's reign, however, challenges this discourse and further suggests a politics of gender beyond the binary.-
Reproduced

Ren, Chao

The spectre of Ma Phyu? Loyalty, competence, and the spatial dynamics of imperial administration in colonial Burma. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.536-562

This article explores the spatial dynamics of imperial administration in colonial Burma through the lens of gender, bureaucracy, and frontier. Focusing on the story of Hugh Ernest McColl, a British administrative officer in Burma who struggled for promotion as a result of his marriage to a Burmese woman, the article sheds light on the spatial dynamics regarding loyalty, competence, and political priorities in the imperial administration of frontiers. Such spatial dynamics were most clearly manifested in the diverging attitudes between central authorities and local governments towards McColl's case. Drawing on archival sources and secondary literature that contextualize McColl's case within the broader textures of colonial governance, this article argues that McColl's case reveals the internal contradiction of the imperial administration, which saw a constant tension between the ideological imperatives of control and the practical demands of how to control. McColl's story is therefore a story of broader significance—of the inherent structural contradiction of colonial rule and its inability to overcome it.-
Reproduced

32. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Pant, Sonia and Chakraborty, Debashis

Can servicification benefit manufacturing exports? Empirical results for India. *South Asia Economic Journal*, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.126-157

This article investigates the relationship between servicification—the integration of services inputs into manufacturing—and export performance in India. While India has traditionally been a major player in the services sector, recent initiatives such as Make-in-India and production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes have sought to strengthen manufacturing exports. Using firm-level data from the CMIE-Prowess dataset covering 2000–2019, the study applies a two-step system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator to analyze export intensity and a dynamic panel probit model to examine the decision to export. Results reveal a positive relationship between servicification and manufacturing exports, with notable variations across low-tech and mid-to-hi-tech sectors as well as at the disaggregated industry level. The findings suggest that integrating competitiveness in services with hi-tech manufacturing can enhance India’s export potential and deepen firm-level participation in global value chains. To enhance manufacturing exports, India, a major player in the services segment, has recently created an enabling environment through the launch of several programmes, for example, the ‘Make-in-India’ and the production-linked incentive (PLI) schemes. As the firm-level evidence on the synergies between services input use (i.e., servicification) and manufacturing exports in the country is relatively scarce, the current analysis studies the relationship between them by using the CMIE-Prowess dataset over a period of 2000–2019, for both new and existing exporting firms. At the firm level, the article uses a two-step system generalized method of moments (GMM) estimator for studying the impact on export intensity, while a dynamic panel probit model is used to study the impacts on the decision to export. Apart from the analysis at the aggregate level, the influence of servicification is also judged for the low-tech and mid-to-hi-tech sectors separately and the disaggregated industry level. The observed positive relationship between servicification and manufacturing exports implies that the integration of competitiveness in the field of services with hi-tech manufacturing sectors can enhance India’s exports on the one hand and deepen firm-level global value chains participation on the other hand.- Reproduced

33. JUDICIARY

Amanda, Driscoll Cakier et al

Public (In)tolerance of government non-compliance with High Court decisions. Comparative Politics, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.71-90

Governments- compliance with high court decisions is a critical factor affecting judicial independence, power, and legitimacy. Under what conditions do citizens tolerate incumbent non-compliance with apex court decisions? Some theories yield predictions that government supporters will be more tolerant towards non-compliance, while others assert that citizens may value judicial review irrespective of their political preferences. Although the underlying logic of both arguments is plausible, the contexts that shape citizens-non-compliance preferences are not well identified. Focusing on the moderating effect of

elite behavior and contextual factors, we demonstrate that supporters of incumbent governments are more tolerant of government non-compliance in the years following high-profile shows of interbranch attacks or government disregard of high court decisions, and in environments where the media is lacking independence.- Reproduced

34. LABOUR

Malhi, Fareena Noor

Invisible no more: Unmasking the underestimated female labour market work. South Asia Economic Journal, 25(2), Sep, 2024: p.158-183

This article utilizes a rare Time Use Survey (TUS), focusing on Pakistan, to uncover productive labour market activities that often go unnoticed in mainstream labour force surveys (LFS). Leveraging rich time use data along with labour force classification question, we identify and analyse the invisible workforce. Moreover, employing the multinomial logit model, I examine the determinants—such as human capital accumulation (or lack thereof), mobility constraints and financial well-being—of the invisible labour force among women and men aged 10–74 years in Pakistan. The findings reveal significant gender disparities within the invisible workforce, with women constituting a staggering 88% of its members. These women predominantly engage in part-time work concurrently with other activities within their own dwellings, particularly in sectors such as textiles, crafts and animal husbandry. Furthermore, I uncover that the lack of human capital and mobility constraints significantly increase the probability of participation in the invisible workforce. This article tackles the challenge of accurately measuring women’s engagement in productive work by identifying and examining the ‘invisible workforce’ through a unique survey method. Notably, this TUS stands out as the only one available in the South Asian context that integrates LFS questions to identify and study the invisible workforce. The implications of these findings extend to the development of more inclusive measurement frameworks and the promotion of gender equality in labour force participation.- Reproduced

Upali Deb, Gupta, Rudra Narayan and Husain, Zakir

Stalled progress? Evidence from American time use data on gender differences in time spent on economic activities. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.681-708

The study examines the temporal trend in the gender gap in working hours in the US economy and analyses the possible reasons underlying the gender gap. The study uses American Time Use data for the period 2003–2021. It estimates truncated and quantile regression models to estimate the gender gap. The gender gap is decomposed into two components capturing the effect of characteristics and coefficients. The study finds evidence that gender differential in working hours across gender is stable in the current millennium. The gap is particularly high in highly remunerative jobs involving extended

working hours, reflecting a glass ceiling for women. Further, differences in characteristics contribute only a minor proportion of the gender gap, indicating the possible influence of social attitudes and norms, and discriminatory organisational practices. The study argues in favor of policies to transform institutions, organisational work culture, and social norms about work-home balance. Incentivising firms to continue with flexible work schedules and work-from-home policies, extending family support and childcare arrangements, regulating work hours, and substituting overtime with part-time jobs are other ways to reduce the gender gap in work hours.- Reproduced

Vijayamba, R. and Swaminathan, Madhura

Women's work in livestock raising: Evidence from time use surveys in India. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.709-729

Women's contribution to livestock raising, in terms of both work participation and hours of work, is underestimated in India as elsewhere in the world. This is primarily because of limitations of data available in labour force surveys, many of which can be addressed by time use surveys (TUSs). This paper, first, explores data from a small TUS conducted in two villages of Karnataka. Insights from our ground-level study are tested econometrically by applying a two-way Heckman model to unit data from India's first national TUS, 2019. We estimated that 11 per cent of rural women participated in livestock raising and spent an average of 16 h a week. Age and education were significant factors: younger and educated women were less likely to engage in livestock raising, an observation linked to current technology and drudgery of work. Women's participation was higher in peasant households from privileged social groups than in poorer wage worker households.- Reproduced

Mishra, Surbhi Sahoo, Dukhabandhu and Mohapatra, Souryabrata

Mapping structural break and sectoral movement on female employment in India since 1991. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.731-750

The new economic regime in India has had a cascading impact on resource allocation and the redistribution of employment. Previous research has examined the general effects of economic shifts but lacks an exhaustive analysis of its impact on sector-specific female labour force participation (FLFP). This paper analyses structural breaks in sectoral FLFP in India using yearly data from 1991 to 2022, exploring the dynamic relationship among gross domestic product (GDP) contribution, education and FLFP across sectors and analysing inter-sectoral female labour movement. Results reveal that females engaged in the agriculture sector in India witnessed the highest structural breaks compared to other sectors. New economic reform of 1991, government policies, urbanisation and mechanisation, could be attributed to these breaks. Further, results revealed sectoral contribution to GDP and female education as an important determinant of FLFP. Along with this, the results of the Impulse Response Function show a significant shift in FLFP from agriculture to services.

However, Variance Decomposition has provided evidence that the agriculture sector remains a fallback option for women in India. Based on these findings, the paper suggests that policymakers should promote higher education among women to enhance FLFP in the service sector. Furthermore, the study proposes strategies to attract and retain FLFP in the industrial sector, thereby alleviating labour pressures in agriculture.- Reproduced

Singh, Aruna Vijila, Y. and Singh, Shailendra

From challenges to solutions: Identifying risk factors and impact on the well-being of migrant workers. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.801-827

This article explores the intricate relationship among perceived risk factors affecting the well-being of internal migrant workers, encompassing poor living conditions, working conditions, compensation, cultural differences, and psychosocial factors. Drawing upon existing literature, we illuminate the multifaceted challenges encountered by internal migrant workers as they seek better opportunities and navigate unfamiliar environments. Living conditions, including housing facilities and sanitation, are pivotal determinants of well-being, impacting identity and emotional comfort. Adverse working conditions and inadequate compensation contribute to stress and physical exhaustion. Cultural differences, such as language barriers, influence psychosocial well-being, while psychosocial life factors like stress and anxiety are closely intertwined with living and working conditions. To investigate risk factors and their impact on the well-being of migrant workers, a research study was conducted among informal migrant labourers hailing from various unorganised sectors, including on-site construction, street vending, small-scale industry, service, and the garment and textile industry, within the Tiruchirappalli district of Tamil Nadu. Data collection was accomplished using a structured interview schedule, which encompassed 411 participants. Employing the method of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), the study successfully pinpointed the various perceived risk factors. The conceptual model illustrates the interplay between the perceived risk factors and their impact on overall well-being. Policymakers, employers, and civil society must collaboratively address these factors to create environments that support the holistic well-being of migrant workers, fostering inclusivity and equity in the community.- Reproduced

Azad,. and M Fahmida,. V.

Impact of English language proficiency on the wage returns of Kerala migrant workers in gulf countries. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.849-863

This study investigates the impact of English language proficiency on the wage returns of Kerala migrant workers in Gulf countries. Utilising primary data from a survey of 561 participants across selected regions of gulf nations, the research reveals that English skills, particularly at an advanced level, significantly contribute to higher average monthly wages, even after controlling for education, ability, experience, age, and specific country and

occupation factors. The complementarity of English proficiency and education is evident, with advanced language skills demonstrating substantial wage returns across different educational levels. The study underscores the economic value of English proficiency in the Gulf labour market and provides insights for policymakers and employers aiming to enhance migrant workers' competitiveness.- Reproduced

Roy, Ranjana and Terway, Prerna

Rising wage income and the role of Mgnrega among agricultural households in India: Evidence from the situation assessment survey, 2018–19. *Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.865-881

This paper explores the contribution of wage income to the overall earnings of agricultural households in India. Utilising data from the 2019 “Land and Livestock Holding of Households and Situation Assessment of Agricultural Households” conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) in 2018–19, the study offers an in-depth analysis of the proportion of income derived from wages by farmers across various states and landholding sizes. Additionally, the paper investigates the impact of public employment programmes, such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), on rural wages and the income of agricultural households. Findings from the paper point towards increasing landlessness among small and marginal farmers, as they increasingly rely on wages to supplement their livelihood. While a focus on increasing agricultural growth rate by the policymakers may contribute towards farmers' welfare, policies need to be focused towards increase in non-farm employment. Rural employment programmes help to address the issue of chronic unemployment and alleviate rural poverty. Public investments in the form of irrigation facilities and other rural infrastructure are also required to promote sustained agricultural growth and thereby foster well-being among the rural agricultural households.- Reproduced

Pongeluppe, Leandro S.

The allegory of the Favela: The multifaceted effects of socioeconomic mobility. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(3), Sep, 2024: p.619-654

What are the consequences of upward socioeconomic mobility for disenfranchised individuals? This article examines this question in the context of a business training program offered to residents of Brazilian urban slums, known as “favelas.” The study employs a randomized controlled trial complemented by quantile regressions, field visits, and interviews. The results show that training improves favela dwellers' economic outcomes, such as by increasing income and participation in entrepreneurship, and some socio-psychological outcomes, such as by improving self-efficacy and optimism. However, these income improvements were accompanied by participants' enhanced experiences of favela stigma, an adverse socio-psychological outcome related to their residential segregation.

Both quantitative and qualitative findings demonstrate the multifaceted nature of socioeconomic mobility, through which favela dwellers who prosper economically become more exposed to prejudice from people living outside favelas. The study illustrates, through the “allegory of the favela,” the bittersweet process of socioeconomic mobility. This abductive research contributes to the literature by showing that while interventions designed to enfranchise individuals may effectively achieve economic inclusion in terms of income gains, they may simultaneously lead participants into discriminatory systems that further stigmatize people based on the same characteristics of their prior exclusion.-
Reproduced

Sarkar, Kingshuk

Karnataka and Rajasthan legislations on gig work: Failure to address basic employment relations. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.13-16

This article critically examines recent legislations on gig work introduced in Karnataka and Rajasthan, highlighting their shortcomings in addressing fundamental employment relations. While the laws represent an important recognition of gig workers within the policy framework, they fall short of ensuring basic labour rights such as social security, collective bargaining, and fair wages. The study argues that the legislations primarily focus on regulatory oversight and welfare schemes without tackling the structural imbalance between platforms and workers. By situating gig work within the broader context of India’s informal economy, the paper underscores the need for comprehensive labour reforms that integrate gig workers into mainstream employment protections. Published in *Economic & Political Weekly*, the article contributes to debates on labour policy, equity, and the future of work in India. Gig workers lack protection under the existing labour laws as employment relation in gig work is contentious. Gig companies consider themselves as aggregators and term gig workers as independent contractors/workers. In Britain, the Supreme Court ruled that Uber is an employer and existing labour laws do apply to Uber drivers. Two states in India, namely Rajasthan and Karnataka, in recent times introduced welfare legislation for platform-based gig workers. They adopted the welfare board model but failed to discern employment relation in the gig economy. Gig workers lack protection under the existing labour laws as employment relation in gig work is contentious. Gig companies consider themselves as aggregators and term gig workers as independent contractors/workers. In Britain, the Supreme Court ruled that Uber is an employer and existing labour laws do apply to Uber drivers. Two states in India, namely Rajasthan and Karnataka, in recent times introduced welfare legislation for platform-based gig workers. They adopted the welfare board model but failed to discern employment relation in the gig economy. – Reproduced

35. LABOUR ECONOMICS

Ganguly, Shrimoyee and Acharyya, Rajat

Trade and factor prices under heterogeneous sector-specific skill adapting ability: A tribute to Ronald W Jones. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.63-70

This article pays tribute to Ronald W. Jones by extending his influential work on trade and factor prices to the context of heterogeneous sector-specific skill adaptation. It explores how differences in workers' ability to adapt skills across sectors affect trade outcomes, wage structures, and factor price equalization. The study highlights that heterogeneity in skill adaptability introduces new complexities into traditional trade models, challenging assumptions of uniform labour mobility and comparative advantage. By integrating sector-specific skill dynamics into international trade theory, the paper provides fresh insights into how globalization and structural change shape income distribution and labour market outcomes. The tribute underscores Jones's enduring contributions to trade theory while demonstrating how his framework continues to inspire contemporary research in economics. Paper reflects upon how the 1971 specific factor model of Ronald W Jones still holds its relevance in the face of growing within-country income inequality that has led to rising discontent for globalisation and underlying political tensions causing protectionist trends to make their way back slowly in many developing countries, including India. In a variation of this model with sector-specific skill requirement and endogenous supply of such skills as heterogeneous workers adapt to it through training, we examine how trade liberalisation affects political support from workers and the capitalists for an incumbent government. The Indian workforce with the heterogeneous ability to adapt skills specific to certain manufacturing sectors as the economy is undergoing a structural transition from agriculture to manufacturing in the present era of globalisation provides such a context. We also examine the political-economic implications of the government subsidising a part of the skill-adaptation cost of the workers. The working class as a whole may gain and thus extend their support to such a policy, whereas larger returns to capitalists create scope for financing the subsidy by taxing their incomes.- Reproduced

36. LABOUR STUDIES

Dasgupta, Sukti

The political economy of care: A developmental perspective. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(3), Sep, 2024: p.615-636

This article explores the political economy of care from a developmental perspective, situating care work as a critical yet undervalued component of economic and social systems. It highlights how care—both paid and unpaid—underpins labour markets, social reproduction, and welfare outcomes, while often remaining invisible in policy frameworks. The study emphasizes the intersection of gender, labour, and development, noting that women disproportionately bear the burden of care work, which shapes inequalities in

employment, income, and social participation. By analyzing care through the lens of political economy, the paper underscores its role in sustaining human capital, enabling productivity, and fostering inclusive growth. Published in *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, the article calls for greater recognition of care in developmental planning, advocating for policies that integrate care into labour economics, social protection, and welfare strategies. Care is fundamental to the functioning of households, societies, and economies, contributing to the well-being of individuals and the productivity of the workforce and the economy. Despite its critical role, care, provided mainly by women, has historically been marginalised in economic analysis. The COVID-19 pandemic brought care to the forefront of policy discussions. Today, there is momentum in recognising the value of care. However, challenges remain. The care economy is heterogeneous, including paid and unpaid care, diverse skills and multiple institutions that provide care. Critical political economy issues relate to how care is organised and provided, how it is measured and financed, and who has access to care. Feminist economists have long advocated for the inclusion of care in economic analysis and the understanding of power structures and labour market outcomes for women. In this context, this paper, based on the current literature and data, explores the political economy of valuing care from a development perspective, emphasising the importance of recognising care's role in societies and economies. It highlights the unique characteristics of the care economy and delves into the historical evolution of economic thought on care, highlighting key classical, neo-classical, and feminist economist thinking that shaped the discourse around care in economics. It relates this to the current division of labour inside and outside the home, and its implications for labour market outcomes for women and the need to measure care work, both paid and unpaid. Finally, it highlights the job creation potential in the care economy and the positive externalities of investment in care emphasising its critical role in the political economy for driving structural transformation and economic and social development.- Reproduced

37. LAW

Hig, Stephan and Zamboni, Yves

Judicial presence and rent extraction. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.87-126

This article explores the relationship between judicial presence and rent extraction, situating courts as critical institutions in shaping economic development. It argues that the presence and strength of judicial institutions can constrain rent-seeking behavior, thereby influencing governance outcomes and economic performance. Using empirical analysis, the study highlights how variations in judicial presence across regions affect the extent of rent extraction, with implications for institutional quality and developmental trajectories. Published in *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, the paper contributes to debates on law and economics by demonstrating that judicial institutions are not merely legal

entities but also economic actors whose presence or absence significantly impacts rent-seeking, resource allocation, and long-term development. Authors estimate the effect of state judiciary presence on rent extraction in Brazilian local governments. Rents are measured as irregularities related to waste or corruption uncovered by auditors. They exploit an informal institutional rule that assigns prosecutors and judges to the most populous among contiguous counties that form a judicial district. By comparing municipalities that are the most populous in their judicial districts with municipalities from other judicial districts in the same state that have identical population size but are not the most populous in their judicial districts, They find that state judiciary presence reduces the share of inspections that uncover irregularities related to waste or corruption by about 10%.- Reproduced

38. LEADERSHIP

Thomas and Zangrillo, Marianna

Why leadership teams fail. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.51-55

In pursuit of strong performance, CEOs often overlook a critical factor in organizational success: the health of their leadership team. That's a big problem, because a dysfunctional team can be a serious drag on strategy execution. To learn more about the problems that affect leadership teams, the authors interviewed more than 100 CEOs and senior executives in a multiyear research program. They identified three main patterns of dysfunction: the shark tank, characterized by infighting and political maneuvering; the petting zoo, characterized by conflict avoidance and an overemphasis on collaboration; and the mediocracy, characterized by complacency, a lack of competence, and an unhealthy focus on past success.- Reproduced

Brady, Tom and Nohria, Nitin

The art of leading teammates: An NFL great explains how he motivated himself and fellow players.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.63-69

39. MANAGEMENT

Abel, Martin and Buchman, Daniel

The effect of manager gender and performance feedback: Experimental evidence from India. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.307-338

This article investigates how manager gender and performance feedback interact to shape workplace outcomes in India, using experimental evidence to analyze labour market dynamics. The study explores whether the gender of managers influences employee responses to feedback, and how these interactions affect productivity, compliance, and

workplace perceptions. Results highlight that gendered expectations and cultural norms can mediate the effectiveness of feedback, with implications for organizational behaviour and labour market equity. By situating the analysis within the Indian context, the paper underscores the importance of understanding gendered managerial dynamics in shaping employment outcomes, offering insights for both economics and management studies. Authors hire 2,228 Indian gig-economy workers for a real-effort transcription task and randomize the gender of the (fictitious) manager as well as the delivery of performance feedback. Authors find that negative feedback (i.e., criticism) leads to moderate deterioration in worker attitudes, but it increases effort provision in both mandatory and voluntary tasks. By contrast, praise affects neither attitudes nor effort provision. Importantly, feedback effects do not vary between workers assigned to female and male managers. Consistent with this finding, there is no evidence for attention discrimination toward female managers, implicit gender bias, or gendered expectations among workers. By contrast, Abel (J. Human Resources 59, no. 2:470–501, 2024) employs the same research design in the United States and finds substantial gender discrimination and no effect of feedback on effort. This highlights that the effects of feedback and manager gender vary across different contexts.- Reproduced

Dawson, Angus and George, Katy

New Rules for Teamwork: Collaboration is more complex than ever and more difficult to get right. Here's how organizations can build better teams.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.45-50

This article from Harvard Business Review examines the evolving challenges of teamwork in modern organizations, arguing that collaboration has become more complex and harder to manage effectively. It highlights how shifting workplace structures, diverse teams, and digital communication tools have transformed the dynamics of collaboration. The study emphasizes that successful teamwork requires deliberate organizational design, clear leadership, and investment in building trust and accountability among members. Practical strategies are outlined for managers to foster effective collaboration, including aligning goals, clarifying roles, and cultivating adaptive team cultures. By situating teamwork within the broader context of organizational behaviour and leadership, the article underscores that building better teams is essential for navigating complexity and achieving sustainable performance in today's workplaces. Not that long ago, teams were typically composed of people with similar skills working in the same place. Their efforts were based on the idea that by working together in a well-managed process, they could deliver replicable results. They primarily operated with efficiency and effectiveness but would frequently encounter obstacles, such as internal siloes or bureaucratic processes, that hindered their overall performance. In response, they began to innovate how they worked together, establishing the groundwork for a more flexible, cross-functional approach to their rituals and practices. From the Skunk Works engineers of the 1950s to Brazilian football in the 1960s to the

aviation and surgical collaborations that delivered stunning improvements in the 1990s and early 2000s, organizations have continually searched for ways to enhance their teams' effectiveness.- Reproduced

Gregory LeStage, DeHanas, Sara Nilsson and Pete Gerend,

Teamwork at the top. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.56-62

Teamwork is difficult at any level, but for top teams, the challenges expand exponentially. They are responsible for addressing their organization's weightiest and most complex problems, so their struggles are almost existential. Highly effective top teams share key five behaviors: direction, discipline, drive, dynamism, and collaboration. These traits are collective: They characterize the behaviors of the team as a whole, not those of its individual members. In this article, the authors lay out a four-step process to help you promote those behaviors to boost the effectiveness of your own team.- Reproduced

Mittal, Vikas Piazza, Alessandro and Singh, Sonam

Safety should be a performance driver: It's more than just a compliance issue.. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.116-127

This article argues that safety in organizations should be treated as a core performance driver rather than merely a compliance requirement. It highlights how integrating safety into strategic and operational frameworks enhances productivity, reduces risks, and fosters employee trust and engagement. The study emphasizes that compliance alone often leads to a box-checking mentality, whereas positioning safety as a performance metric encourages innovation, accountability, and continuous improvement. By linking safety outcomes to organizational success, the paper underscores the importance of leadership commitment, cultural transformation, and proactive risk management. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to management and organizational studies by reframing safety as a strategic asset essential for sustainable performance. Safety is regarded as an indispensable right for customers and employees. Government agencies exist to enforce standards, and firms spend millions testing their products and creating safe workplace environments. And yet products are frequently recalled, and workplace accidents continue to happen. Why aren't companies doing better on safety? Most executives frame safety as a compliance issue. They see it as a cost and, consequently, they underinvest in it. They tend to treat safety as an abstract value rather than as a driver of performance. And when a safety crisis hits, they often react with unsustainable measures, generally aimed at managing their public image. To help companies get out of this rut, the authors present evidence that safety can be a key driver of performance. Then they offer a five-step process for leaders: align on the definition of safety, agree on which metrics to use, anticipate and prevent problems, customize safety training, and incentivize employees to adopt preventive behaviors. By reimagining safety not as a defensive necessity but as an offensive

opportunity, companies can elevate safety from a siloed function to a shared mindset, and from a cost center to a value accelerator.- Reproduced

Anand, Bharat N. and Collis, David J.

Why multi business strategies fail and how to make them succeed: Corporations should focus less on the makeup of their portfolios and more on managing them. Harvard Business Review, 102(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.138-149

This article examines the reasons why multi-business strategies often fail, arguing that corporations tend to overemphasize the composition of their portfolios rather than the management of them. It highlights that success in multi-business organizations depends less on diversification choices and more on the ability to integrate, coordinate, and govern across units. The study underscores that effective portfolio management requires clear strategic intent, resource allocation discipline, and leadership structures that foster collaboration and accountability. By reframing multi-business strategy as a management challenge rather than a portfolio design exercise, the paper offers practical guidance for corporations seeking to achieve sustainable performance. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to strategic management literature by providing a playbook for overcoming common pitfalls and building resilient multi-business organizations. Enterprises that own multiple businesses often have a flawed approach to strategy: They focus too much on the makeup of their portfolios and too little on enhancing the businesses in them. Strategies for adding value to a corporation's businesses fall on a continuum. On one end the businesses in the portfolio are completely unrelated; at the other they have many similarities. Each place on the continuum requires a different kind of organizational structure and specific management processes to support it. To succeed at execution, you need to determine where on the spectrum your business falls and then align your portfolio selection, structure, and processes with your vision of how to add value.- Reproduced

40. MIGRATION

Chakraborty, Radhika Mathrani

Stories of the Indian immigrant communities in Germany: Why move?. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.552-555

41. POLICING

Wang, Han

Justifying the use of excessive force: A critical discourse analysis of Chinese police individual wechat subscription accounts. Modern Asian Studies, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.631-653

This article examines how individual police officers in China interpret and justify the use of excessive force on social media through their WeChat Subscription Accounts (WSAs). Existing research examines how the police department uses social media to justify deadly force, but overlooks individual officers' online justifications. Adopting a critical discourse analysis approach, this study analyses 211 articles commenting on a prominent case of police violence in China. The findings shed light on the online voice of Chinese frontline officers, revealing an ideology that defends the use of excessive force. The articles published in WSAs displayed strong empathy towards the involved officer; contested the characterization of the incident as police brutality by police officials, the public, and the media; and employed various strategies to justify the officer's actions. The discussion section expands on these findings by drawing comparisons to justifications in the United States, emphasizing the distinctive dynamic between individual officers' online expression and official police discourse in China, and offering insights for scholars examining online expression and digital nationalism in the Chinese context.- Reproduced

42. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - ISRAEL

Kaplan, Y.R. et al

People's sense of political representation and national stories: The case of Israel. *International Political Science Review* v, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.552-567

Previous research on political representation mainly focused on representatives but has overlooked individuals' sense of inclusion within the greater group: the nation. Building on narrative theory, we propose a novel mechanism that fosters a feeling of political representation—a similarity between individuals' personal-national stories and the collective-national metanarrative of the polity. Metanarratives are shared dominant stories that present a community with desirable social conventions. While they seek to represent the nation, metanarratives are not entirely inclusive and do not appeal to all citizens. We argue that individuals who do internalize the metanarrative feel more represented. To demonstrate our theoretical expectations, we use election surveys and constitutive texts to capture national stories and metanarratives. We find that indeed respondents whose national story is closer to a nation's metanarrative feel more represented by the political system.- Reproduced

43. POVERTY

Aminjonov, Ulugbek et al

Culture, intrahousehold distribution, and individual poverty. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.127-165

Traditional family norms often have persistent effects on household decisions. We question whether kinship ancestries of postmarital residence still affect household consumption sharing. We estimate a model of resource allocation using expenditure surveys for Ghana and Malawi, two countries in which patrilocal and matrilineal traditions coexist. Ancestral patrilocality coincides with a 10% lower resource share for women, contributing to a higher prevalence of poverty among women. Women's resource shares increase with age, a pattern more pronounced for matrilineal groups. These results indicate how a combination of cultural and demographic factors may be used to improve policies targeted at poor individuals.- Reproduced

44. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Geraldj, Joana et al

AI for management and organization research: Examples and reflections from project studies. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.339-351

We reflect on AI's implications for management and organization research. Advanced language models like ChatGPT can analyze large datasets and generate human-like text, potentially disrupting academic research and knowledge production. While potentially helpful, the technology evokes concerns about, for example, inaccuracies and accountability, inadvertent plagiarism, and confidentiality breaches. We also reflect on potential systemic consequences such as the erosion of creativity, analytical thinking, and the human voice. Overall, our stance is cautious optimism. We require full disclosure regarding AI's role in research, and advocate for maintaining human oversight and critical engagement with AI to preserve the integrity and originality of academic work.- Reproduced

Shazia Nauman, Musawir, Ata Ul and Riaz, Madiha Bint E.

Leveraging organizational social capital in construction projects to enhance project success: The enabling role of transformational leadership. Project Management Journal, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.352-371

Building on the theories of social capital and self-determination as complementary perspectives, this study investigates how an individual's idea of organizational social capital affects project success by testing a dual-stage moderated mediation model with self-efficacy as a mediator and transformational leadership as a moderator at both the first and second stages. Time-lagged data from 213 project management practitioners were collected from construction project-based firms. It was revealed that self-efficacy partially mediates the effect of an employee's perception of organizational social capital on project success. Additionally, moderation results support the proposed hypotheses. We discussed theoretical and practical implications.- Reproduced

Zheng, Yajuan Sarker, Saonee Huang, Wei (Wayne) and Ma, Xufei

The impact of temporal reflexivity on time performance in NPD projects: A mixed-methods study. *Project Management Journal*, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.372-388

Timely new product development (NPD) has always been a top priority in NPD projects. Despite realizing its importance, the empirical examination of specific factors that may improve NPD time performance has remained limited. This study investigated how temporal reflexivity influences NPD time performance based on the time, interaction, and performance (TIP) theory. Using a mixed-methods design, our research findings showed that temporal reflexivity significantly and positively influenced temporal coordination. Contrary to our hypothesis, the temporal coordination was insignificantly related to the NPD time performance. Furthermore, temporal leadership significantly and positively moderated the relationship between temporal reflexivity and temporal coordination.- Reproduced

Aramali, V. Gibson, Jr. G.E. Asmar, M.E. and Sanboskani, H.

An effective earned value management system (EVMS) is a team sport. *Project Management Journal*, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.389-405

We present a novel framework to assess 27 earned value management system (EVMS) environment factors and investigate their impact on project performance. A study of the EVMS literature, a survey of practitioners, and focus group meetings with 36 EVMS industry and government experts, supported the development of the framework. Focus groups involving 80 practitioners refined and tested it. We analyzed performance data from 35 completed projects/programs representing over US\$21.8 billion in total cost; a project demonstrating a positive environment could save up to 25% in cost versus baseline. Practitioners can develop an effective EVMS environment by following the provided guidance.- Reproduced

Ferres, Geoffrey Mark and Moehler, Robert C.

Running the codification gauntlet: Why intent alone cannot afford the codification of project learnings. *Project Management Journal*, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.406-422

This article presents a first synthesis of the ability to codify challenges that constrain project learning codification and, in turn, limit the sharing of learnings between projects at scale. An improved understanding of these challenges supports the externalized sharing of project learnings, between communities of practice, that can scale beyond the temporal, geographical, and organizational barriers that constrain personalized sharing. Through an integrative cross-domain literature review, a learning codification gauntlet of seven key ability to codify challenges is reconceptualized, and significant new research gaps are identified for further investigation, including: the operation of identified challenges in

practice, challenge interrelationships, and challenge-cumulative effects on project-to-project learning outcomes.- Reproduced

José Santos, M. R. C. A. and Fernandes, Gabriela

Prioritizing stakeholders in collaborative research and innovation projects toward sustainability. *Project Management Journal*, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.423-440

Stakeholder engagement in collaborative research and innovation projects poses significant challenges, particularly in complex, multistakeholder settings addressing sustainability concerns. This study proposes a novel method for stakeholder prioritization in such projects, combining the analytic network process (ANP) tool with the sustainability categories of the P5 standard for sustainability in project management. Its applicability and usefulness are demonstrated through a case study project, using the new stakeholder theory (NST) lens. The ANP-P5 method can assist project managers in effectively aligning stakeholder management with both sustainability and NST principles.- Reproduced

Cao, Qing et al

Effects of authentic leadership, behavioral integrity, and project governance on project performance. *Project Management Journal*, 55(4), Aug, 2024: p.441-460

While literature indicates that leadership plays an important role in project management and impacts project performance, it remains unclear what characterizes an effective leadership style in project management. Drawing on authentic leadership, behavioral integrity, and project governance research, and using cross-sectional data from multiple industries, we propose and test a leadership performance model to examine how authentic leaders and leaders with behavioral integrity affect their project team's performance. We find that authenticity and behavioral integrity in a project manager enhance project performance, and that project governance mediates the relationships between leader authenticity and project performance, and between leader behavioral integrity and project performance.- Reproduced

45. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Rubin, Ellen V. Baker, Keith P. Song, Youjung and Kellough, J. Edward

In search of fundamental fairness and equal protection: The role of the U.S. Supreme Court in shaping American democracy. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.619-629

In July 2023, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled on two cases: *Students for Fair Admissions vs. the University of North Carolina* and *Students for Fair Admissions v. President and Fellows of Harvard College*, effectively prohibiting the use of race as one of many factors in college or

university admissions decisions. To explore these two cases, we conducted a content analysis of the legal briefs, the final court ruling, concurrences, and dissents. In its ruling, the Court did not overturn precedents upholding affirmative action, but the majority interpreted those prior cases in such a way that makes it impossible to justify the use of race in college admissions. Although these cases are from the context of higher education, the ruling highlights the fragility of affirmative action generally and may challenge the legal and regulatory structure that underpins many other important civil rights issues.- Reproduced

Chen, Tianhao Sheng, Yu Xu, Wei and Yu, Xiaohong

Judicializing public interests: Administrative performance under the shadow of judicial review. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.630-647

Do active judicial reviews bring about better administrative performance? Most scholars argue that active judicial review creates animosity between the judiciary and administration, leading to bad administrative performance. Others advocate that the relationship is not so much hostile as it is constructive. However, the actual impact of and mechanisms enabling such a constructive relationship remain unclear. Employing an analysis of Public Interest Litigation against the Administration (PILA) in environmental protection cases in China, we present a theory of “bargaining in the shadow of judicial review.” The threat of imminent judicial review forces the administration to negotiate with the prosecutor and enhance its performance in exchange for dropping charges. Additionally, the effect of PILA is stronger in regions with more public environmental concern and weaker in regions where the higher-level public administration pays greater attention to environmental protection. Furthermore, we identify the impact of PILA on local governments’ enforcement efforts and its legitimacy. The present study sheds new light on the long-standing debate on managerialism versus legalism.- Reproduced

Livermore, Michael Eidelman, Vladimir Kornilova, Anastassia and Lam, Onyi

Presidential transitions and interests group participation in the notice and comment process. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(7), Oct, 2024: p.648-663

Federal administrative agencies are one of the primary policymaking venues in the United States. One of the core features of U.S. administrative practice is the notice-and-comment process in which agencies solicit, collect, and respond to comments from the public before issuing new regulations. In this paper, we develop a model of commenting based on three motivations—litigation preservation; agency persuasion; and expression—and analyze public comments to determine how features of the political environment, and specifically the president in power, affect the pool of commenters. We focus on the 2017 presidential transition, when there was both a change in Presidents and the party in control of the White House. We find that there were greater differences in the pool of commenters between administrations than within administrations and that interest groups tended to participate

more when they were more closely associated with the party in power. Our findings support the view that many commenters use the public comment process for persuasive purposes, and not only to preserve litigation opportunities or for purely expressive reasons.- Reproduced

Wei, Wenchang and Chen, Xin

Service outsourcing and government fiscal conditions: Do market competition, bureaucrat support, and management capacity matter?. American Review of Public Administration, 54(6), Aug, 2024: p.568-689

Scholars have long regarded government fiscal stress as a crucial factor driving public service outsourcing; however, further investigation is still needed to determine whether service outsourcing in turn helps governments improve fiscal conditions. Public choice theory suggests that outsourcing services can lead to efficiency improvement and cost savings. Nevertheless, transaction costs theory implies that the costs associated with service outsourcing may offset or even outweigh its potential benefits. Moreover, the extent of transaction costs depends on contextual factors such as market competition, bureaucrat support, and government management capacity. Empirically, we employ an instrumental variable estimation approach to examine the impact of service outsourcing on the budget balances and debt levels of U.S. municipalities. We find that service outsourcing improves government fiscal conditions, with contextual factors playing an important role in moderating this effect. Additionally, outsourcing services to different types of contractors has varying implications for government fiscal conditions.- Reproduced

46. PUBLIC FINANCE

Canales, Rodrigo et al

Contribution of Government Spending in National Economic Output. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(3), Sep, 2024: p.655-710

This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. This

inductive study of eight international development interventions analyzes mechanisms that enable integration of evidence in practice, a perennial challenge of learning and collaboration across occupational and organizational boundaries. We demonstrate how structural and programmatic scaffolding practices enabled actors from an array of organizations and communities of practice to collaborate and learn despite the uncertainty and complexity inherent in the international development context. These modular scaffolding practices offered temporary stabilization and support that fostered the counter-normative behaviors and mindsets required for continuous learning and adaptive coordination. Through 226 in-depth interviews with international development experts, including practitioners in eight matched interventions in India, Mexico, South Africa, and Ghana, we identified and analyzed mechanisms that explain the varying effectiveness with which evidence was integrated in each case. Our findings have implications for interorganizational innovation and collaboration under conditions of complexity and uncertainty and for dynamic interactions among individuals, their organizations, and their communities of practice when they are attempting to bring about systemic change.-
Reproduced

Contribution of government spending in national economic output.

Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, 14(3 & 4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.1-3

This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. The combined spending by the Central and State governments during 2015-16 to 2020- 21 was Rs.288.7 lakh crore. This was the result of Rs.144.2 lakh crore spent by the Union government including grants/loans to the States aggregating to Rs.29.7 lakh crore and the aggregate expenditure of Rs.174.2 This article analyzes the role of government spending in shaping national economic output, situating fiscal expenditure as a key driver of growth and development. It examines how public spending on infrastructure, social services, and welfare programs contributes to aggregate demand, productivity, and long-term economic performance. The study highlights the dual dimensions of government expenditure: its potential to stimulate growth through investment and its accountability implications in ensuring efficiency and transparency. By drawing on fiscal policy debates and empirical

evidence, the paper underscores the importance of balancing expenditure priorities with audit and accountability mechanisms. Published in the Indian Journal of Public Audit & Accountability, the article contributes to understanding how government spending interacts with macroeconomic outcomes, offering insights into sustainable fiscal management and developmental planning in India. lakh crore by State governments including the expenditure financed from Central grants/loans. Thus, the States' share in the combined spending is higher than that of the Union government. Almost 1/6th of States aggregate expenditure was supported by Central grants/Loans. Dependence of States on Central grants and loans varies significantly across States. If we also factor the dependence of States on share of Central taxes/duties on which they have no control, it is seen that the dependence doubles to almost 1/3rd for States as a whole. The dependence is much higher for financially weak States having low base of own tax and non-tax revenues and other non-debt resources. High dependence on resources beyond the State's control creates vulnerability in management of its finances. It gives rise to competitive populism and Centre-State friction in terms of taking credit for the outcome of specific schemes. This is particularly true for 'public welfare spending' that is directly visible to target beneficiaries when the dividing line between unmerited, untargeted subsidies (derisively called freebies) and welfare measures having durable economic rationale gets blurred.- Reproduced

Bhattacharjee, Govind and Agarwal, Meghna

An index of public financial management by Indian states. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.51-54

In India's federal financial structure, the management of the public finances of the states is equally, if not more, important than the public financial management of the union. The article presents a composite index of public financial management by assimilating various important indicators over the last 10 years. All states have been ranked according to this index on their performance. Such work assumes importance in the context of increased spending by some states on populist measures beyond sustainable limits, and the increasing indebtedness of certain states. – Reproduced

47. PUBLIC HEALTH

Manian, Shanthi

Health certification in sex markets: A field experiment in Dakar, Senegal. Economic Development and Cultural Change, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.243-272

This article presents findings from a field experiment conducted in Dakar, Senegal, examining the role of health certification in sex markets. The study investigates whether providing official health certification to sex workers influences client demand, pricing, and perceptions of risk. Results suggest that certification can serve as a market signal, reducing

information asymmetry and potentially improving health outcomes by incentivizing safer practices. At the same time, the analysis highlights challenges, including stigma, enforcement, and the risk of exclusion for uncertified workers. By situating the experiment within the broader context of public health and labour economics, the paper underscores the complex interplay between regulation, market dynamics, and health interventions in informal economies. “Legalization and regulation” is a common approach to sex work regulation that eliminates some criminal penalties if sex workers obtain government health certification. In theory, by allowing sex workers to credibly disclose their health status, certification should enable higher prices. Yet certification rates in developing countries are typically low. I explore barriers to certification in Dakar, Senegal. I randomly offered uncertified sex workers information and an incentive covering the monetary cost of certification. This incentive only marginally increased certification. Individual- and transaction-level analysis show no evidence for a certification price premium and reveal that internalized stigma deters certification.- Reproduced

Chang-Zunino, Mia and Grodal, Stine

Junkies, queers, and babies: Persistence and updating of the category aids through silencing and puncturing of the moral boundary. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(3), Sep, 2024: p.571-618

This article examines how the category of AIDS has persisted and evolved through processes of silencing and puncturing moral boundaries. By analyzing the cultural framing of AIDS around marginalized identities—such as drug users, queer communities, and infants—the study highlights how moral judgments shape both public discourse and institutional responses. It argues that the persistence of AIDS as a social category is not merely medical but deeply moral, reflecting contested boundaries of purity, deviance, and innocence. The paper explores how silencing certain voices and puncturing moral boundaries simultaneously reinforce and destabilize the category, revealing the complex interplay of stigma, identity, and social control. By situating AIDS within broader sociological debates, the article underscores the importance of understanding how moral narratives influence health, identity, and social exclusion. Category emergence has been a central question in organization theory. Yet, we still do not understand what drives category persistence and updating during emergence as new information arises. We investigate this question through a rich set of oral histories and archival materials on the emergence of the category AIDS from 1978 to 1985. We show that the initial proto-category’s features and causal theories cohered with its stigmatized moral meanings. Over time, anomalies challenging these features and theories spurred a minority of medical professionals to update the category’s causal theory. However, a silent majority resisted updating the category because the new causal theory conflicted with the proto-category’s moral meanings, challenging the clear moral boundary dividing what was perceived as worthy from what was perceived as unworthy. As a result, the majority silenced the vocal minority’s updated understandings

and withheld resources from the category. This article contributes to the literature on categorization by showing that conflicts between category dimensions can stifle updating, amplify imprinting, and prolong category persistence. Particularly, the dichotomous nature of the moral dimension might hinder the updating of other dimensions, such as the causal one, despite accumulated evidence suggesting the need for updates. We show that calls for category updating backed solely by rational arguments may fail to persuade the silent majority and may falter until the moral boundary is punctured and the category is morally reappraised.- Reproduced

48. PUBLIC POLICY

Gupta, Ashish Das, Prashant and Kim, Dongshin

The need for localized, socio-economic policy measures for controlling a pandemic: An empirical study of Covid-19 in India. *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.213-229

This article emphasizes the importance of localized socio-economic policy measures in controlling pandemics, drawing on empirical evidence from India's COVID-19 experience. It argues that while national-level strategies provide broad direction, effective pandemic management requires tailoring interventions to regional socio-economic realities. The study highlights how aggregate indicators such as government spending, state economic output, and debt must be complemented by distributive measures to capture regional imbalances and inequalities across income and wealth strata. Per capita income is identified as a rudimentary yet useful metric for assessing distributive aspects of growth and human development. By situating pandemic control within the framework of economic development and equity, the paper underscores that health crises demand not only medical responses but also socio-economic policies sensitive to local contexts. Published in *Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers*, the article contributes to debates on governance, equity, and resilience in pandemic policymaking. We examine the localized nature of COVID-19 pandemic spread in India. Through Gamma curve-fitting we observe that the infection patterns exhibit substantial variation across locations. Areas with larger male population and higher economic activity witness more cases. Economically-deprived districts experience higher mortality after controlling for the infections. Mobility in spatially contiguous locations is a significant determinant of new infections. Our study emphasizes the role of socioeconomic factors in explaining the variation across districts. The findings support the need for locally-specific policy, better medical infrastructure in socio-economically vulnerable localities and social-distancing measures in controlling the spread.- Reproduced

49. REFUGEES

Slathia, Marvi and Kumar, Akshay

Partition refugees in Jammu: Cry for protection of land and job rights. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.18-21

This article examines the struggles of Partition refugees in Jammu, focusing on their demand for protection of land and job rights. It highlights how displacement following the Partition of India created long-term socio-economic vulnerabilities, with refugees facing exclusion from secure employment and ownership of land. The study underscores that despite decades of settlement, these communities continue to confront structural barriers in accessing basic rights, reflecting broader issues of citizenship, identity, and political recognition. By situating refugee experiences within the political economy of Jammu, the paper reveals how contested land ownership and employment opportunities shape both social integration and marginalization. Published in *Economic & Political Weekly*, the article contributes to debates on displacement, rights, and the unfinished legacies of Partition. Article 370 was presented as an obstacle in the complete integration of Kashmir and it had denied citizenship and land rights to around 1.5 lakh West Pakistan Refugees (all Hindus) since their migration in 1947. However, after the lapse of merely five years of the abrogation, these WPRs, the new citizens of Jammu and Kashmir, have started feeling disillusioned and demanding protection of lands and jobs under Article 371 of the Indian Constitution. – Reproduced

Beena

Ensuring safety and protection for refugees in India: Addressing security concerns. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(3), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.152-164

The issue of refugees in India is a complex one, particularly when it comes to ensuring their safety and protection while addressing security concerns. The Indian government has implemented various policies and initiatives aimed at addressing the needs of refugees, but there are still many challenges to be met. This includes ensuring that refugees are not subjected to violence, discrimination, or other forms of abuse, and that they have access to basic services and legal protection. At the same time, it is also important to address the security concerns that arise when accepting refugees, particularly in a country like India that is already dealing with significant strategic security risks. Beena highlights the need for a balanced approach to national security imperatives while ensuring the safety and welfare of refugees.- Reproduced

50. RELIGION

Mir, Farina

Introduction to the forum: Muslim modernity in South Asia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.323-327

This short article introduces the Forum on Muslim modernity in South Asia, placing its four articles—by Muhammad Qasim Zaman, SherAli Tareen, Julia Stephens, and Justin Jones—in the context of existing scholarship. I highlight the authors’ contributions to the study of Islamic reform and of women’s agency, in particular, in understandings of Muslim modernity in South Asia. Each of the contributions is on a discrete topic; this introduction therefore endeavours to pull at the threads within each that underscores their interventions in the study of Muslim modernity and that tie them together in this Forum.- Reproduced

Tareen, Sher Ali

The theological foundations of Muslim modernism and traditionalism in South Asia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.357-385

This article examines the theological and hermeneutical foundations and fault lines of Muslim modernism and traditionalism in South Asia. It does so through a close reading of a massively consequential but thus far unstudied debate on the normative sources and interpretive parameters of religion in colonial modernity between the scholars Sayyid Ahmad Khan (d. 1898) and Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi (d. 1877), founders of arguably the most prominent bastions of modernism and traditionalism in Muslim South Asia: the Aligarh Muslim University and the Deoband Madrasa, both established in the late nineteenth century.- Reproduced

Jones, Justin

Muslim feminism as Islamic modernism: Women’s activism in India between the Quran and the constitution. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.421-447

The last 15–20 years have seen the emergence of a new trajectory of ‘Muslim feminism’ in India which has grounded Muslim women’s rights discourse both in the direct interpretation of Islamic scriptures and also in principles derived from the Indian Constitution. Examining two prominent Muslim women’s organizations—the All India Muslim Women’s Personal Law Board and the Bharatiya Muslim Mahila Andolan—this article examines how this form of Muslim feminism has become a central repository of Islamic modernist thought in India in light of its perceived failure in some other sections of Muslim public life. Based on writings and educational materials produced by these organizations, this article discusses their methods of harnessing the teachings of the Quran, their application of ‘Islamic feminist’ methodology to interpret Islamic family laws, their identification of equivalence between Islamic and constitutional values, and their attempts to engage the state in their efforts to promote the modernization of Muslim Personal Law.- Reproduced

Wilcox-Gadkar, Wynn

Vietnamese Buddhist encounters with South Asia in the 1950s. *Modern Asian Studies*, 58(2), Mar, 2024: p.611-630

This article presents a comparison of two Vietnamese Buddhist monks who travelled to and spent time in South Asia in the 1950s. The first, Thích Tố Liên (1903–1977), travelled to Calcutta and then on to Sri Lanka in May 1950 to participate in the First General Conference of the World Fellowship of Buddhists. Though his encounter was relatively brief, it left a lasting impression. Tố Liên returned as an ardent advocate for the World Fellowship and for an internationalist view of Buddhism more generally. The second, Thích Minh Châu (1918–2012), had a very different encounter with Sri Lanka and India. He spent most of the 1950s studying Pali manuscripts and earning his doctoral degree from the Nalanda Institute (then a part of the University of Bihar, now Nalanda University). During this time, he became an important popularizer of contemporary Indian ideas. While in South Asia, he contributed many articles to Buddhist journals back in Vietnam. He recounted his pilgrimage to major Buddhist sites, considered the contemporary influence of Buddhism in India, and analysed the works of everyone from Tagore to the Dalai Lama. This article will compare the South Asian experiences of these two Vietnamese Buddhist monks and analyse their impact on Buddhist unification and the Vietnamese Buddhist movement in the 1960s.- Reproduced

51. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Chandrasekhar, S. and Kumar, Raveendra

Distinction between work and employment in rural India: Estimates from periodic labour force surveys. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.14-18

In 2013, at the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, it was decided to make a distinction between work and employment. Individuals engaged in agriculture and allied activities and producing predominantly for own-use consumption are considered as workers and not counted as employed. Since the employed are now a subset of the workers, it implies that the labour market indicators for rural India will be different under the ICLS-2013 standards. We analyse data from three rounds of the Periodic Labour Force Survey and quantify the extent to which the estimates of key labour market indicators will differ based on the current definition and ICLS-2013 standards. – Reproduced

52. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

Verma, Sonali

Magahiya Doms and untouchability. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(3). Jul-Sep, 2024: p.349-382

This article examines the historical and sociological dimensions of untouchability through the case of the Magahiya Doms, a marginalized community in India. Drawing on archival sources and social history, the study situates the Doms within the broader structures of caste-based exclusion and economic exploitation. It highlights how untouchability shaped their social identity, labour roles, and everyday experiences, reinforcing systemic inequalities across generations. By analyzing the intersection of caste, labour, and social stigma, the paper underscores the persistence of untouchability as both a cultural and economic phenomenon. Published in *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, the article contributes to scholarship on caste marginalization, offering insights into how communities like the Magahiya Doms negotiated survival, identity, and resistance within oppressive social hierarchies. Magahiya Doms have historically suffered from the double stigma of criminality and untouchability. They were notified as a Criminal Tribe in 1913 but also came to be recognised as useful for the colonial state due to their role as sweepers and scavengers. The missionaries and colonial officials attempted to order and fix the identities of communities such as these. In this paper, I discuss the concept of touch and untouchability in relation to the caste system in India. I juxtapose the idea of the body proposed by Ambedkar in *Annihilation of Caste* against the caste body and colonised body. Against the static and closed identity which the state attempted to bestow on the Doms, I seek to understand the body itself as processual, moving and relational. Magahiya Doms resisted colonial moves to stabilise social identities every step of the way. I also discuss the role of the colonial apparatus as a mediator that sought to impose a new order of hygiene. The colonial mechanisms of governance cut off the older ties and relational tendencies and placed themselves and their logistics as chains through which frozen identities could communicate. In this way, they partitioned off bodies and settled themselves as chains connecting the partitioned bodies. After being de-notified as a Criminal Tribe, the Magahiya Doms were categorised as a Scheduled Caste in 1952.- Reproduced

53. SOCIAL MEDIA

Lemaire, Pauline

Online censorship and young people's use of social media to get news. *International Political Science Review*, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.521-535

The increasing adoption of social media across Africa has raised hopes that they represent a new locus of youth political agency. However, as social media has become more ubiquitous, so has its control by African regimes. How do these controls affect young people's use of social media for information? This article approaches online controls based on how overt – that is, visible and directly experienced by citizens – they are. It shows that overt forms of controls, such as social media shutdowns, are associated with a higher informational use of social media. Surprisingly, the association is stronger for older citizens. The article makes two important contributions. First, it points to the need for research to develop a better

understanding of citizens' perception of online controls. Second, its findings show that theories of youth citizenship should include the comparative group – older citizens.- Reproduced

54. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

Santiago, Aniria, Garay, Candelaria and Rich, A.J. Jessica.

Social movements and policy entrenchment social movements and policy entrenchment. Comparative Politics v, 57(1), Oct, 2024: p.113-137

A vast scholarship shows that social movements can play pivotal roles in bringing about policies that benefit marginalized groups. However, the role of social movements in entrenching those policies—ensuring they take root—remains insufficiently studied. We set a research agenda for the study of how social movements shape policy entrenchment by calling attention to three commonly used strategies—occupying state bureaucracies, engaging in pressure and persuasion tactics, and building alliances with political parties—and analyzing the relationships among them. We illustrate these strategies through short case studies of social movements that achieved significant change benefitting marginalized groups in Latin America: the health movement in Brazil, the unemployed workers' movements in Argentina, and peasant and indigenous movements in Bolivia.- Reproduced

55. SOCIOLOGY

Bargheer, Stefan

Shai M Dromi and Samuel D Stabler, moral minefields: How sociologists debate good science. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.529-531

This piece engages with Moral Minefields: How Sociologists Debate Good Science by Shai M. Dromi and Samuel D. Stabler, as reviewed by Stefan Bargheer. The book examines how sociologists navigate the contested terrain of defining “good science,” situating debates within moral, methodological, and epistemological frameworks. It highlights the ways in which scientific practice is not only technical but also deeply moral, shaped by values, disciplinary boundaries, and contested interpretations of rigor. Bargheer's review underscores the book's contribution to understanding how sociologists negotiate disagreements, frame controversies, and construct legitimacy in the pursuit of knowledge. By foregrounding the moral dimensions of scientific debate, the work situates sociology as a discipline where ethics and epistemology are inseparable, offering insights into the broader dynamics of academic discourse.

Pan, Qixin

Gary Alan Fine and Tim Hallett, Group Life: An invitation to local sociology. International Sociology Review, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.532-534

56. SPORTS

Meier, H.E. et al

The public legitimacy of elite athletes' political activism: German survey evidence. International Political Science Review v, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.472-489

Athletes have again started to take a visible stance on various political and social issues, which has stirred fierce controversies. Existing research has a strong US bias, and, to extend the range of research, we conducted a German survey on the perceived legitimacy of athletes' political activism. The evidence suggests that the US debate cannot simply be transferred to other political and cultural contexts. The German respondents did not generally disapprove of athletes employing sporting venues as political stages. However, they are primarily willing to accept political activism in cases where the claims made are congruent with their political beliefs and with hegemonic political values. The perceived legitimacy of more controversial forms of athletes' political activism depends on political ideology, political activism and political tolerance. For international sport governing bodies, the results indicate a dilemma: western audiences approve of athletes' political activism, which is congruent with their own political values, but seem unwilling to accept activism making other claims.- Reproduced

57. STOCK MARKET

Rout, Bhabani Sankar and Das, Nupur Moni

BRICS stock markets performances during Covid-19: Comparison with other economic crises. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.230-243

The study is directed to assess the downside stock market risk of the BRICS during COVID-19 and compare it with other economic crises. The study further investigates the association between the stock markets among the BRICS nations. As per the results, the stock markets of India, Brazil, and South Africa suffered the worst crisis during the COVID-19. China has shocked the world by recovering very quickly compared to the rest of the world. Additionally, it has been observed that there is an increased association between different markets depending on the severity of the crisis.- Reproduced

58. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Teja, B. Bhargava

Ayodhya; A sustainable administrative management model for Aspiring Bharat. University News, 62(44), Oct 28, Nov 3, 2024: p.20-27

Singh, S.P. and Gena, H.C.

Indian farm forestry development cooperative: A cooperative addressing sustainable development goals.. The Cooperator, 62(5), Nov, 2024: p.14-20

The 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 targets are integral to the transformative “2030 Agenda’ for sustainable development, adopted by 193 member’s state during the UN general assembly summit in September 2015. This agenda officially took effect on January 1, 2016. At the core of this globule agenda is the principle of universality. : Leave no one behind”. Development in all its dimensions must include all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the4 most vulnerable and marginalize ones. – Reproduced

59. TAXATION

Correa, Romar

A non-neoclassical perspective on private property and inheritance tax. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.21-23

These reflections are prompted by the furore caused by the proposal of an inheritance tax and, independently, the questioning of the meaning of private property in India in April 2024. We suggest that an inheritance tax is solid economics and the assumption of private property in models is without foundation. – Reproduced

60. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Govesker, Kapil Kumar and Gupta, Ankit kumar

Regional urbanization, rise and significance of census towns, and the challenges: A geographical study of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, India.. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.137-157

Urbanisation is an irreversible process and large cities grow at an unprecedented rate. Contemporary urbanisation is driven by increasing number of non-statutory urban centres, i.e. Census Towns in India. The eastern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh is a least urbanised region, but it has a significant number of Census Towns which contribute to quasi urbanisation. This paper aims to study trends and patterns in urbanisation and analyse district-level variation in Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Based on the secondary sources of data largely retrieved from the Census of India and various reports, this study unfolds that the distribution of Census Towns is highly uneven and many of them are located in the vast rural

environments of highlyurbanised districts and raise concerns of governance and urban management.- Reproduced

Das, Seema and Goutam, Priyanka

Metamorphosis of urban governance in Delhi: Historical insights from the lens of the municipal corporation of Delhi. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.158-170

Delhi, being a national capital and a complex city with a multiplicity of different agencies of governance, providing civic amenities to 20 million people, has a lot of responsibilities and challenges. Similar to other metropolitan cities, Delhi has experienced rapid expansion, diverse land use patterns, and a significant shortage of civic amenities, making it the most densely populated and administratively complex city among India's metros, all while being historically rich and uniquely distinct. In 1901, Delhi's population was just 400,000, but it steadily rose to 9.42 million by 1991, surpassed 13 million by 2000, and is now estimated at 33,807,403 in 2024, indicating a significant and ongoing increase over the last hundred years. Delhi's governing structure is complex, with overlapping sub-national jurisdictions and over 100 para-statal organisations offering services. It has undergone significant changes since Independence. This

Vanlalhmangaihsanga, R. and Laremissiomi, C.

Urban local body in Mizoram: A study and analysis of the first Lunglei municipal council (LMC) election. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.171-182

The present paper aims to examine the origins of the Urban Local Body (ULB) in the state of Mizoram. Furthermore, it highlights the significance of the development and electoral processes pertaining to the Urban Local Body (ULB) in the state. The research further examines a comparative analysis of voting behaviour in various rural local body elections and the first Lunglei Municipal Council (LMC) election. Additionally, the paper examines the electoral performance of major political parties in the first Lunglei Municipal Council (LMC) election.- Reproduced

Kumar, Mallika

Urban poverty alleviation through better microfinancing and urban livelihood strategies.. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.183-195

The paper focuses on urban poverty as a multisided problem. The marginalised section of the population often struggles regarding accessibility to financial services. Microfinancing has the potential for poverty alleviation and empowering urban population. The paper examines microfinance initiatives by the government and explores the significance of community-based organisations as a tool for financial inclusion. The paper identifies the

issues and concludes with recommendations and suggestions for developing resilient urban livelihood strategies.- Reproduced

Yadav, Anisha Devi, Oinam Hemlata and Das, Pulak

Public perception of urban green spaces and its tree diversity in Delhi. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.196-212

The relationship between man and nature plays an important role in the everyday lives of human societies. Places like Delhi and its people face major challenges and issues of urbanisation affecting their health and well-being. Urban greens such as parks play a major role in bringing greenness into the lives of urban dwellers. Trees are seen as a major green component in the urban greens. This paper attempts to understand how public sees green spaces and their uses. Tree diversity index (The Shannon Index also known as Shannon Weiner Index, is a statistical index that measures diversity by estimating species richness and evenness.) canopy cover, and tree trunk diameter have been taken as indicators of greenness of park. Tree distribution at the species level is studied in one of the parks managed by Delhi Development Authority as 'Landmark greens'. The park users' perception is studied using an ethnographic method. Whereas the Shannon index is 2.2, which is a moderate value, 50 per cent of the visitors could only identify the popular species namely Neem, Banyan, Ashok, and Peepal. People are aware of the potential benefits of trees and plants or the role of green spaces in their overall well-being. Some of the visitors are the regular ones as they use the park with a purpose to heal from respiratory tract infection, obesity, diabetes, and palpitation, while there are 22 per cent visitors who found the park unsafe during certain instances.- Reproduced

Avanti Bambawale , Kusum Lata , Anurag Kashyap

Developing sidewalk assessment tool: Towards evaluation of pedestrian environment in urban areas. Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban Affairs, 56(2), Jun, 2024: p.213-233

Streets are one of the important means of transportation where sidewalks are one of their integral parts of which pedestrians are prime users. To plan for qualitative environment for pedestrians, existing sidewalk situations need to be assessed. In western countries several tools and models are developed for evaluation of sidewalks. However, most of these tools have neglected the importance of considering pedestrians' perception in assessing Pedestrian Level of Service (PLOS) of sidewalks. A more accurate and sensitive tool would incorporate and account for the planning or improving of existing pedestrian environments in any city. The aim is to develop sidewalk assessment tool for evaluation of existing sidewalk environment from level of pedestrians' satisfaction. This tool will help the municipal authorities to identify the sidewalk attributes that need to be measured, how to measure them and, finally, incorporating them into an appropriate assessment framework. The result of the study is interpreted in terms of Pedestrian Satisfaction Index defining PLOS

and it contributes in identifying shortcomings of sidewalk attributes from pedestrians' perspective.- Reproduced

61. WOMEN

Yang, Jinsun vv

Aarti Ratna, a nation of family and friends? Sport and the leisure cultures of British Asian girls and women. *International Sociology Review* vv, 39(5), Sep, 2024: p.558-560

Refki, Dina and Faerman, Sue

The making of female politicians: Why political identity matters. *International Political Science Review*, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.506-520

What makes female candidates for political office persist in their quest? Using self-determination and casual agency theories, we hypothesize that female candidates for public office need to construct and maintain a political identity in their quest for office. Through interviews, we explore the narratives of 35 women who ran for public office at the state and local levels in the United States. Half of the women persisted to the end of the race, whereas the other half aborted their campaign at some point before elections. We show that those who persisted performed conscious and deliberate political identity work which neutralized threats from the external environment, leveraged opportunities, and strengthened political identities. Internalizing, identifying with, and expressing oneself as a political actor is critical to resilience as a candidate for political office. Understanding threats to fragmentation of political identity is a critical implication for women running for office.- Reproduced

Claveria, Sílvia and Lavezzolo, Sebastián

Don't put a ring on it: Gender stereotypes in citizens' preferences for executive positions. *International Political Science Review*, 45(4), Sep, 2024: p.568-583

Scholarly investigations have greatly advanced our understanding of gender stereotypes as they pertain to leadership roles. However, an examination of citizens' evaluations of the personal and political characteristics of ministers using an experimental design is still lacking. In this article, we aim to determine whether individuals exhibit discrimination against women occupying the position of finance minister (FM), which presents an opportunity to assess the impact of stereotypes within one of the most 'masculine' cabinet portfolios. We implement a conjoint analysis in Spain to isolate the influence of appointees' attributes on their selection. The results suggest that women are preferred for this post. In contrast to established knowledge derived from legislative studies, being single benefits female ministers more than it does their male counterparts in obtaining the position of FM, as agentic attributes can hold more value in these positions.- Reproduced

Mori, Yuko et al

Do women council members allocate more public goods? Evidence from rural India. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 73(1), Oct, 2024: p.451-486

Gender quotas are intended to address the underrepresentation of women in government. However, their effectiveness remains controversial. This study explores the random assignment of gender quotas across villages in India, examining whether women members of local councils affect public goods allocation in their constituencies and identifying potential challenges they face when implementing policies. We conducted a field survey in 100 villages, each with a population of approximately 400, a size corresponding to only one council member for representation in the council. The findings suggest that the performance of women council members generally aligns with that of their men counterparts in terms of public goods allocation. However, women members exhibited less effectiveness in delivering water facilities. Factors potentially hindering female members include influence from nonmember actors, such as husbands; lower educational attainment; and diminished electoral incentives. Additionally, the gender and caste of the council president impacts the performance of women council members, suggesting that overall gender and caste composition of the legislature is an important aspect to consider when evaluating the performance of women politicians.- Reproduced

Kelkar, Govind

The gender question in the gig economy: Patriarchal discrimination and capitalist relations. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(42), Oct, 19, 2024: p.32-36

With the growing feminisation of the gig economy, this article tries to understand how the gig economy has structural gendered problems and how things might evolve or change with policies and practices.- Reproduced

62. WORK CULTURE

Karunakaran, Arvind

Frontline professionals in the wake of social media scrutiny: Examining the processes of obscured accountability. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(3), Sep, 2024: p.747-790

Professional accountability is considered important to the legitimacy and survival of a profession. Prior research has examined the role of top-down scrutiny by audiences, such as supervisors, regulators, and certification agencies, in improving professional accountability. But the advent of social media platforms has increasingly enabled the bottom-up scrutiny of professionals—especially professionals on the front line—by audiences such as customers and the public. In this research, I examine how and when bottom-up scrutiny through social

media (hereafter, social media scrutiny) impacts the accountability of frontline professionals. Conducting an ethnography of 911 emergency management organizations, I find that social media scrutiny of 911 call-takers—the frontline professionals in this setting—can obscure rather than improve professional accountability. I elaborate on how, why, and under what conditions social media scrutiny pushes frontline professionals to deviate from their mandate, which, in turn, obscures their sense of professional accountability. These processes also generate spillover effects on the everyday work and mandate of downstream professionals (e.g., 911 dispatchers, police officers), producing a cascading set of unintended consequences that further obscures accountability for multiple actors across the professional ecosystem.- Reproduced

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