

# DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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भारतीय लोक प्रशासन संस्थान  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

**DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

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## LIST OF PERIODICALS COVERED

Abhigyan: Management Journal from Fore	Indian Journal of Labour Economic
Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA	Indian Journal of Political Science
Administrative Change	Indian Journal of Public Administration
Administrative Development: A Journal of	Indian Journal of Social Work
HIPA, Shimla	Indian Journal of Training and Development
Administrative Science Quarterly	Indian Police Journal
Agricultural Situation in India	International Political Science Review
American Economic Journal: Applied	International Review of Administrative
Economics	Sciences
American Economic Journal: Economic	International Sociology
Policy	ISTM Journal of Training Research and
American Economic Journal:	Governance
Microeconomics	
American Economic Review	Journal and Economic Development
American Review of Public Administration	Journal of Economic Perspectives
American Sociological Review	Journal of Consumer Policy
Artha Vijanan	Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary
ASCI: Journal of Management	Studies
Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration	Journal of Defense Studies
	Journal of Economic Literature
Bihar Journal of Public Administration	Journal of Governance
	Journal of Human Values
Caravan	Journal of IIPA Regional Branch, Odisha
Chartered Secretary	Journal of Policy Analysis and Management
Current Sociology	Journal of the History of Ideas
	Journal of Social and Economic
Developing Economic	Development
Development and Cooperation	Journal of the Indian Law Institute
Down to Earth	
	Kashmir Journal of Legal Studies
Economic & Political Weekly	Kurukshetra: A Journal of Rural
Economic Development and Cultural	Development
Change	
Environment and Urbanization in Asia	Local Government Studies
Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and	Man and Development
International Business	Man In India
Foreign Affairs	Management and Labour Studies
	Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic
Harvard Business Review	Research
	Modern Asian Studies
IASLIC Bulletin	
IASSI Quarterly	Nagarlok: Quarterly Journal of Urban
IIPA Digest	Affairs
India Quarterly: A Journal of International	
Affairs	Organization
Indian Economic and Social History	Organization Studies
Review	

Political Research Quarterly	Social Work: A Journal of the National Association of Social Workers
Prestige International Journal of Management and Research	Sociological Bulletin
Productivity	South Asia Economic Journal
Project Management Journal	South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies
Public Administration: An International Quarterly	Third Concept
Public Administration Review	U.S.I Journal
Publius: The Journal of Federalism	University News
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Rural Sociology	Urban India
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Social Policy and Society	
Social Science in Perspective	
Social Scientist	

## SUBJECT INDEX

### AADHAAR

809. Borah, Partha Pratim and Bhuyan, Ankur Jyoti  
Living with the Aadhaar: India's changing contours of identity and governance.  
Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.615-620.

This article explores the transformative role of Aadhaar in reshaping identity and governance in India. It examines how the biometric identity system has altered the contours of state–citizen relations, welfare delivery, and surveillance practices. Aadhaar is positioned as both a technological innovation and a governance instrument, raising questions about privacy, inclusion, and the balance between efficiency and rights. The study highlights how living with Aadhaar reflects broader shifts in India's governance model, where digital infrastructures increasingly mediate access to welfare, citizenship, and accountability. By reassessing Aadhaar's impact, the paper underscores the need to critically evaluate identity systems in modern governance. – *Reproduced*

### AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

810. Colombo, Laura A. et al  
Scaling in a post-growth era: Learning from social agricultural cooperatives.  
Organization, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.907-928.

It has become normative in organization and management studies literature to consider scaling as a synonym for organizational growth. Scaling is typically understood as scaling-up. This article demonstrates that, in the context of post-growth organizations, scaling involves a more complex set of dynamics. Directing scholarly attention to scaling in the context of Italian Social Agricultural Cooperatives (i.e. organizations that hold a different rationale and modus operandi from the capitalist enterprise), this research contributes to the literature on scaling the impact of post-growth organizations by identifying nine different scaling routes: organizational growth (vertical and horizontal); organizational downscaling; impact on policies; multiplication; impact on organizational culture; impact on societal culture; aggregation; and diffusion. This article demonstrates that post-growth scaling: (1) requires the synergistic interaction of different strategies; (2) focuses on impacting societal culture; (3) does not necessarily require organizational growth; and (4) is a relational process, embedded in socio-ecological systems. The typology presented in this article empowers post-growth organizations to become more aware of different available scaling routes, unlocking their transformative potential and supporting the transition towards a post-growth future, in which the goal of economics is the pursuit of human and ecological flourishing. – *Reproduced*

### AGRICULTURE

811. Arumugam, Chithra  
Demystifying soil health: Policy push for a soil organic carbon mission. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.61-74.

This article examines the policy imperative of strengthening soil health through a dedicated Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) mission in India. It highlights the critical role of SOC in enhancing agricultural productivity, improving resilience to climate change, and contributing to carbon sequestration. The study explores how policy frameworks can incentivize sustainable farming practices, integrate scientific monitoring, and align with global environmental commitments. By demystifying soil health and situating it within broader debates on sustainability and governance, the paper underscores the need for coordinated action between policymakers, farmers, and civil society to secure ecological balance and food security for the future. – *Reproduced*

812. Lalitha, N.

One district one product in agriculture: A strategy for rural transformation. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.1019-115.

This article examines the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative in agriculture as a transformative strategy for rural development in India. It highlights how ODOP leverages regional specialization by promoting unique agricultural products from each district, thereby enhancing value addition, market access, and employment opportunities. The study explores the policy framework supporting ODOP, its potential to strengthen rural economies, and its role in integrating local producers into national and global value chains. By situating ODOP within broader debates on rural transformation and sustainable growth, the paper underscores its importance in fostering inclusive development, reducing regional disparities, and empowering rural communities. Migration, particularly of the rural youth, often leads to decline in rural activities like agriculture and traditional artisanal occupation which has long term implication on food security, cultural heritage and identity and decline in the quality of nature. To combat the adverse impact of the lockdown during Covid 19, the government launched the Atma Nirbhar Abhiyan program, that had three components of Make in India, Vocal for Local and Districts as Economic Hubs. – *Reproduced*

813. Knudsen, Tanya and Chinnam, Yuvaraju

Farming for community transformation: Aeroponics to uplift an impoverished community. IIPA Digest, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.44-47.

This article explores the potential of aeroponics as a transformative agricultural strategy to uplift impoverished communities. Aeroponics, a soil-less farming technique, offers efficient resource utilization, higher yields, and resilience against environmental constraints. The study highlights how adopting aeroponics can address food insecurity, generate employment, and empower marginalized populations by integrating sustainable technology into community development. It emphasizes the role of innovation in bridging economic and social gaps, while also considering policy support and capacity-building initiatives necessary for successful implementation. By situating aeroponics within broader debates on agriculture and social empowerment, the paper underscores its promise as a catalyst for sustainable rural transformation. Poverty and food insecurity are inextricably linked. As with most complex problems, its messy, requires a next and there is more than one answer. Industrial aeroponic farming may set a new standard for agriculture, but how exactly will it help those in greatest need? Inner city micro aeroponic farming could also provide novel solutions for well-being. – *Reproduced*

814. Ojha, Pankaj Kumar and Singh, Kanishka  
The role of agriculture in promoting health and nutrition. *Kuruksheetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.32-37.
- Agriculture's role in promoting health and nutrition is more vital than ever as we face a complex web of global challenges. With thoughtful innovation and sustainable practices, agriculture can be transformed into a powerful force to combat malnutrition and non-communicable disease while ensuring food security for all. – *Reproduced*
815. Dalal, Kurush  
From agriculture to civilisation and monumental architecture. *India International Center*, 50(3&4), Winter 2023Spring 2024: p.13-32.
- The story of the advent and normalisation of agriculture and the creation of surplus is the story of civilisation. This is a story that starts in the fertile crescent 11,000 years ago and which gave us the mighty Bronze Age civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt and the Harappans by the end of the 4th millennium BC. – *Reproduced*
816. Padhee, Arabinda Kumar  
Reviving millets: Odisha shows the way. *India International Center*, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.261-268.
- Agriculture is one of the key sectors in which Odisha contributes about 26 per cent to the state domestic product (SGDP). Approximately 65 per cent of the workforce depends on agriculture for employment. According to the Odisha economic survey (OEs), between 2000-2001 and 2016-2017, Odisha's gross domestic product (GDP) has increased at an annual rate of about 4-5 per cent, well above the national average of 3.1 per cent. – *Reproduced*
817. Harrington, Tomás Narain, Nivedita and Upadhyay, Astha  
A needs-based approach to promoting gender equity and inclusivity: Insights from participatory research with farmer-producer organisations (FPOs). *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.409-434.
- The farmer-producer organisation (FPO) is an umbrella term used to describe modes of farmer collectivisation in India, i.e. co-operatives and companies. While women cultivators play a central role in agriculture, their continued marginalisation is reflected in a lack of engagement in FPO activities and governance structures, with only 3% of existing FPOs being female-led ventures. This paper examines the nature of tensions around social inequities—and how such tensions might be addressed in the collective spaces offered by FPOs—using a gender lens, specifically in balancing conflicting pressures of economic performance versus inclusion and meeting specific members' needs. Using a participatory research approach, a conceptual framework is developed and applied in three FPOs operating at various stages of development. With a specific focus on gender equity and social inclusion, selected cases involved FPOs with > 75% female membership and scheduled caste/tribe participation. Qualitative data on societal needs, based on the expectations and experiences of FPO participants, are then analysed to better understand (1) what might promote FPO participation and (2) how equity and inclusion may be enabled from the 'bottom-up'. This exploratory

study informs the collective action debate with its new and intersectional approach to gender equity and inclusivity. Empirical observations and within-case analyses involving FPOs provide new insights into the functioning of these institutions and nuanced interactions involving their members. Findings suggest that informal micro-producer arrangements or *vyavastha*, in the FPO pre-registration phase, are well positioned to act as spatial agents for establishing ethical norms as FPOs collectivise and grow. In terms of promoting social objectives and evaluating FPOs operating in different stages, a set of guiding principles are proposed with follow-on implications for policy. – *Reproduced*

818. Daniel, Gniza  
Factors influencing agricultural contracts in value chain: Lessons from small rice producers in Côte D'Ivoire. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S123-S146.

This article examines the factors influencing agricultural contracts within value chains, drawing lessons from small rice producers in Côte d'Ivoire. Contract farming has emerged as a key mechanism for integrating smallholders into modern agricultural value chains, offering opportunities for improved market access, risk-sharing, and income stability. However, the effectiveness of contracts depends on multiple factors, including trust between farmers and buyers, institutional support, enforcement mechanisms, and the balance of bargaining power. The study highlights how small rice producers face challenges such as limited literacy, weak infrastructure, and vulnerability to price fluctuations, which affect their ability to negotiate and sustain contracts. By analyzing case evidence from Côte d'Ivoire, the paper underscores the importance of designing inclusive contracts that account for local realities, build farmer capacity, and ensure fair distribution of benefits. The findings contribute to broader debates on agricultural modernization, rural development, and policy frameworks for strengthening value chains in developing economies. The contract farming approach, in which smallholders are tied to credit and input suppliers under certain conditions, and can repay the loan with the harvest, is one of the initiatives supporting value chain (VC) development. In this article, we analyse the factors that influence the creditworthiness of rice contract terms for smallholder farmers in Côte d'Ivoire. We use a sample of 134 rice farmers participating in a World Bank inclusive rice VC project in 2021 and apply multivariate probits to analyse factors affecting the creditworthiness of contractual arrangements in the project's three pilot regions. The results indicate that a range of factors related to the characteristics of the producer, his plot, his environment, as well as the level of trust between the producer and the processing unit significantly affect compliance with the terms of the rice contract. As a result, policymakers supporting the development of the rice VC should initiate hydro-agricultural schemes in the lowlands and reinforce the interventions of extension services and trust between actors in the VC. – *Reproduced*

#### ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

819. Kumar, Abhinav and Tyagi, Kartik  
Legal framework and the governance of AI in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.609-614.

This article explores the rapid revolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its

growing accessibility across diverse sectors. Once confined to the realm of science fiction, AI innovations have increasingly become part of everyday reality, reshaping how data is used and applied. In recent years, AI has enabled advancements ranging from personalized entertainment platforms like Netflix to practical applications in daily tasks such as grocery shopping. The study highlights how AI has transformed both consumer experiences and technological landscapes, underscoring its role as one of the most influential buzzwords in modern technology. The revolution of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and its accessibility in various sectors have led to the creation of one of the hottest buzzwords in technology. Recently, in the last couple of years, the world has witnessed several innovations and advancements that have formerly been solely in the realm of science fiction and have slowly transmuted into reality. AI has provided and changed the usage of data. AI has been used for achieving day-to-day goals from grocery shopping to Netflix as a popular platform for entertainment. – *Reproduced*

### **BANKING AND FINANCE**

820. Benson, David et al  
Concentration and geographic proximity in antitrust policy: Evidence from bank mergers. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.107-133.
- Antitrust often uses the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for merger screening and review. We argue that HHI-based antitrust policy using predefined markets in the banking industry misses anticompetitive effects that are predicted by the proximity of merging branch networks. Difference-in-differences estimates from thousands of mergers reveal that close-proximity bank acquisitions have harmful effects, including branch closures, even if they fall below the HHI threshold for enforcement. Neither lowering the threshold nor using narrower predefined markets addresses this underenforcement without introducing significant overenforcement and underenforcement of other transactions. However, using a proximity threshold to complement the HHI policy could improve bank antitrust. – *Reproduced*
821. Amador, Manuel and Bianchi, Javier  
Bank runs, fragility, and credit easing. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.2073-2110.
- We present a tractable dynamic general equilibrium model of self-fulfilling bank runs, where banks trade capital in competitive and liquid markets but remain vulnerable to runs due to a loss of creditor confidence. We characterize how the vulnerability of an individual bank depends on its leverage position and the economy-wide asset prices. We study the effect of credit easing policies, in the form of asset purchases. When a banking crisis is generated by runs, credit easing can reduce the number of defaulting banks and enhance welfare. When the crisis is driven by fundamentals, credit easing may have adverse consequences. – *Reproduced*
822. Patel, Kalpeshkumar and Kanchan, Prateek  
A study on the impact of capital adequacy ratio on profitability, return ratios and asset quality for the selected banks in India. *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade*, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.48-63.

This article examines the impact of capital adequacy ratio (CAR) on profitability, return ratios, and asset quality in selected Indian banks. Capital adequacy, mandated under Basel norms, serves as a critical measure of a bank's financial strength and resilience against credit and market risks. The study analyzes how variations in CAR influence key performance indicators such as return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and non-performing assets (NPAs). Findings suggest that while higher CAR enhances stability and investor confidence, it may also constrain profitability by limiting leverage. Conversely, inadequate capital buffers increase vulnerability to asset quality deterioration and systemic risk. By situating the analysis within the Indian banking sector, the paper underscores the delicate balance between regulatory compliance, profitability, and sustainable growth. The study contributes to ongoing debates on financial regulation, risk management, and the evolving role of capital adequacy in ensuring banking sector resilience. Among several global agreements, Basel Norms are prominent for promoting financial stability, improving risk management practices, and enhancing the resilience of the global banking ecosystem. They provide a framework for banks and regulators to assess and address various risks for a more resilient banking environment. For banks in India and globally, adhering to the Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) is one of the mainstays of Basel norms. This study focused on the impact of CAR on the return ratios, profitability ratios, and asset quality of the leading 12 banks in India. A simple linear regression was used. The findings indicated that CAR impacted return on equity, operating profit margin, and net profit margin. The findings of the study have implications for banks and regulators for enhancing financial performance and ensuring banking sector stability, respectively. – *Reproduced*

#### **BIODIVERSITY**

823. Varshney, Vibha  
A taste of India's biodiversity. *India International Center*, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.269-275.

#### **BUDDHISM**

824. Prakash, Gyan  
The emotion in early Buddhist psychology of human values. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.286-293.

Discourse on the nature of the emotions and their role in moral life has been at the vortex of discussion in both Indian and Western philosophy for a long time. The concept of emotion has taken the centre stage in recent debates, connecting it with morality. In Indian philosophy, emotion plays a vital role in moral judgement and desire. The main aim of this article is to analyse whether there is any possibility of intentional intervention in an emotional state or are we simply slaves to our emotions, which control our physical and mental activities. The main aim of this article is to analyse the concept of emotion in Vasubandhu's text, *Abhidharmakos'abhāyam*. – *Reproduced*

#### **BUSINESS**

825. Sahoo, Smruti, Ranjan Kumar, Dinesh and Arora, Kashika  
Does participation in the global value chain affect product sophistication of family

firms: Evidence from the Indian manufacturing sector. *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade*, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.103-114.

This article examines whether participation in global value chains (GVCs) influences product sophistication among family-owned firms in India's manufacturing sector. Family firms, which dominate India's industrial landscape, often face unique challenges in balancing tradition, control, and innovation. The study investigates how integration into GVCs—through exports, imports, and foreign collaborations—affects their ability to upgrade product quality, diversify offerings, and enhance competitiveness. Evidence suggests that while GVC participation provides access to advanced technologies, knowledge spillovers, and international standards, family firms' governance structures and risk aversion can moderate these benefits. The paper highlights sectoral variations, noting that firms in industries with higher exposure to global competition tend to achieve greater sophistication. By situating the analysis within debates on industrial upgrading and globalization, the study underscores the importance of policy frameworks that support family firms in leveraging GVC participation for innovation and sustainable growth. The paper investigates the productivity of family firms within the context of global value Chains (GVCs), utilizing a methodology centered on assessing product sophistication and upgrading. Drawing on a comprehensive dataset spanning 903 family firms over the period of 2008–2018, sourced from the Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) Prowess database, the study delves into the dynamics of Indian manufacturing firms. The findings underscore a noteworthy and positive correlation between GVC participation and product sophistication among family firms. This highlights the pivotal role of family enterprises involved in GVCs in producing and exporting high-quality goods, thereby encapsulating an inherent technological competitiveness. Moreover, the preliminary analysis highlights the significance of forward linkages, indicative of the product sophistication achieved by these family firms. – *Reproduced*

## CARTOGRAPHY

826. Suresh, Sabarish  
The cartographic body in crisis. *Seminar*, 764, Apr, 2023: p.23-27.

This article explores the constitutive role of cartography in enabling law, situating maps as foundational instruments of legal authority. By imaging the extent of territorial jurisdiction and circumscribing the limits of the law of the land—known in common law as the legend terrace—cartography becomes a practice of ordering and representation that visually establishes legal boundaries. The paper argues that the “cartographic body” is in crisis, as traditional mapping practices struggle to accommodate shifting notions of sovereignty, globalization, and contested territorial claims. Through a critical lens, the study highlights how cartography is not merely descriptive but constitutive, shaping the very framework within which law operates. Published in *Seminar*, the article underscores the need to interrogate the relationship between visual representation and legal authority, emphasizing that maps are both instruments of power and sites of contestation. Cartography enables law. As a first constitutive, act of imaging the extent of territorial jurisdiction, of circumscribing the limit of the law of the land, known in the common law as the legend terrace, cartography is a form and practice of ordering and representing that welcomes, and visually establishses, the law. – *Reproduced*

**CHILD WELFARE**

827. Dasgupta, Aparajita  
Effect of Kanyashree Prakalpa programme on child marriage and fertility outcomes. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.58-64.

This paper examines the impacts of the Kanyashree Prakalpa programme, a conditional cash transfer programme on curbing child marriages and adolescent pregnancies in West Bengal. Using the three recent rounds of the National Family Health Survey conducted in 2005–06, 2015–16, and 2019–21, the study leverages the temporal and cohort-wise exposure to the programme and employs a difference-in-differences approach to assess its impact. A statistically significant decline in the probability of early marriage and childbearing among women is found. The results highlight the scope of CCT programmes in improving these demographic outcomes in the context of developing countries. – *Reproduced*

828. Khare, Aarohi and Konatambigi, Rajani  
Why children do not disclose sexual abuse: Role of shared schemas. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.39-52.

This is theoretical paper, which conceptualises reason non-discourse of sexual abuse by child victim, as an outcome of existing cognitive schemas in Indian society. The paper acquaints us with the multiple schemas existing in Indian society. Children acquire these notions through socialization via shared values and belief such, over time, become their guiding schemas in the event of subsume. The authors theories that schemas impact the child's psyche and act as barriers to disclosure. – *Reproduced*

829. Mavuka, Anotida et al  
Challenges within the case management system in Zimbabwe from a child rights perspective: A case study of Epworth. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.53-68.

The article employs a qualitative research approach to understand the challenges of the case management system in Zimbabwe. The data gathered through literature review and key informant interviews revealed salary disparities, lack of a common training manual for trainers of case managers, dependency on donor funding, high caseload, inadequate resource and brain drain, as some of the challenges bedeviling the case management programme in Zimbabwe. The author's found evidence of child rights violation and offer certain measures to strengthen the case management programme in Zimbabwe. – *Reproduced*

**CIVIL SERVICE**

830. Boyd, Brendan  
Seen but not partisan: Changing expectations of public servants in Westminster systems. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.669-685.

Much has been written about the changing role of unelected public servants in Westminster systems of government and their relationship with elected officials and the public. However, there are no studies comparing how these three groups

perceive the role, and what they expect from public servants. This article provides the findings from three surveys of public servants, politicians and the public in Canada to assess how they view the role of the public servant and how this compares to different conceptions in the academic literature. The study finds that all three groups support the principles of ministerial responsibility and non-partisanship but do not believe that public servants should be anonymous and free from public scrutiny. This raises the question of whether some aspects of the traditional public servant role can be altered while keeping others in place and suggests that advocates for altering the role of the public servant will be most successful if they focus on certain aspects while preserving others.- *Reproduced*

831. Sharma, Ashok  
Anonymity, ability and austerity: Signature trilogy for civil servants. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.48-52.

This article explores the defining trilogy of civil service ethos— anonymity, ability, and austerity—as guiding principles for governance and administrative conduct. It examines how anonymity safeguards impartiality, ability ensures competence in policy implementation, and austerity reflects ethical restraint and accountability in public service. By situating these values within the broader framework of bureaucratic culture and governance studies, the paper highlights their enduring relevance in shaping the identity and responsibilities of civil servants. The study underscores the importance of balancing efficiency, integrity, and humility in administrative practice, offering insights into the evolving role of civil service in democratic governance. Anonymity, ability and austerity are three essential qualities for a civil servant. An attempt is made to discuss practical aspects and interrelationships of the three qualities in light of the wisdom of Gita and Mahatma Gandhi. These qualities earn holistic happiness and self-satisfaction in personal domain whereas they pave way for a citizen centric public service. This trilogy can be viewed as homage by young civil servants in the august task of taking India forward in the Amrikal of India's Independence. – *Reproduced*

#### CIVIL SOCIETY

832. Disha  
The role of civil society in the advocacy for the recognition of same-sex marriage amid constriction of democratic spaces. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.303-316.

This paper explore she pivotal role of civil society in advocating for same sex marriage recognition in India amidst the constructing democratic spaces. Beginning with a historical overview, it examines the landscape pre 2018, characterized by the draconian section 377 of the Indian penal code and societal stigma. The watershed 2018 Supreme Court judgment decriminalizing; homosexuality, market a turning point, propelled by years of strategic litigation and advocacy by civil society organizations (CSOs). – *Reproduced*

833. Libi, K.C. and Chandran, K.P. Vipin  
Unveiling digital battlegrounds: Social media and intolerance in Indian civil society. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.239-252.

This article investigates the role of social media as a contested space within Indian civil society, focusing on the rise of intolerance and polarization in digital discourse. It examines how online platforms have become battlegrounds for identity politics, ideological conflict, and civic engagement, reshaping the contours of public debate. The study highlights the dual nature of social media: while enabling participation and mobilization, it also amplifies intolerance, misinformation, and exclusionary practices. By situating these dynamics within the broader framework of civil society and governance, the paper underscores the need to critically assess digital infrastructures and their impact on democratic resilience, social cohesion, and cultural pluralism in India. Social media has fundamentally altered societal dynamics in India, profoundly influencing public opinion and political discourse. However, its transformative power is accompanied by significant challenges, including the spread of misinformation, hate speech, and cyber bullying. This paper explores the consequences of social media usage on Indian civil society, particularly its role as a battleground for intolerance. – *Reproduced*

834. Malsawamtluangi and Roman, Nagalaxmi M.  
 Navigating intolerance: Civil society activism and border dynamics in Sikkim and the India-Bhutan-China axis. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.271-284.

This paper investigates the relationship between civil society activism, intolerance, and border dynamics in Sikkim and the India-Bhutan China axis. This study delves into the complexities of democratic engagement amidst geopolitical tensions through a case study, ranging from commemorating historical incidents such as the Nathu La standoff to community led conservation initiatives in Sikkim, Bhutan's gross national happiness principles shaping civil society participation, and cross border solidarity initiatives. – *Reproduced*

835. Setia, Deepak and Khileri, Pradyuman S.  
 Cutting the civil space with the scissors of intolerance: Challenges for civil society in a global world. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.253-270.

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are the backbone of any sonority as they play the crucial role of checks and balances and bring justice to the people. However, global trends have been disputing the order, as nations worldwide are increasingly adopting protectionist policies. – *Reproduced*

#### **CLIMATE CHANGE**

836. Lalitjain Randhawa, S.S., Thakur, Yamini and Thakur, Neha  
 Assessment of spatial destruction of seasonal snow cover during the year 2021-22 in Himachal Pradesh using space data. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.1-17.

Climate change issues are of global concern but it pose major challenge to our mountain ecosystem is highly vulnerable and sensitive to the climatic variations. Mountains have special role in showing the effects of climate change. The Himalayan ecosystem has 51 million petiole who practice hill agricultural and whose vulnerability is expected to incase on account of climate change. – *Reproduced*

837. Malekar, Chetan  
Climate change, agriculture and rural poverty in India: A call to action. IIPA Digest, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.6-9.

Climate change with its far-reaching impacts has emerged as a critical global challenge, significantly influencing various facets of human life among its multifaceted consequences the nexus between climate change, agriculture and rural poverty stands out as a key focal point. This interconnectedness creates a complex web of challenges and opportunities that shape the sustainable development landscape. – *Reproduced*

### CO-OPERATIVES

838. Gupta, Deepa and Nath, Prafulla Kumar  
Why do cooperatives succeed? A comparative analysis of the global South and North. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S105-S122.

This article investigates why only some cooperatives succeed. World Cooperative Monitor 2021 reveals that Europe and USA have maximum high-performing cooperatives (based on turnover), while the representation of developing countries in the list of the world's top cooperatives is meagre. According to the data source of Cooperative Monitor, out of the top 300 coops worldwide, Europe has 159, the USA has 95, the Asia-Pacific region has only 46, and Africa has none. Therefore, this study becomes very pertinent in understanding the performance differences of cooperatives in the Global South vis-à-vis Global North. This study tries to identify the factors that determine the performance of cooperatives operating in both regions. By using Cooperative Monitor's (2021) data set, the article tries to link the performance of cooperatives with the macro conditions. The democratic condition of a country (macro-level) may influence the performance of institutions at the meso-level (cooperatives). We found that cooperatives in the Global North in countries with higher democratic values have performed better than the cooperatives in the Global South. The study finds that the performance of cooperatives is positively related to democratic values. However, no significant relationship is found between social inclusiveness and the performance of cooperatives. – *Reproduced*

### COMMUNICATION

839. Zhang, Evelyn et al  
License to broker: How mobility eliminates gender gaps in network advantage. Administrative Science Quarterly, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.227-270.

Brokerage in intra-organizational networks is critical to performance, but women exhibit less brokerage in their social networks and receive lower performance returns to the brokerage they exhibit than men do. We uncover a condition under which the gender gaps in network advantage are entirely negated: mobility. When women move between units of the organization, they increase their brokerage more than mobile men do. Further, such mobility eliminates the gender gap in returns to brokerage. Using a rich dataset including the personnel records, monthly

performance, and email communications of thousands of employees in a large financial institution, we find support for our arguments by comparing the networks and objective performance of those who changed jobs with matched non-movers prior to and following each job change. In probing why this might be the case, we find that women movers are more likely to maintain communication ties to colleagues from their previous roles and that these persistent ties give them a discernible and gender-role-congruent explanation for connecting otherwise disconnected units and benefiting from network brokerage. Our results illuminate important mechanisms by which social network dynamics and mobility affect gender inequality and performance in organizations. – *Reproduced*

### COMPARATIVE POLITICS

840. Guerrero-Sierra, Hugo Duque, Pedro and Niño, César  
 Analysis of worldwide research on clientelism: Origins, evolution, and trends.  
*Social Science Information*, 63(3), Sep, 2024: p.319-353.

This article provides a comprehensive overview of worldwide research on clientelism, tracing its origins, evolution, and contemporary trends. Clientelism, defined as the exchange of goods, services, or favors for political support, has historically shaped governance structures across diverse regions. The study highlights its roots in patron–client relations, where hierarchical social bonds facilitated political loyalty. Over time, clientelism evolved into more institutionalized forms, particularly in electoral politics, where vote-buying and targeted benefits became central mechanisms. Comparative research reveals variations in clientelistic practices across Latin America, South Asia, Africa, and parts of Europe, reflecting differences in state capacity, party systems, and socio-economic contexts. Recent scholarship emphasizes the decline of traditional clientelism in some regions due to modernization, urbanization, and stronger institutions, while noting its persistence and adaptation in others through digital platforms and welfare distribution. By synthesizing global research, the paper underscores clientelism’s dual role as both a stabilizing force in weak democracies and a barrier to institutional development, situating it within broader debates on governance, accountability, and democratic consolidation. Clientelism, deeply interwoven with critical societal issues such as democratic erosion, rising inequality, and persistent poverty, has further been spotlighted for its incendiary role in regions such as Latin America and Africa, where it acts as a catalyst for violence. Recognizing the profound implications of this topic in both contemporary and future dialogues, our article offers an in-depth examination through a two-pronged approach: a meticulous bibliometric analysis and an encompassing literature review. By leveraging various data and scientific mapping techniques, we aim to analyze the evolution of clientelism research, highlighting pivotal contributors and shifting paradigms. Our analysis notably underscores the preeminent role of U.S.-based institutions and scholars, a reflection of the nation’s foundational contributions to clientelism theory. Further enriching our study, we employ the ‘tree of science’ metaphor to identify seminal works, emphasizing prominent research avenues such as democracy, corruption, Latin America, and Africa. We conclude by mapping out prospective avenues for future research in this domain. – *Reproduced*

## CONSTITUTION

841. Kumar, Rishikesh  
 Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023. Common Cause, 43(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.6-7.  
 Section 154 of BNSS allows electronic FIRs through emails, portals, or mobile apps, cutting delays and enabling remote filings. – *Reproduced*
842. Singh, Udit  
 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Some frequently asked questions. Common Cause, 43(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.4-5.  
 The sue of vague words like ‘purposely’ or ‘excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activates, or encourages feeling of separatist activates’ tends to broaden the ambit of the provision and may lead to the criminalization of many more actives which may otherwise be not criminal acts per se. – *Reproduced*
843. Sreejith, S.G.  
 Teaching ancient Indian jurisprudence in our time a heterodox approach to orthodoxies. Journal of Human Values, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.270-285.  
 This article explores the teaching of ancient Indian jurisprudence in contemporary times, advocating for a heterodox approach to entrenched orthodoxies. Rooted in India’s Dharma-centric legal traditions, ancient jurisprudence offers a rich framework of ethical, moral, and social principles that extend beyond codified law. The study argues that modern legal education often marginalizes these traditions, privileging Western frameworks while overlooking indigenous knowledge systems. A heterodox approach seeks to challenge this imbalance by reinterpreting ancient jurisprudence in ways that resonate with contemporary challenges such as human rights, constitutionalism, and social justice. By integrating Dharma-based principles with modern pedagogy, the paper underscores the potential of ancient jurisprudence to enrich legal education, foster ethical reasoning, and cultivate a holistic understanding of law. This approach not only revitalizes India’s intellectual heritage but also situates jurisprudence as a dynamic dialogue between tradition and modernity. Ancient allures the postmodern social subject trapped in the strangeness of time—the time after the end of history. For that time-beaten subject ancient is the unconscious of coherence, predictability, and certainty. Or perhaps that ancient is a glory fled. Whatsoever, ancient is generally sacralized—irrespective of the type of socialization that happened in the past—and journey to the ancient is often deemed to be a pilgrimage. When ideas of the ancient in their individuality and totality inter alia become the natural intellectual resource for rebuilding postmodern societies, discriminative ingenuity becomes an essential faculty. Any uncritical reverence of the ancient becomes antithetical to modern social and political values, inviting the risk of reproducing inequities of the past. This article problematizes such uncritical dependence on the ancient using Ancient Indian Jurisprudence, which has been looked up on as a repository of moral and legal values, as a case in point. It meditates from the experiences and perspectives of an imaginary ‘teaching subject’ on the many pitfalls and possibilities of the ancient as it builds a framework of teaching and learning, and a representative scheme of evaluation for Ancient Indian Jurisprudence. – *Reproduced*

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

844. Narain, Yogendra  
Agitations in India: Constitutional aspects. *The Journal of Governance*, 29, Jul, 2024: p.47-63.

This article examines the constitutional dimensions of agitations in India, situating them within the country's historical struggle for independence and its democratic framework. India was born out of a national movement against colonial rule, where mass mobilizations and protests played a decisive role in shaping political consciousness. The colonial legacy, including Macaulay's introduction of English education to promote British culture and philosophy, influenced India's intellectual and political discourse. In the post-independence era, the Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, assembly, and association, which provide the legal foundation for peaceful agitations. However, the exercise of these rights often intersects with governance challenges, public order concerns, and judicial scrutiny. By exploring both historical and contemporary contexts, the paper underscores how agitations remain a vital instrument of democratic participation while raising complex constitutional questions about limits, responsibilities, and state response. India was born as a result of a national struggle for independence, at a time when large parts of the world were under colonial rule. The British politician Macaulay introduced English in the education system of India hoping to showcase to the Indians the advantages of adopting British culture, way of living, Philosophy and literature. – *Reproduced*

**CONSUMERS**

845. Chadah, Sapna and Sur, Deepika  
Consumer grievances in insurance sector: An analysis. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.25-40.

The ratio of insurance policy holders in India is still low, hence the public and private financial companies are luring people to buy their products. Secondly, the insurance business and the need for insurance cover are increasing with the growing complexity of life and commerce. As a consequence, there is now a bewildering variety of insurance cover. The present paper finds that it is high time for the consumers to buy any type of insurance only by taking cognizance of all facts before making a purchase. Consumer insurance literacy is a major challenge for consumer protection regulation. There are many rules established in the sector by the Regulator-IRDAI, which has stipulated directions for protection of consumer interests that mandatorily have to be implemented and executed by the insurance companies. In case of any non adherence by the insurance companies, the authority has the power to act as per the regulations. – *Reproduced*

846. Misra, Suresh and Chadah, Sapna  
Policy of consumer protection (CP) in India: Effectiveness of CP Act 1986 and prospects of CP bill 2015. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.26-41.

Rapid technological change and its impact on consumer behavior is taking place

within an increasingly liberalized market place in which the global derive to compete brings new challenges to both existing and nascent regulatory authorities. Consumer needs and expectations vary according to the availability, accessibility and affordability of goods and services. – *Reproduced*

### CONSUMPTION

847. Ren, Chunhui  
Consumption and economic Security: A two-stage conceptualization of sustainable homeownership in the United States. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1162-1190.

In the present study, we propose a novel conceptualization of homeownership in the United States as a special commodity, whose consumption involves a two-stage process: homeownership entry wherein the ability to consume is pivotal, and homeownership retention wherein the outcome rests on economic security. Based on the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), we test this conceptualization with consumption ability being proxied by income and economic security by liquid wealth. Three hypotheses are verified: (1) income predicts first-time renters' chance of becoming homeowners but has weakened influence on homeownership retention; (2) liquid wealth constitutes the central determinant for first-time homeowners' ability to avoid going back to renting; and (3) nonliquid wealth fails to exhibit a significant impact on either homeownership stage. By revealing the two separate stages of different homeownership dynamics, this study is the first to systematically explore the built-in contradiction of capitalist housing markets. Policy implications are also discussed. – *Reproduced*

### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

848. Pandey, Suchitra, Sinha, Shruti and Rishi, Parul  
Integrating corporate social responsibility (CSR) and sustainability linkages with employees' perceptions and competence-mediating role of CSR culture. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.294-310.

The study examines the effect of corporate social responsibility (CSR) culture on the relationship between CSR strategy–sustainability linkages, ethics and the CSR outcomes in public sector organizations in India. Using a sample of 200 lower-, middle- and upper-level CSR managers, a mediation model by Baron and Kenny was outlined and tested. Results demonstrate that CSR strategy–sustainability linkages and ethics have a positive relationship with CSR culture and CSR outcomes. Further, CSR culture has a positive relationship with the CSR outcomes of employees' CSR perceptions and competence. While CSR culture fitfully mediated the relationship between ethics and competence, partial mediation was found in all other cases. Thus, the adoption of strategic and sustainable CSR not only leads to desirable CSR outcomes but is also associated with a better fit between CSR and culture. Hence, strategic and sustainable CSR and organizational ethics must facilitate greater congruence between CSR and organizational culture. – *Reproduced*

849. Ramarajan, Lakshmi and Yen, Julie  
Defining who you are by whom you serve? Strategies for prosocial–professional

identity integration with clients. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.515-567.

Many professionals want to both achieve professional success and contribute to society. Yet, in some professional contexts, these aims are in tension because serving elite clients is considered the pinnacle of professional success, but professionals themselves may view serving this clientele as antithetical to making a societal contribution. Drawing on interviews with 84 architects and designers who self-identify as people seeking to contribute to society—that is, who hold a prosocial identity—we develop theory about how professionals navigate tensions between their prosocial and professional identities and with what consequences for their work with clients. We identified four strategies that professionals used to ease these tensions, all of which gave the prosocially oriented professionals a sense of identity integration. However, these strategies differently shaped professionals' approach to power relations with the client, depending on the client's status and the types of knowledge and skills each professional viewed as central to their work. Professionals with marginalized social identities, such as women and ethnic/racial minorities, were more likely than others to embrace working with low-status clients and to use broader definitions of the knowledge and skills required for their work. Our findings contribute to scholarship on professional identity construction and prosocial work. – *Reproduced*

850. Ushpendra

NGOs and private sector funding: an uneasy alliance and its presages. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.5-18.

Domestic private sector giving for philanthropy has steadily grown in India. The private sector givers include non-public sector companies through their corporate social responsibility (CSR), ultra-high net-worth high net worth, and affluent individuals, and retail givers also known as crowd funding). In CSR funding contribution. Of the total philanthropic capital in India in 2021-22 amounting to 2, 09, 000 crores, corporate trusts accounted for half of the money. – *Reproduced*

851. Zsolnai, Laszlo

How to renew business ethics education?. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.252-256.

This article explores strategies for renewing business ethics education, situating the discussion within the broader framework of human values and organizational responsibility. Traditional approaches to teaching ethics often emphasize compliance and abstract moral reasoning, but contemporary challenges demand more dynamic, context-sensitive methodologies. The study highlights the need to integrate experiential learning, case-based pedagogy, and interdisciplinary perspectives to make ethics education more relevant to real-world business practices. It argues that ethics should not be treated as a peripheral subject but embedded across management curricula, fostering critical reflection on corporate responsibility, sustainability, and stakeholder engagement. By drawing on insights from the *Journal of Human Values*, the paper underscores the importance of aligning ethics education with evolving global challenges, including technological disruption, environmental crises, and social equity. Renewing business ethics education thus requires a holistic approach that bridges theory and practice,

cultivating leaders who can balance profitability with integrity and human values. Business ethics education is losing credibility worldwide. This is partly due to the experience that teaching ethics in business schools does not necessarily help future professionals to be more ethical in business. The article agrees with Claus Dierksmeier's criticism of conventional business ethics education and suggests that business ethics courses should be renewed both in contents and pedagogy. The article advances a position that business ethics education is much needed in business schools as they can give room for both students and faculty for transformational learning and moral growth. – *Reproduced*

### **CORRUPTION**

852. Hsu, Hung-Yi  
Fiscal transparency and tax morale: Is the relationship shaped by perceptions of government performance and corruption?. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.563-580.

The potential of fiscal transparency to improve tax morale (or the willingness to pay taxes) has been widely studied. However, the strength of the fiscal transparency-tax morale relationship may depend on how citizens perceive government performance and corruption. To probe these questions, this study draws on data from the World Values Survey Wave 7 (2017–2022), comprising 70,203 respondents from 48 countries, as well as various international governance indicators. The findings suggest that when individuals perceive more government corruption, fiscal transparency is associated with lower tax morale. In contrast, when individuals perceive better government performance, fiscal transparency has limited influence on tax morale. The results imply that the effect of fiscal transparency on tax morale is context dependent and, moreover, may backfire in countries with high levels of perceived corruption. Implications for policy and practice are discussed. – *Reproduced*

### **CULTURE**

853. Cao, Yang  
The cultural consequences of market transition: An empirical examination of rising materialism in twenty-first-century China. *American Sociological review*, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.449-487.

This study examines how markets affect personal culture in the context of postsocialist China. Drawing on several bodies of literature, I argue that China's transition to a market economy promotes materialist values via two causal pathways. First, market transition entails a process of economic liberalization, which accentuates economic incentives and exacerbates existential insecurity. Second, market transition also entails a process of commodification that, by immersing individuals in market relations, crowds out intrinsic motives and normalizes the pursuit of material self-interests. My empirical analysis uses repeated cross-sectional data from a large-scale national survey to demonstrate the effect of market transition through the lens of work values. Taking advantage of China's regional variations in the pace of institutional change, I show that, between 2005 and 2015, provinces where market transition had made greater progress tended to experience a sharper rise in materialist work values. Additional analyses

reveal significant differences in work values between state-sector employees and workers in the market sector, and that the relationship between market transition and materialist values extends beyond the work domain. These findings contribute to the theoretical literature on the cultural consequences of markets and the empirical knowledge on cultural change in contemporary China. – *Reproduced*

854. Chaudhuri, Maitrayee

Culture and cultural policy in Radhakamal Mukerjee and Indian sociology: Text in context. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.259-277.

This article focuses on culture and cultural policy for it is a theme present in Radhakamal Mukerjee's (RKM) writings and is a persistent presence in Indian sociology. Perhaps no other time is more appropriate than now to revisit the debates on cultural policy than in a context defined by cultural majoritarianism. One attempts here a synoptic account of RKM's approach to culture and also suggests pointers as to how we ought to read the contradictory impulses. In this contested space, three trends are discernible in the ways that cultural policy has been visualised. The first is an overt location of unity in the Great Hindu tradition. The second is in an idea of composite culture, synthesis and pluralism, and the third is politically a more Left-inspired cultural policy responding to 'the national norms of democracy, secularism and socialism'. – *Reproduced*

855. Dwivedi, Ketaki

The practice of tattooing: Insignia, meaning and communication. *Man in India: Founded in 1921* by Sarat Chandra Roy, 104(1-2), 2024: p.61-75.

This article explores tattooing as a cultural practice that functions simultaneously as insignia, meaning, and communication. Tattoos, beyond their aesthetic appeal, serve as markers of identity, belonging, and social status across diverse societies. They often embody symbolic meanings tied to spirituality, kinship, resistance, or personal narratives, transforming the body into a communicative canvas. Anthropological inquiry reveals how tattooing operates as a form of non-verbal communication, conveying messages about heritage, values, and lived experiences. The study situates tattooing within broader debates on body art, cultural symbolism, and social expression, emphasizing its role in negotiating identity and transmitting cultural knowledge. By examining tattoos as both personal and collective signifiers, the paper underscores their enduring relevance in contemporary and traditional contexts. The popular culture comprises of music, film, television, sports and fashion. As diverse a form of media as they may be, they all transmit and communicate meanings. While meanings are effectively communicated through spoken as well as written languages, they can also be conveyed through symbols, insignia, totems or emblems, engraved on body as tattoos. Tattoos are a form of art or design made on the skin, which changes its pigment. Tattoos engraved on body as symbols signify varied meanings. They speak to society or simply to the members, making social life replete with messages. Similar to text, tattoos convey stories that may relate to existential questions like genealogy, identity, status, achievement, medicine/therapy as well as ontological relations like ancestors, spirits and animals. Tattoos being an integral part of all the cultures played significant functions like medicinal, spiritual, social and semiotic. The understanding and perception of tattooing as a practice itself has undergone several changes over different time periods. Further, tattooing as a cultural practice has

attracted the interest of Anthropologists, Sociologists and Psychologists. This work tries to understand provenance of tattooing as a cultural symbol in aboriginal/primitive as well as modern societies and culturally specific meanings attributed to them in both Indian as well as other contexts. – *Reproduced*

856. Kim, Khwan and Askin, Noah

Feature-based structures of opportunity: Genre innovation in the American popular music industry, 1958 to 2016. *American Sociological review*, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.542-583.

This article investigates how feature-based structures of opportunity shaped genre innovation in the American popular music industry between 1958 and 2016. By analyzing shifts in musical features, industry practices, and audience reception, the study highlights how genres evolve not only through artistic creativity but also through institutional and market dynamics. The concept of “feature-based structures of opportunity” emphasizes how certain musical attributes—such as rhythm, instrumentation, or lyrical themes—create openings for new genres to emerge and gain traction. The paper situates these developments within broader cultural and industrial contexts, tracing the rise of genres such as rock, hip-hop, and electronic music, and examining how they reconfigured the landscape of popular culture. By bridging cultural studies with industry analysis, the article underscores the interplay between creativity, commerce, and social change in shaping the trajectory of American popular music. Authors offer a new perspective on how cultural markets are structured and the conditions under which innovations are more likely to emerge. We argue that in addition to organization- and producer-level factors, product features—the locus of marketplace interaction between producers and consumers—also structure markets. The aggregated distribution of product features helps producers gauge where to differentiate or conform and when consumers may be more receptive to the kind of novelty that spawns new genres, our measure of innovation. We test our arguments with a unique dataset comprising the nearly 25,000 songs that appeared on the Billboard Hot 100 chart from 1958 to 2016, using computational methods to capture and analyze the aesthetic (sonic) and semantic (lyrical) features of each song and, consequently, the market for popular music. Results reveal that new genres are more likely to appear following markets that can be characterized as diverse along one feature dimension while homogenous along the other. We then connect specific configurations of feature distributions to subsequent song novelty before linking the aesthetic and semantic novelty of individual songs to genre emergence. We replicate our findings using industry-wide data and conclude with implications for the study of markets and innovation. – *Reproduced*

#### **CYBER SECURITY**

857. Amin, Mubashir

The importance of cybersecurity and protecting of digital assets and understanding the role of cybersecurity laws in safeguarding digital assets. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.493-501.

In the technologically advanced landscape, companies increasingly leverage cutting-edge technology to enhance operations. However, this progression also amplifies the risk of cyberthreats. Cybersecurity emerges as a pivotal element for

safeguarding digital assets, encompassing networks, financial data, intellectual property (IP) and personal information. This note underscores the significance of shielding digital assets from cyberassaults, providing actionable guidance for individuals and businesses. Cybersecurity regulations play a vital role, establishing protective frameworks for sensitive data, IP and critical infrastructure. Compliance with these standards bolsters confidence, national security and global cooperation, elevating cybersecurity consciousness. Amid our digitally driven culture, prioritising cybersecurity ensures the safety and efficiency of digital assets. Implementing robust protocols fortifies individuals and organisations against online threats, facilitating secure navigation of the digital realm while upholding data integrity. – *Reproduced*

858. Begum, Nahida N.

Cyber safety consciousness among the students pursuing higher education: A study of selected colleges and universities in Bengaluru—the capital city of Karnataka. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.579-592.

The innovations in information and communication technology have made it convenient for the government to deliver services to the people in a time-bound manner, besides causing inconvenience to many, including the government, due to their ill-effects. The countries of the world are plagued with cyber threats that are proving to be detrimental to carrying out administration and discouraging the common man from going digital. India is not an exception. This article focuses on the cyber-safety consciousness of students pursuing higher education. It highlights the initiatives introduced by the government and the role of University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) in confronting cyber threats among students. To comprehend the cyber safety awareness among the students, a questionnaire was circulated among the selected colleges and universities in Bengaluru—the capital city of Karnataka. This article suggests measures to make. – *Reproduced*

859. Bhattacharjee, Rukmini

Data protection for democratic e-governance in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.631-637.

This article examines the critical role of data protection in strengthening democratic e-governance in India. As digital platforms increasingly mediate state–citizen interactions, safeguarding personal data has become essential for ensuring trust, accountability, and inclusivity in governance. The study highlights challenges such as inadequate legal frameworks, uneven implementation across states, and vulnerabilities in cyber security infrastructure. It also explores prospects for reform, including stronger privacy laws, harmonized governance structures, and citizen-centric approaches to digital policy. By situating data protection within the broader discourse on democracy and governance, the paper underscores its importance in securing rights, enhancing transparency, and building resilient digital institutions. – *Reproduced*

860. Brent, R., Mckelvey, T.G. and Jr.Matheny J.

The new bioweapons: How synthetic biology could destabilize the world. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.148-159.

In cybersecurity, a penetration test is a simulated attack on a computer system's defenses that uses the tools and techniques an adversary would employ. Such tests are used by all kinds of governments and companies. Banks, for example, regularly hire computer experts to break into their systems and transfer money to unauthorized accounts, often by phishing for login credentials from employees. After the testers succeed, they present their findings to the institutions and make recommendations about how to improve security. – *Reproduced*

861. Chandra, Amal C.

Strengthening India's cybersecurity and data privacy landscape: A comprehensive overview. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.466-478.

This article chronicles India's cybersecurity and data privacy journey, from the inception of the Information Technology Act in 2000 to the latest Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023. Examining key legislative developments, committee formations and judicial interventions, it highlights India's commitment to fortifying its cybersecurity framework. The topic is analysed in a substantially analytical and qualitative manner, primarily based on literature, both primary and secondary. It is descriptive and puts forth a case explanation of cyber security in banking. In the face of escalating challenges in the digital era, the article contributes to the discourse by addressing prevalent threats like deep fakes, existing frameworks and innovative strategies for securing digital assets. Emphasising the critical interplay of technology, governance and the legal framework, the article underscores the imperative of robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard citizens' and government interests. – *Reproduced*

862. Gupta, Alok Kumar

Right to privacy in digital technology act: Issues and policy in India. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.532-545.

The privacy of individuals, with the advent of digital technology and information age, has brought several new issues to the fore. Most countries in the world are facing this problem, as they are finding it difficult to strike a balance among the interests of citizens, government, national security, businesses and the corporate sector. The revolutionary growth of digital technology has led to violations of the right to privacy of individuals, which governments have been finding difficult to address. Underlying complexities are growing, given the dynamism of technology and the slowness of legal evolution, as the two are not able to keep pace. Individuals are at the mercy of the state and its agencies, which severely undermines democracy and the democratic ethos of the social, psychological and economic lives of citizens. India is no exception to the problem. Hence, the author has endeavoured to explore the concept of privacy and its changing dimensions, along with legal and policy responses within India. – *Reproduced*

863. Katkuri, Srinivas

Katkuri, Srinivas. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.562-578.

Encryption is essential for protecting sensitive data, individual privacy and national security in a time of digital transition and growing cybersecurity threats. This article begins by highlighting the need for encryption laws in India, emphasising

the growing reliance on digital technologies across sectors and the critical necessity of protecting digital assets. It proceeds to dissect the existing legal frameworks governing encryption and the enforcement challenges faced by regulatory agencies. A critical aspect of the research involves examining international perspectives on encryption legislations, drawing lessons from global approaches and discerning their relevance to India's policy landscape. This article underscores the delicate balance between privacy and security concerns, particularly in the context of counterterrorism efforts. In addition, this research unravels case studies and incidents involving notable cybersecurity breaches in India, shedding light on the legal implications and consequences that follow such breaches. The study culminates with an exploration of the public opinion and stakeholders' perspectives on encryption legislations, considering industry views and civil liberties concerns. It offers insights into the best practices for drafting effective encryption laws and provides recommendations to strengthen India's digital resilience. It calls for proactive measures to secure India's digital future while preserving individual freedoms and privacy rights. – *Reproduced*

864. Santhosh, Krishnapriya et al  
Surveillance and five eyes: Changing dimensions of India's cyber security. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p. 454-465.

This article examines the evolving dimensions of India's cyber security in the context of global surveillance networks, particularly the Five Eyes alliance. It explores how surveillance practices and intelligence-sharing frameworks intersect with India's digital policy, national security priorities, and geopolitical positioning. The study highlights the challenges posed by cyber threats, the implications of international surveillance regimes, and India's strategies for safeguarding sovereignty in the digital domain. By reassessing surveillance and cyber security through the lens of global alliances, the paper underscores the need for adaptive policy frameworks that balance security, privacy, and international cooperation. Cyber security becomes more challenging in the interconnected global environment when digital borders surpass physical boundaries. This study closely looks into the dynamic interactions that exist between the Five Eyes Alliance's widespread surveillance tactics and India's cyber security resilience. Amid this complex web of international data protection dynamics, the tactics used by India provide insights into the difficulties faced and the creative solutions advancing the country's digital defence. A thorough understanding of India's response to the evolving threats posed by the cooperative intelligence efforts of Five Eyes' alliance is shedding light on the multifaceted dimensions of the country's cyber security posture as it navigates this challenging terrain. This investigation adds significant information to the larger conversation on global cyber security by highlighting the necessity of flexible tactics and creative solutions for protecting digital assets, both globally and domestically in India. – *Reproduced*

865. Sharma, Anupam  
Protecting digital assets: Government initiatives and NGOs participation. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.479-492.

Digital assets are an indispensable part of human life and have taken shape as valuable assets in sentimental and monetary forms. Being valuable, these digital assets need to be protected with a specific security set-up including a trained

army of technocrats, government machinery, NGOs and experts engaged in similar activities. This army of all stakeholders will help to protect the people and motivate them to protect their digital assets. The number and role of NGOs have grown dramatically in a welfare society and they have become a bridge between government and the common people. These NGOs are generally formed by like-minded persons and organisations such as government machinery, technocrats, private organisations, lawyers, academicians, techno-savvy people, police personnel and students to bring awareness to the common people on protecting digital assets. The present research article shows that in future, a new set of institutional linkage between state agencies and NGOs needs to be explored and researched into. – *Reproduced*

866. Singh, Abhishek and Anusha  
The digital personal data protection act, 2023: An ambitious government step towards ensuring its wide reach. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.502-515.

This article is divided into three major segments. The initial section offers a concise overview of the requisite data protection laws in India, aiming to regulate and oversee the collection, processing and utilisation of personal data. The second section delves into an in-depth examination of the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (the Act), accompanied by illustrative examples and its scope of applicability. The concluding part presents an analysis of the Act, focusing on its efforts and challenges in safeguarding wide reach as well as its implications for rural populations. – *Reproduced*

867. Temani, Vishnu Priya  
Fortifying the future: A comprehensive study of fin-tech security measures. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.621-630.

This article provides a comprehensive study of security measures in the financial technology (fin-tech) sector, focusing on the challenges and innovations shaping digital finance. It examines the vulnerabilities inherent in fintech platforms, including risks related to data breaches, fraud, and regulatory compliance. The study highlights key security measures such as encryption, multi-factor authentication, risk management frameworks, and advanced monitoring systems designed to safeguard financial transactions and user data. By situating fintech security within the broader context of digital infrastructure and financial innovation, the paper underscores the importance of robust security protocols in fortifying the future of digital finance and ensuring trust in rapidly evolving financial ecosystems. – *Reproduced*

#### **DATA PRIVACY**

868. Sodhi, Inderjeet Singh, Kaur, Mankirat and Kaur, Jaskirat  
Policy and infrastructure for data privacy and data protection in south Indian states: Issues and prospects. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.593-608.

This article examines the evolving landscape of data privacy and data protection policies in South Indian states, focusing on both infrastructural and governance

challenges. It highlights the growing importance of digital infrastructure in safeguarding personal data amid rapid technological adoption. The study identifies key issues such as inadequate legal frameworks, uneven state-level implementation, and gaps in institutional capacity. Prospects for improvement include strengthening cyber security infrastructure, harmonizing state and national policies, and fostering public awareness of privacy rights. By situating South Indian states within the broader national and global discourse on data governance, the paper underscores the critical need for robust policy and infrastructure to ensure secure, equitable, and accountable digital futures. In the 21st century, data privacy, data protection and cybersecurity have become challenging issues with increasing cases of data breaches and data disasters. Data privacy has emerged as one of the challenging issues after numerous cases of data breaches and manipulations in many departments, agencies, bodies and organisations in every country. A well-designed data framework may enable not just secure data privacy/protection but also enable users' control over data through a protective and safe system to share data across organisations, leading to individual empowerment and well-being. In India, privacy still remains a complex area, which has affected data safety and protection. A number of government websites clearly mention that data will not be shared with anyone until and unless for the purpose enshrined so far. In India, there have been various policies, guidelines, strategies and initiatives for cybersecurity, data privacy, data protection and data measures, including the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023; the National Cyber Security Policy, 2013; the Information Technology Act 2000; the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008; the Information Technology Rules, 2011 and so on. This article tries to examine policies/regulations for data privacy, data protection and data safety in South Indian states. – *Reproduced*

#### DATA SECURITY

869. Beohar, Anshi  
How does the DPDP act affect my life? Some frequently asked questions. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since, 1982 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.10-14.
870. Dhara, Tushar  
Why is data so valuable? The idea of the new data protection law. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.5-9.
871. Jha, Radhika  
Privacy, surveillance and the public: Evidence from SPIR 2023. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.26-32.

This article examines the intersections of privacy, surveillance, and public perception, drawing on evidence presented at SPIR 2023 (Surveillance, Privacy and Information Rights conference). It highlights how surveillance practices—ranging from state monitoring to corporate data collection—reshape the boundaries of privacy in contemporary society. The study emphasizes the tension between security imperatives and individual rights, noting that public attitudes toward surveillance are often ambivalent, shaped by trust in institutions, awareness of risks, and cultural contexts. Evidence from SPIR 2023 underscores the growing demand for transparency, accountability, and stronger regulatory frameworks to safeguard privacy in the digital age. By situating these findings within broader

debates on governance, technology policy, and human rights, the paper argues that surveillance regimes must be critically examined to ensure they do not erode democratic values or public trust. – *Reproduced*

872. Jha, Swapan  
 What about accountability? Unfulfilled expectations from the DPDP act, 2023. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.20-23.
- “In *KS. Puttawamy V union of India* the court held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right under article 21 of the constitution of India, thus recounting privacy as intrinsic to the right to life and liberty. – *Reproduced*

873. Johri, Amrita and Bhardwaj, Anjali  
 Shrouded in secrecy: Dangers in the DPDP act. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(3), Jul-Sep, 2023: p.24-25.

This article critically examines the Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act from a governance and human rights perspective, highlighting concerns over secrecy and lack of transparency. While the Act aims to regulate personal data protection in India, critics argue that its provisions grant excessive discretionary powers to the state, potentially undermining privacy rights and democratic accountability. The study situates the DPDP Act within broader debates on digital governance, emphasizing how inadequate safeguards and opaque mechanisms can erode trust in institutions. Drawing on policy analysis and commentary from *Common Cause*, a journal committed to governance and accountability since 1982, the paper underscores the dangers of embedding secrecy into data regulation frameworks. It calls for stronger checks and balances, independent oversight, and citizen-centric safeguards to ensure that data protection does not become a tool for surveillance or authoritarian control. – *Reproduced*

## DEMOCRACY

874. Bozeman, B. et al  
 The deformation of democracy in the United States: When does bureaucratic “neutral competence” rise to complicity?. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.796-816.

This article critically examines the tension between bureaucratic “neutral competence” and complicity in the context of democratic governance in the United States. It explores how the principle of neutrality—intended to safeguard impartiality and professionalism in public administration—can, under certain conditions, contribute to the erosion of democratic values. The study highlights instances where bureaucratic adherence to neutrality may inadvertently enable undemocratic practices, raising questions about accountability, ethics, and the role of civil servants in safeguarding democracy. By situating this debate within broader discussions on governance and institutional integrity, the paper underscores the need to reassess bureaucratic norms to prevent complicity and protect democratic resilience. Recent years have seen a step-change in the severity and nature of threats to United States democracy, including extensive efforts by elected officials to undercut democratic governance. When elected officials undermine democracy, this constitutes “deformation of democracy.” As

implementors and agents of policy, public administrators can sometimes play essential roles as bulwarks against democratic deformation. However, among public administrators there is historically a strong ethos emphasizing neutral competence and subordination to political authority, in some cases reinforced by law. How should public administrators respond when confronted by deformation and, at the same time, constrained by tradition and law? We selectively review strands of public administration theory, focusing on theory especially relevant to the United States governmental system, to construct and assess a catalog of responses that public administrators can take under democratic deformation. We conclude by offering a set of recommendations focused on institutionalized collective action by public administrators. – *Reproduced*

### DIGITAL CULTURE

875. Leybold, Milena and Nadegger, Monica  
Overcoming communicative separation for stigma reconstruction: How pole dancers fight content moderation on Instagram. *Organization*, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.879-906.

This article investigates how stigmatized groups get organized to fight stigmatization through content-moderation practices on social media platforms. We apply a communicative understanding of stigmatization and stigma management, theorizing stigmatization as disruptive for a stigmatized group's communicative connections to (non-)stigmatized groups. This communicative separation makes it particularly difficult for the stigmatized to organize the beneficial relations to other (non-)stigmatized groups needed to reconstruct stigma jointly. In this article, we investigate how stigmatized groups reconstruct their stigma despite communicative separation. Empirically, we build on a netnographic case study of pole dancers protesting a shadowban on Instagram. Shadowbanning represents a stigmatization practice that moderates content based on its association with sex work. The analysis shows how pole dancers and other stigmatized groups manage stigmatization through a process of stigma maintenance and stigma reconstruction. By emphasizing their difference to sex work through assimilating fitness jargon and distancing themselves from the sex industry, the pole dancers maintain the stigma but regain their communicative abilities by siding with Instagram. This victory initiates a shift in emphasizing solidarity and allows pole dancers and other stigmatized groups to embrace the stigma, forge new ties, and reach out to (non-)stigmatized groups to reconstruct stigma jointly. This study extends the stigma management literature by showing the interlinkage between different stigma-management strategies and their implications for overcoming communicative separation. We conclude by discussing the hardships of organizing stigma reconstruction and stigmatized groups' strategies to overcome them. – *Reproduced*

876. Papadimitropoulos, Vangelis  
The digital commons, cosmopolitanism, and open cooperativism: The cases of P2P lab and Tzoumakers. *Organization*, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.970-993.

The digital commons support novel organizational models such as cosmopolitanism and open cooperativism that seek to challenge the capitalist mode of production. They set out to establish a counter-hegemony vis-à-vis the current hegemony of neoliberalism. The paper engages in the debate between Marinus Ossewaarde,

Wessel Reijers and Vasilis Kostakis over the emancipatory potential of the digital commons by reviewing the P2P Lab and Tzoumakers as illustrative cases of cosmopolitanism and open cooperativism. The paper shows that the P2P Lab and Tzoumakers exhibit core features of cosmopolitanism and prefigure a sketch of open cooperativism. For the digital commons in general and P2P Lab/Tzoumakers in particular to contribute to the counter-hegemony of open cooperativism, it is necessary to link to a chain of equivalence criss-crossing the commons, ethical market entities and a partner state via cross-sectoral value propositions, inclusive governance, and economic models, innovative law policies and open sustainability standards, all aiming to force capitalism adjust to a commons-oriented post-capitalist transition. – *Reproduced*

#### **DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

877. Pathak, Perak and Muralidharana, K.  
 Harnessing artificial intelligence to combat floods: A global imperative. *University News*, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.24-27.

Floods are one of the most common natural disasters worldwide. According to the United Nations office for disaster risk reduction (UNDRR), floods accounted for 43% of all water related disasters between 1998 and 2017, affecting over 2.3 billion people and causing an estimated \$661 billion in economic losses. – *Reproduced*

#### **DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

878. Sweet, Paige L.  
 Clustered vulnerabilities: The unequal effects of Covid-19 on domestic violence. *American Sociological Review*, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.421-448.

How did the COVID-19 pandemic affect domestic violence? We might expect that the most marginalized victims experienced the most dramatic upticks in violence during the pandemic. However, through life-story interviews, I found that survivors who were enduring abuse, poverty, housing insecurity, and systems involvement pre-COVID did not suffer worse abuse during the pandemic. For multiply marginalized survivors, COVID did not produce more violence directly, but instead worsened the social contexts in which they already experienced violence and related problems, setting them up for future instability. The small group of survivors in this study who did experience COVID as a novel period of violence were likely to be middle-class and better-resourced. To explain these findings, I suggest moving away from a model of crisis as “external stressor.” I offer the concept “clustered vulnerabilities” to explain how—rather than entering in as “shock”—crisis amplifies existing structural problems: social vulnerabilities pile up, becoming denser and more difficult to manage. “Clustered vulnerabilities” better explains crisis in the lives of marginalized people and is useful for analyzing the relationship between chronic disadvantage and crisis across cases. – *Reproduced*

#### **E-GOVERNANCE**

879. Misra, Harekrishna and Singh, Shyam  
 Understanding role of digital asset and LOSI for rural areas: An evidence-based

study in Indian context. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S12-S32.

Digital assets (DAs) are growing to be one of the most promising utilities due to the emerging digital transformation opportunities for society to harness. The innovations in contemporary DAs have led to the use of mobile computing, internet of things, edge computing and services like software as a service, platform as a service and desktop as a service. DAs have the potential to leverage and support other assets defined by the International Fund for Agricultural Development to enhance livelihood prospects in rural areas. The E-government services, aimed at mitigating digital divides and enhancing rural–urban continuum, need appropriate DAs. The UN has been conducting periodical E-government readiness assessments with a focus on Local Online Services Index (LOSI). All the countries participating in this readiness exercise are creating and upgrading through their E-government policies. LOSI is largely dependent on the availability of desired DAs, supply of digital transformation-based services and an emerging demand. The LOSI, introduced in 2018, is currently limited to the municipalities, providing a scope to assess rural areas where digital divides are still prevalent. This article presents a framework to discuss the associated DAs to develop LOSI for the rural areas in the Indian context. The article also presents a use case in the Indian context to understand how the Indian E-government efforts are poised to leverage the DAs to deepen rural digital services. Through the use cases, it is observed that the rural DAs need converged effort of policymakers to have a better LOSI. – *Reproduced*

#### **E-LEARNING**

880. Panda, Sambit Kumar, Das, Ramakrushna Das, Malay Kumar and Dash, Siba Prasad Video asset library and its management for higher education department: An evaluation study. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S33-S47.

The Virtual Tutorial Project (VTP) is an e-learning portal, under the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan. Its purpose is to create an online tutorial using a digital platform based on a syllabus and problem-solving content for undergraduate students in bilingual mode (Odia and English). VTP facilitates the availability of digital content to underprivileged rural students, thereby bridging the digital divide amongst Odisha students across disciplines and universities. In this article, the SERVQUAL model along with Feedback Analysis and Google Analytics is used for the participation of the users of the VTP e-learning platform and to evaluate the users' satisfaction with the quality of service provided by the platform. That will help in providing suggestions on improvements for better service quality. The user suggested improvements in the quality of the services to enhance user satisfaction with the digital content of the e-learning portal. – *Reproduced*

881. Sharma, Bhuvanesh Kumar, Kumar, V. V. Ravi and Bhatt, Vimal Kamlesh Kumar Factors influencing e-learning technology among youth in India: An extended TAM model. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.504-526.

Given the pandemic that hit the world, there was suddenly an increased focus on E-learning. This study aimed at determining the various factors that influence the youth of India to opt for E-learning. This study was conceptualized based

on the technology acceptance model and integrating social influence (SI) and perceived enjoyment (PE) as additional constructs to determine the attitude (AT) and behavioural intention (BI) towards E-learning. The study also proposes a basic framework of knowledge for E-learning, a shift from traditional classroom learning, which is not researched adequately in previous literature. The sample for this research study were postgraduate students drawn by non-probability judgment and snowball sampling. Data analysis was performed using structural equation modelling, cross-tabulation and Pearson correlation with the help of SPSS Amos software. The results of the study concluded that AT significantly mediates between perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, SI, PE, and BI. Additionally, the study determined the classroom and E-learning preferences of students comparatively. – *Reproduced*

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

882. Armah, Mark K.

The effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in inflation targeting regime. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.619-640.

Against the backdrop that inflation targeting is adopted to achieve a stable macroeconomy (i.e. achieve single-digit inflation rates, lock-in of inflation expectations, and the capacity to deal with demand shocks and financial crises), we analyse the credibility of the Ghanaian and South African central banks in achieving target inflation rates. Further, we test the extent to which foreign direct investment, trade openness, and exchange rate volatility moderate the effect of central bank credibility on economic growth and output volatility in Ghana and South Africa. Using the GMM estimation technique, we find robust evidence that weakened central bank credibility is directly inimical to economic growth in both countries but more pronounced in South Africa. Further, the evidence suggests that although missing inflation target triggers output volatility in both countries, the effect is remarkable in the case of South Africa. Additionally, the study reveals that while trade openness and FDI nullify the harmful effect of missed inflation target on economic growth in South Africa, that effect proves elusive in the case of Ghana. We provide recommendations in the light of the weak economic prospects and the projected rise in financial globalisation of both countries following the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area. – *Reproduced*

883. Sabharwal, Manish

Let's consecrate India's growth story. *The Journal of Governance*, 29, Jul, 2024: p.36-46.

This article reflects on India's growth trajectory and the need to consecrate its economic story with a vision rooted in sustainability, inclusivity, and resilience. It highlights how India's achievements in infrastructure, technology, and governance must be aligned with long-term developmental goals to ensure equitable prosperity. The study emphasizes the importance of policy reforms, innovation-driven growth, and global competitiveness, while also recognizing the cultural and ethical dimensions of India's development journey. By situating India's growth within the broader framework of national vision initiatives such as Visit Bharat @ 2047, the paper underscores the imperative of consecrating economic progress with

values of social justice, environmental stewardship, and collective well-being. India faces a very different world in 2024 than China did in 1978. Companies are moving production closer to customers so they can respond faster to demand changes. Automation is slowing the attractiveness of lower wages. A new book, fully grown by Dietrich Vollrath, suggests a rich country's slow growth is a sign of success. – *Reproduced*

### ECONOMIC REFORMS

884. Mooij, Jos E.  
Politics of economic reforms in India: A review of interpretations. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.42-59.

The present paper discusses the various interpretations formulated in the 1990s regarding the political shaping of the reforms in that period. It distinguishes four different types of explanation of why the reforms could take place and consolidate. – *Reproduced*

### ECONOMICS

885. Gopalan, Rajarangamani and Singhi, Manek C.  
Inflation, poverty and GDP growth: Assessment from consumer expenditure fact sheet and survey. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.19-23.

After an 11-year gap, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation released the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022–23, providing a crucial dataset for economic analysis. This new source of information forms the basis for updating the consumer price index, replacing the 2012 base. Beyond inflation measurement, the expenditure data are instrumental in determining poverty lines across states, thereby guiding policy interventions under the National Food Security Act and other civic amenities programmes. The survey enables better alignment of welfare policies with the goals of food access and affordability, offering fresh insights into the relationship between inflation, poverty, and GDP growth in India. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, after an 11-year gap, released the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey 2022–23. The new source of data is the basic starting point for a new consumer price index, replacing the 2012 base. The expenditures are also useful in deciding the poverty line across the states for policy intervention of the National Food Security Act and other civic amenities programmes, which could now be better aligned to the goals of food access and affordability. – *Reproduced*

886. Herbst, Daniel and Hendren, Nathaniel  
Opportunity unraveled: Private information and the missing markets for financing human capital. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.2024-2072.

We examine whether adverse selection has unraveled private markets for equity and state-contingent debt contracts for financing higher education. Using survey data on beliefs, we show a typical college-goer would have to repay \$1.64 in present value for every \$1 of financing to overcome adverse selection in an equity market. We find that risk-averse college-goers are not willing to accept these terms, so markets unravel. We discuss why moral hazard, biased beliefs,

and outside credit options are less likely to explain the absence of these markets. We quantify the welfare gains for subsidizing equity-like contracts that mitigate college-going risks. – *Reproduced*

### **ECONOMICS (BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS / PSYCHOLOGY)**

887. Barron, K., Huck, S. and Jehiel, P.  
Everyday econometricians: Selection neglect and overoptimism when learning from others. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.162-198.

This study investigates selection neglect in an experimental investment game where individuals can learn from others' outcomes. Experiment 1 examines aggregate-level equilibrium behavior, finding strong evidence of selection neglect and corroborating comparative static predictions of Jehiel's (2018) model. Results show that the severity of the bias is aggravated by the sophistication of other individuals and moderated when information is more correlated across participants. Experiment 2 focuses on individual decision-making, isolating the influence of beliefs from confounding factors. This enables classification of individuals according to their degree of naivety and provides insights into the limits of, and potential remedies for, selection neglect. The findings contribute to behavioral economics and psychology by highlighting how cognitive biases shape investment strategies and learning processes. Study explores selection neglect in an experimental investment game where individuals can learn from others' outcomes. Experiment 1 examines aggregate-level equilibrium behavior. We find strong evidence of selection neglect and corroborate several comparative static predictions of Jehiel's (2018) model, showing that the severity of the bias is aggravated by the sophistication of other individuals and moderated when information is more correlated across individuals. Experiment 2 focuses on individual decision-making, isolating the influence of beliefs from possible confounding factors. This allows us to classify individuals according to their degree of naivety and explore the limits of, and potential remedies for, selection neglect. – *Reproduced*

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

888. Patra, S.K., Yadav, R.K. and Kumar S.  
Unraveling the determinants of domestic saving in India: An ARDL approach. *Productivity*, 65(2), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.118-132.

The Indian economy has undergone substantial changes in the post-reform era, marked by a shift towards greater market orientation in policy and notable macroeconomic progress, including the development of a diverse financial market and increased global integration. Recognizing the pivotal role of domestic savings in fostering capital accumulation and supporting the factors influencing savings behavior within this transformed economic landscape. – *Reproduced*

### **EDUCATION**

889. Chakra, Arati  
Quality enchantment in higher education through undergraduate research. *University News*, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.14-18.

Knowledge creation and research are critical in growing and sustaining a large and vibrant economy like India. As India moves towards becoming a is being re-energized to provide hands-on learning experiences to students, keeping in view he requirements of the fourth indusial revolution. – *Reproduced*

890. Dangwal, Kiran Lata and Trivedi, Aparna  
Utilizing podcasts for English language teaching: A pedagogical outlook. University News, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.15-19.

In this age of technology, its impact on education is profound, especially in the domain of English, as highlighted in the national education policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The modern educational system has redefined teaching and learning methods, with digital tools playing a pivotal role. Among these tools, podcasts take centre stage, offering educational content in both audio and video formats. – *Reproduced*

891. Gupta, B.L. and Gupta, Pratibha Bundela  
Apprenticeship for credits: Need for paradigm shift. University News, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.11-22.

The national education policy 2020 envisioned providing relevant education to the world of work, multidisciplinary education, and education to improve people's quality of life. Higher education develops the theoretical abilities of the graduates in the changing contexts of the world of work. The apprenticeship develops the competencies and proficiency to perform professionally in work situation as stated in figure I. – *Reproduced*

892. Iyengar, Sudershan  
Higher education in national education policy and Gandhian higher education perspectives. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.3-9.

In this brief article, I propose to comment in devotional education policy 2020 in the context of alternative education first section titled introduction. The NEP 2020 has laid down 22 fundamental principles. – *Reproduced*

893. John, G.  
Artificial intelligence in education: The changing perspectives. University News, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.20-24.

AI has entered the world of education and it is here to stay. Like it or not, it has already permeated every facet of our lives, both literate and illiterate. The best part is that we are already used to it, not knowing we are using AI/ 'Intelligent', adaptive' and 'personalized' leering systems are incr3asinglybeing developed by the private sector for deployment in schools and universities worldwide, creating a market expected to be worth US\$6 billion in 2024. – *Reproduced*

894. Madegowda, J.  
Racking excellence: Analyzing trends and shifts in NIRF rankings and scores of management Institutions. University News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.3-10.

Higher education plays a pivotal role in shaping the intellectual, economic and social fabric of any nation. It is within the halls of higher educational Institutions

(HEIs) those future leaders, innovators, and thinkers are nurtured and equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to contribute meaningfully to the country's socioeconomic development. – *Reproduced*

895. Mukherjee, Anushyama and Kibria, Nazli  
 “Education was equally important for all us siblings”: Family cultures of mobility, gender and higher education in middle-class India. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.321-342.

This article explores the culture of aspirations for mobility through higher education in middle-class Indian families. Drawing on a study of adult sibling relationships among middle-class Indians, we explore the character and consequences of this culture as revealed in the retrospective accounts of 38 women and men from middle-class families. Our investigations show the centrality of siblings and comparisons between them in the organisation of family projects of mobility through higher education. Siblings are allies in these projects as well as competitors, as children struggle to gain parental favour and resources. Family cultures of collectivism and age and gender hierarchies shape these struggles in varied and complex ways. Our findings highlight the fluid and deeply contested presence of family cultures that emphasise the special importance of educational achievement for sons who are expected to assume responsibility for family elders.- *Reproduced*

896. Panda, Hemand K.  
 Role of entrepreneurial universities in Financing innovation and sustainable development. *University News*, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.3-12.

Most universities are operating in the public sector and rationally they are not suited for an entrepreneurial role (Kirby, 2006). However, over the past two decades, the world over, universities have been facing new challenges and rapid changes like the increase in pace of technological progress, negative demographic shifts, decreasing public funding, new skills, required in the marketplace, and fierce competition for attracting students and research funds. – *Reproduced*

897. Parveen, Tamanna and Khan, Aerum  
 Early childhood care and education component of national curriculum framework 2022: A review. *University News*, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.23-27.

ECCE has a global scope, and caring for and educating young children has always been an integral part of human societies. The significant expansion of ECCE services began in the 1960s with considerable growth in women's participation in the extensive development of child and family policies in Europe and the US. – *Reproduced*

898. Rana, M. Pathania, E.S.V.S. and Pathania, K.S.  
 Artificial intelligence in education: Navigating challenges and seizing opportunities. *University News*, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.6-13.

Artificial intelligence in education (AIED) has rapidly emerged as a focal point within educational research. Educators worldwide are increasingly leveraging AI to innovate their teaching practices. – *Reproduced*

899. Rao, M. Bhaskara  
National Institutional ranking framework perception score: A storm in teacup?.  
University News, 62(42), Oct 14-20, 2024: p.3-5.
- Academicians, administrators, policy-makers, regulators, researchers, journalists, and others have paradoxical relationship with ranking. Rankings are good as they are informative and objective. Rankings are bad as they are informative and sometimes ranking are alleged to be rigged, managed, or manipulated. The foundation or rankings, as is know, is comparisons. – *Reproduced*
900. Rao, Priya and Rane, Nitin M.  
Digital transformation in higher education. University News, 62(39), 23-29 Sep, 2024: p.3-9.
- The digital transformation of higher education is rapidly reshaping the learning and teaching landscape. In 2024, this evolution is anticipated to accelerate further, driven by emerging technologies and innovations maimed at enhancing the educational experience. Online learning stands out as a prominent trend in higher education’s digital transformation. – *Reproduced*
901. Rees-Jones, Alex Shorrer, Ran and Tergiman, Chloe  
Correlation neglect in student-to-school matching. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.1-42.
- This paper presents results from three incentivized experiments on school choice scenarios, examining how correlation in admissions decisions affects student application strategies. When schools’ assessments of students are based on a common priority, inducing correlation, students’ strategies decline in quality: applications become more aggressive and fail to include attractive “safety” options. A battery of tests suggests that this phenomenon is at least partially driven by correlation neglect, where students underestimate the impact of correlated outcomes. The findings have significant implications for the design and deployment of student-to-school matching mechanisms, highlighting the need to account for behavioral biases in educational policy and admissions systems. Authors present results from three experiments containing incentivized school choice scenarios. In these scenarios, we vary whether schools’ assessments of students are based on a common priority (inducing correlation in admissions decisions) or are based on independent assessments (eliminating correlation in admissions decisions). The quality of students’ application strategies declines in the presence of correlated admissions: application strategies become substantially more aggressive and fail to include attractive “safety” options. We provide a battery of tests suggesting that this phenomenon is at least partially driven by correlation neglect, and we discuss implications for the design and deployment of student-to-school matching mechanisms. – *Reproduced*
902. Samanta, S.C. et al  
Projects for uplifting physics education at the secondary level. University News, 62(39), 23-29 Sep, 2024: p.10-13.
- Dr. D.P. Khandelwa, a visionary and the founder of the Indian association of Physics teachers (IAPT) has to live in exile in Karachi because he participated

in the August movement. During that period, he taught at a school in Karachi, he used to teach science through demonstration inexpensive derives. – *Reproduced*

903. Singh, Deepti Mishra, Manish and Soni, Rashmi  
Empowering tomorrow's leaders: Nurturing essential life skills in youth..  
University News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.11-19.

The transition from adolescence to adulthood can be challenging for today's youth due to rapid societal changes and increased complexity. This paper discourses the important role of life skills education in helping young people develop. – *Reproduced*

904. Singh, Kushagri  
In what ways is 21st century higher education pedagogy evolving?. University  
News, 62(38), Sep 16-22, 2024: p.20-23.

Teaching and learning in higher education are being shaped by number of revolutionary movements in the field. Teachers are embracing evidence based techniques, using technology and assessing global competencies more and more. Technology integration improves learning experiences, and evidence based teaching strategies enable teachers to adjust to the changing requirements of their studies. – *Reproduced*

905. Shrivastava, Nidhi, Sharma, Ramnivas and Tiwar, Manoj K.  
Guru Shishya Parampara: The Present scenario reflecting the change in view of  
today's environment in India. University News, 62(41), Oct 7-13, 2024: p.28-30.

The Guru Shishya Parampara is an ancient Indian tradition that embodies the sacred relationship between a teacher (guru) and a disciple (shishya). Rooted in the edic system, it focuses on holistic education, encompassing spiritual, intellectual, and moral development. – *Reproduced*

## **ELDERS**

906. Bakshi, Sanjeev and Mishra, Shailendra Kumar  
On measures of elder abuse: Investigating the intensity and extent in seven states of  
India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.396-408.

The present study attempts to describe, model and measure the severity of abuses being faced by older adults. Data from the BKPAI survey, conducted in the year 2011 across seven states of India, are utilized for the purpose. Considering the period after 60 years of age as exposure time, the model proposes that abuse occurs at rates pertaining to a Poisson process. Estimated rates are found to be the lowest for the states of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The rates factored into intensity and extent show that the extent is responsible for variation in rates across the states. Further, a global measure of elder abuse, based on the rates, that incorporate all types of abuses is defined. An alternative composite measure based on proportions is also defined. Composite measures indicate that among the states, Kerala and Tamil Nadu are relatively better positioned than the rest of the states. – *Reproduced*

907. Kant, Deepika  
Impact of family and state social support mechanisms on health status of elderly

in Punjab. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.91-106.

Ageing is an inevitable biological and universal phenomenon. Extra years bring in new opportunities and umpteen challenges not only for the individuals and their families but also for societies as a whole. The extent to which the opportunities would be realized and challenges of old would be combated shall depend on only one factor. Health. – *Reproduced*

### ELECTION

908. Chizeck, S. et al  
Political underrepresentation among public benefits recipients: Evidence from linked administrative data. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.420-434.
- People receiving government assistance have personal stakes in the political process and intimate knowledge of policy implementation. However, data limitations have made it hard to measure voting among those receiving assistance across various programs. Using linked administrative data from a large county in Pennsylvania, merged with the Pennsylvania voter file, we calculate voting rates among benefits recipients. We find that people receiving means-tested benefits (cash assistance, food assistance, health insurance, disability benefits, childcare, and housing) vote at just over half the rate of other county residents (45% compared with 84% in 2020). In the 2020 election, public benefits recipients comprised over 20% of the voting-eligible population but only 12% of voters. To the extent that benefits recipients are more supportive of generous welfare policy than nonrecipients and more familiar with administrative burdens programs impose, this underrepresentation may obscure popular preferences for social welfare provision and shape politicians' attentiveness to program design. – *Reproduced*
909. Kumar, Arun G.  
Electoral shifts in the Dravidian stronghold of Tamil Nadu. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Oct 12, 2024: p.17-21.
- The 2024 Indian general elections marked a significant shift in Tamil Nadu's political landscape. Although the Bharatiya Janata Party, failed to win any seats in the state, it achieved a notable 18.31% vote share and secured second place in 12 constituencies. This article explores the BJP's relative success and the decline of the Dravidian parties' combined vote share to 47.39%. It examines whether this indicates the erosion of Dravidian hegemony and the emergence of a "Hindu vote bank." By analysing election results and party strategies, the study provides insights into the evolving political dynamics in Tamil Nadu. – *Reproduced*
910. Singh, Rashmi  
The 2024 general election in Haryana. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Oct 12, 2024: p.30-35.
- The even division of seats between the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Indian National Congress in the general election results of 2024 indicates a clear bipolar contest between the two parties in the assembly elections. The BJP's inability to maintain its performance can be attributed to its failure to consolidate support from across castes and the growing disaffection with its policies in the state.

But it remains to be seen whether this will be reflected in the assembly election results. – *Reproduced*

### **ELECTORAL POLITICS**

911. Sasikumar, Sarath and Sunilraj, Balu  
Declining bipolarity and disintegrating social fabric: Cues from the Lok Sabha election results in Kerala. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Oct 12, 2024: p.12-16.

This article analyzes the 2024 Lok Sabha election results in Kerala, highlighting the decline of the state's traditional bipolarity and the fragmentation of its social fabric. Historically dominated by the Congress-led United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Left Democratic Front (LDF), Kerala's political landscape has witnessed a significant shift with the unprecedented rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA). The results marked a setback for the LDF, a sweeping victory for the UDF, and the BJP's entry into Kerala's parliamentary representation. These developments reflect broader sociopolitical changes, including the growing acceptance of pan-Hindu consolidation and challenges to secular and pluralist traditions. The article situates these electoral outcomes within debates on federalism, identity politics, and democratic resilience, underscoring how Kerala's evolving political dynamics mirror deeper transformations in India's social and cultural fabric. The 2024 election results in Kerala reflect a significant political shift, highlighted by the rise of the Bharatiya Janata Party and growing acceptance of a pan-Hindu consolidation. The state's political bipolarity is waning, while its social fabric shows signs of fragmentation. In this evolving landscape, the Left faces fresh challenges stemming from broader changes in the political economy and cultural dynamics. – *Reproduced*

### **EMPLOYMENT**

912. Ate, Abdelrahim, Zaineldeen, Samar and Awaad, Sara M.  
The factors that influence the turnover intentions in developing countries. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.407-442.

Employee turnover is one of the most studied phenomena, and numerous models have been presented from time to time to help clarify it. This study aims to find out what factors influence turnover intentions in developing countries. The partial least square-structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) method was used to investigate data using PLS graph software. A questionnaire was used to test the proposed model. The link to the questionnaire was sent to Sudanese telecommunication companies, and individuals in managerial roles were among those who participated in the survey. The outcomes suggest that organisational commitment and work satisfaction affect turnover intentions. Furthermore, the findings show that organisational commitment is mediating the correlation between perceived alternative job opportunities and intent to quit. – *Reproduced*

913. Dewan, Ritu  
Towards demystifying self-employment in India: Delineation, dimensionality, differentia. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.285-315.

Labour markets have been undergoing significant transformations in the past few decades. The unprecedented dominance of self-employment including petty production especially in India warrants a detailed contextualisation, incorporating several complementary and simultaneous processes including rapidly declining employment especially for the most vulnerable and marginalised and the prevailing paradigm of growth delinked from development and creation of job opportunities. This paper attempts to locate the essential foundations of self-employment and petty production within the on-going process of primitive accumulation via the analysis of a burgeoning subsistence need economy especially microenterprises, and the expropriation of labour in both absolute and relative terms that masquerades as exclusion and marginalisation of even those already employed through evaluation of the components of quality of employment. Of necessity, gendered analysis is inbuilt at all levels and all layers. Also dealt with are extra-economic labour market structural inequalities as well as assessment of partisan governmentality through evaluation of budgetary support to self-employment. – *Reproduced*

914. Banerjee, Tanima

Maginalised population concentration and employment gap in non-elementary occupations in India: A regional level study. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.370-395.

There is heterogeneity in the Indian labour market, where employment opportunities vary across regions for individuals belonging to different castes and ethnicities. Given this heterogeneity, the study aims to find out whether regional concentration of socially marginalised population classified in terms of castes and ethnicity has any effect on regional variation in employment gap in non-elementary jobs, and looking for the potential factors behind regional variation. The contribution of this study lies in its effort to figure out the applicability of visibility discrimination hypothesis to Indian labour market that talks about a positive association between minority population concentration and inequalities and to find out the factors that could explain regional variation in caste- and ethnicity-based employment gap. Using the data provided by the Periodic Labour Force Survey 2019–2020, the study has estimated caste- and ethnicity-based employment gap in skilled jobs at regional level and found the regional concentration of marginalised groups to have no significant impact on the degree employment gap in skilled jobs. However, gap in years of schooling and industrial composition in terms of employment emerged as significant factors explaining regional variation in employment gap in skilled jobs. – *Reproduced*

915. Houeho, Ferdinand et al

Main channels of job search in the beninese labour market: The case of unemployed young. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.571-592.

The challenge of reducing unemployment and underemployment is more relevant than ever in all developing countries. To identify the factors contributing to the improvement of the conditions of young people in the labour market, this paper aims to analyse the determinants of job search techniques in the labour market. Based on data from the Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector, the estimation results of the multinomial logit model show that very few unemployed workers consider institutional intermediaries as their main job search technique. It is also important to note that work experience, mother's

employment status, education level of the unemployed and the head of household, age, and length of time spent unemployed significantly influence the choice of the main job search technique in Benin. – *Reproduced*

916. Ilkkaracan, Ipek

Decent jobs generation through investments in the care economy: A policy framework for inclusive labour markets. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.329-345.

Expansion of care services is a long-standing priority demand in advocacy for gender equality, framed dominantly from a labour supply side perspective. The gender distribution of unpaid care work imposes time constraints on women's labour supply and serves as a source of gender economic gaps. Access to quality care services alleviate women's time constraints, enabling their improved participation in labour markets and the public sphere. In recent years, an emerging genre of applied policy simulations shift the focus to labour demand outcomes of care services expansion, pointing out to its substantial jobs generation potential given the sectors' high employment multipliers. This paper traces the evolution of the feminist economics discourse on care from an exclusive focus on alleviation of women's unpaid work for gender equality, to an expanded framing that also includes investing in care for employment creation, inclusive and sustainable growth. It provides an overview of the so-called "invest in care" studies, their analytical and methodological approaches, and select empirical findings. The assessment that public investment in care services serves as a powerful policy strategy for employment creation and inclusive growth, contributes to macroeconomics debates on full employment. – *Reproduced*

917. Kannan, K. P.

The great disconnect: India's story of growth without decent employment. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.347-371.

There seems to be a 'great disconnect' between India's remarkable growth and decent employment. In this keynote address I summarise the main features of this great disconnect that have several manifestations. These are (i) persistence of informal employment covering close to 90 percent of the workforce, (ii) low employment content of growth especially for the less educated, (iii) a slow but steady exclusion of women from the labour market, (iv) below subsistence wages for a majority of wage workers, (v) persistence of a high share of self-employment, and (vi) absence of either employment or social security for an overwhelming share of working people. The larger global context is one of an unrelenting process of 'creative destruction' a la Schumpeter in the advanced economies including China. Such a process in India has largely bypassed the less educated in accessing new employment. Further technological changes that are now knocking at the door in the form of frontier technologies are certain to bypass the less educated more aggressively than in the past. Will this great disconnect then become a perpetual trap in the Indian economy? Are there policy options for a more inclusive process of employment generation especially to the less educated in rural and urban areas who could also benefit by the advances in technological progress sweeping across the country. I argue for a policy shift to focus on addressing the developmental deficits mainly in rural areas while making a conscious policy choice to apply

the technological advancements to benefit the hitherto neglected sectors as well as people. – *Reproduced*

918. Khatoon, Farhana

Work participation rates and employment structure of Muslim females in urban India: 2005–2010. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.457-473.

Employment status is an indicator of the economic condition of the population. Employment also has some non-economic advantages, such as increasing an individual's status and prestige in society, which in turn increases their decision-making power at home on vital issues like the education of children, marriages of children, etc. Since independence, Muslims' performance in terms of education and employment remains unsatisfactory. The study uses the National Sample Survey (NSS) database on employment and unemployment (unit-level records). Both the principal activity status and subsidiary activity status have been taken into consideration while analysing employment characteristics. The purpose of the study is to examine work participation rates and the employment structure of Muslim women in urban India in comparison with that of men and women of other religious groups. It is found that the workforce participation rates among Muslim women are lower than those of other religious communities. Women are largely self-employed or employed as casual labour. Findings indicate that Muslim women have limited access to employment, especially in sectors that require higher levels of education. Education is the main determinant force for employment in better quality work. Muslim women are largely engaged in the manufacturing sector, especially textiles and wearing apparel and tobacco manufacturing. – *Reproduced*

919. Parida, Jajati Keshari and Pattayat, Shiba Shankar

Constraints on the labour market trajectory of youth and growth of NEET in India. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.477-503.

This paper explores the trends, composition, and determinants of the rising 'Not in Employment, Education and Training (NEET)' population in India. Based on the national level employment-unemployment surveys and macro level panel data, and using instrumental variable (IV) Probit and system generalized method of moments (GMM) regression models, it is explored that a set of supply and demand side factors determining the growth of NEET population in India. At the micro level, the individual's level of general education, technical and vocational training, gender, occupation and gender of head of the family, religion, standard of living of the family, earnings of the spouse, and a set of complex socio-cultural factors determine the NEET status of educated and trained youth. On the other hand, the macro level factors, including the growth of mechanization in agriculture, stagnant real wages, sluggish non-farm sector output growth, infrastructural backwardness, and the existing social-cultural setup in which educated youth live together create a negative macro level environment that compels them to remain out of the workforce for a longer period even after completion of their education/training. Based on these results, it is argued that policies aiming at the development of infrastructure along with the promotion of industry and modern service sectors should be given the top priority for checking the upsurge in the NEET population in India. – *Reproduced*

920. Paul, Bino and Muniyoor, Krishna  
 What determines the dichotomy between formal and informal employment: Evidence from Maharashtra, India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.483-499.
- The main purpose of this paper is to examine the emerging dynamics of formal and informal employment in the context of Maharashtra. Using the unit-level records from the recently published Employment and Unemployment Surveys (EUS) of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in 2011–12 and various rounds of Periodical Labour Force Surveys (PLFSSs), we examine the nature and patterns of formal and informal employment. Also, we investigate the role of personal, household, and labour market characteristics in shaping the dichotomy between formal and informal employment in Maharashtra. The findings of the paper suggest that the wage gap between formal and informal employment is greatly influenced by individual and employment characteristics such as gender, marital status, years of schooling, technical education, vocational training, work experience, and industry of work. In addition, the paper also finds evidence for the marginalisation of women from the labour market, the enormous size of women in unpaid domestic duties, the lack of adequate coverage of formal employment in the rural sector, wage disparity, and the burgeoning size of informal employment. From a policy perspective, the paper suggests fostering inclusive economic growth by facilitating greater participation of women in the labour market and increasing the coverage of formal employment, which is crucial for attaining a decent living standard. – *Reproduced*
921. Weisshaar, Katherine, Chavez, Koji and Hutt, Tania  
 Hiring discrimination under pressures to diversify: Gender, race, and diversity commodification across job transitions in software engineering. *American Sociological review*, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.584-613.
- White, male-dominated professions in the United States are marked with substantial gender and racial inequality in career advancement, yet they often face pressures to increase diversity. In these contexts, are theories of employer biases based on gender and racial stereotypes sufficient to explain patterns of hiring discrimination during common career transitions in the external labor market? If not, how and why do discrimination patterns deviate from predictions? Through a case study of software engineering, we first draw from a large-scale audit study and demonstrate unexpected patterns of hiring screening discrimination: while employers discriminate in favor of White men among early-career job applicants seeking lateral positions, for both early-career and senior workers applying to senior jobs, Black men and Black women face no discrimination compared to White men, and White women are preferred. Drawing on in-depth interviews, we explain these patterns of discrimination by demonstrating how decision-makers incorporate diversity value—applicants’ perceived worth for their contribution to organizational diversity—into hiring screening decisions, alongside biases. We introduce diversity commodification as the market-based valuative process by which diversity value varies across job level and intersectional groups. This article offers important implications for our understanding of gender, race, and employer decision-making in modern U.S. organizations. – *Reproduced*
922. Zhang, Letian and Wang, Shinan  
 Trusting talent: Cross-country differences in hiring. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.417-457

This article argues that a society's level of social trust influences employers' hiring strategies. Employers can focus either on applicants' potential and select on foundational skills (e.g., social skills, math skills) or on their readiness and select on more-advanced skills (e.g., pricing a derivative). The higher (lower) the social trust—people's trust in their fellow members of society—the more (less) employers are willing to invest in employees and grant them role flexibility. Employers in higher-trust societies are therefore more attentive to applicants' potential, focusing more on foundational skills than on advanced skills. We empirically test this theory by using a novel dataset of more than 50 million job postings from the 28 European Union countries. We find that the higher a country's social trust, the more its employers require foundational skills instead of advanced skills. Our identification strategy takes advantage of multinational firms in our sample and uses measures of bilateral (country-to-country) trust to predict job requirements, while including an instrumental variable and fixed effects on country, year, employer, and occupation. These findings suggest a novel pathway by which social trust shapes employment practices and organizational strategies. – *Reproduced*

#### ENTREPRENEURSHIP

923. Crosina, Eliana  
 Co-constructing community and entrepreneurial identity: How founders ascribe self-referential meanings to entrepreneurship. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.370-416.
- Drawing on a 2.5-year ethnography of first-time founders in a coworking facility, I shed light on the process by which founders ascribe self-referential meaning to entrepreneurship—that is, how they develop an entrepreneurial identity in situ. I discovered that founders' use of the coworking space occasioned distinct interaction patterns. Over time, varying interactions played a central role in whether the workspace became a community or remained a mere office space to these founders. Such emergent spatial meanings were coupled with whether founders themselves developed as entrepreneurs or not within their workspace. Founders' perceptions of the workspace as a community were generally associated with their identifying more as entrepreneurs, while their perceptions of the workspace as an office were usually linked with their identifying less, and even disidentifying, as entrepreneurs. In explaining these dynamics, I contribute to research on identity and space, research on entrepreneurial identity, and broader scholarship on space and interactions in organizations. For first-time founders, the meanings associated with being an entrepreneur can be equivocal, and where they work helps to shape their answers to the questions “What is entrepreneurship to me?” and “Who am I?” – *Reproduced*
924. Karahan, Fatih Pugsley, Benjamin and Sahin, Aysegul  
 Demographic origins of the start-up deficit. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.1986-2023.
- This paper proposes a simple explanation for the long-run decline in the U.S. start-up rate, attributing it to a slowdown in labor supply growth since the late 1970s, largely predetermined by demographic trends. The mechanism accounts for roughly half of the decline and explains why incumbent firm survival and average growth over the life cycle have remained relatively stable. Using a

standard model of firm dynamics and cross-state variation in labor supply growth, the study tests and confirms this demographic channel. Additionally, a longer entry rate series imputed from historical establishment tabulations shows a rise during the 1960s–1970s period of accelerating labor force growth, reinforcing the demographic explanation for entrepreneurial decline. Authors propose a simple explanation for the long-run decline in the US start-up rate. It originates from a slowdown in labor supply growth since the late 1970s, largely predetermined by demographics. This channel can explain roughly half of the decline and why incumbent firm survival and average growth over the life cycle have changed little. We show these results in a standard model of firm dynamics and test the mechanism using cross-state variation in labor supply growth. Finally, we show that a longer entry rate series imputed using historical establishment tabulations rises over the 1960s–1970s period of accelerating labor force growth. – *Reproduced*

925. Kusmulyono, Muhammad et al

The role of entrepreneurial leadership to rural development and resilience in Indonesia. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.271-288.

Rural regions are vital for the Indonesian economy as they contributed 13.7% of the national gross domestic product in mid-2021. However, the contribution made by rural areas requires the role of qualified village leaders. Poor governance, lack of entrepreneurial-leadership role models, and sociocultural issues inhibit rural resilience. This research explored best-practice villages using a qualitative approach and identified four fundamental concepts for achieving resilience. This study obtained data from 17 informants with various backgrounds, including village-owned enterprises management, regional government, central government, rural researchers, academia and rural activists. Rural leaders must govern with an entrepreneurial and stewardship orientation, good political capacity and assertiveness to establish rural resilience. Stewardship and assertiveness encourage receptive and wise leadership while focusing on accomplishing local rights and peace with other parties. This study indicates that rural leaders with an entrepreneurial mindset, stewardship compliance and assertiveness can promote political capacity in communities and increase community engagement and rural resiliency. – *Reproduced*

926. Tadi, Prem Kumar et al

Entrepreneurial intention of rural college students: Role of perceived behavioural control, entrepreneurial desire and entrepreneurial knowledge. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.192-211.

Drawing from the theory of goal directed behaviour and the multi-dimensionality of the Perceived Behaviour Control (PBC) construct proposed by Ajzen, the major objective of this cross-sectional research study was to investigate the extent to which, the two dimensions of PBC (Self-Efficacy and Perceived Controllability) predicts entrepreneurial intention directly and in the presence of entrepreneurial desire as the mediator. Also, the direct effect of the two dimensions of PBC was studied in the presence of a potential moderator, entrepreneurial knowledge. The sample for the present study was 239 rural undergraduate college students in Puducherry district of Pondicherry union territory. Measurement model was analysed using Confirmed Factor Analysis (CFA) in Analysis of Moment Structures

(AMOS) and Process macro (model 5) was used to analyse the mediation and moderation analysis. The results revealed that the two dimensions of PBC have both direct as well as the indirect influence over entrepreneurial intentions with entrepreneurial desire being the mediator. On the other hand, entrepreneurial knowledge does play a significant role as a moderator between the two dimensions of PBC and entrepreneurial intentions. The study has both theoretical and practical implications in the existing literature with minimum limitations and suggestion for the future researchers. – *Reproduced*

## ENVIRONMENT

927. Cui, Can, Chen, Wenna and Yi, Hongtao  
Leadership transfer networks and regional environmental governance performance. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.488-514.

In response to the increasing attention paid to environmental governance and leadership mobility, this study explores the interactions between leadership mobility and environmental governance performance. From the perspective of networks, this study aims to determine whether leadership mobility networks shape environmental governance outcomes. We argue that leadership transfer networks affect local water governance performance, which is particularly evident when leadership mobility occurs between cities with similar institutional environments. We collected managers' career data and water governance performance from forty-one cities located in the Pan-Yangtze River Delta region in China from 2011 to 2015. Methodologically, we employ spatial temporal autoregressive models to test the hypotheses and confirm the effects of the leadership transfer network on the homogeneity of water governance performance across the region. Theoretically, this study advances the institutional collective action framework in regional water governance by providing supplementary mechanisms from the perspective of agent network diffusion. – *Reproduced*

928. Das, Priyanka  
Bioremediation and scientific closure of existing dump site at Bhanpur, Bhopal. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.53-60.

This article examines the application of bioremediation techniques and scientific closure methods at the Bhanpur dump site in Bhopal. It highlights the environmental and public health challenges posed by unmanaged waste accumulation and explores how bioremediation offers a sustainable solution for site restoration. The study emphasizes the importance of scientific closure practices, including containment, treatment, and ecological rehabilitation, to mitigate pollution and reclaim land for future use. By situating the Bhanpur case within broader debates on urban waste management and environmental governance, the paper underscores the need for integrated policy frameworks and technological innovation to address India's growing urban ecological crises. This is an inspirational story of remediation of a polluting and foul-smelling 48 years old dump yard in Bhopal (M.P.) city. The district administration made a meticulous plan, considering various factors before and after the removal of the dump yard. Diverse factors like collection and analysis of data dump site containment and closures, landfill gas management green belt development community health and safety were thoughtfully considered during successful implementation of the plan. – *Reproduced*

929. Park, Sanghee and Liang, Jiaqi  
The effectiveness-equity tradeoff when resources decline: Evidence from environmental policy implementation in the U.S. states. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.888-903.

Despite a voluminous literature on resource availability and the implications for organizational performance, little is known about how changes in government agencies' resources impact their policy implementation activities and goal prioritization. This article explores how changes in resources affect regulatory enforcement activities by types of resources and policy implementation activities, and whether resource cutbacks prompt a tradeoff of the effectiveness-equity goals. Using the block-group level data on the Clean Air Act (CAA) implementation from 2012 to 2019, we find that state environmental agencies prioritize regulatory effectiveness over environmental justice by concentrating their resources on communities where task demands correspond to organizations' core missions. They also promote social equity to some extent when facing spending cutbacks but not staffing cuts. Spending cutbacks had a less severe impact on compliance inspections for more socially vulnerable communities, while those exposed to more imminent environmental harms received more inspections. – *Reproduced*

930. Shen, Ruowen  
Regional governance and multiplex networks in environmental sustainability: An exponential random graph model analysis in the Chinese local government context. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.571-613.

Chinese city governments have collaborated increasingly to address regional environmental issues by participating in informal and formal collaborative networks. However, collaboration among cities involves collaboration risks. This study investigates how cities strategically select collaborative partners in informal and formal networks in the context of the Yangtze River Delta in China. This study addresses this question by assessing the nature of collaborative problems in the informal and formal networks, the extent of homophily in actors' preferences, and their relationship multiplexity. Findings from Exponential Random Graph Analysis demonstrate: (1) city governments tend to connect to the popular actor and create relationship closure in the informal network, while only forging relationship closure in the formal network; (2) homophily (in water pollution) and heterogeneity (in air pollution) jointly affect city governments' choices of collaborative partners in the formal network; and (3) the presence of relationship multiplexity wherein the formation of formal ties is built between city governments with pre-existing informal interactions. The findings advance our knowledge of collaborative partner selection and local collaborative governance in China. – *Reproduced*

931. Thomas, C. George  
Heavy landslides in wayanad, Kerala: A case of climate change?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.14-17.

The recent landslide disaster in Wayanad, Kerala on 30 July 2024 killed 231 people and left 119 missing, causing widespread destruction. This tragedy has reignited debate over the role of climate change in intensifying natural disasters in the Western Ghats. Evidence suggests that the increasing frequency and severity of landslides are linked to climate change, highlighting the vulnerability of

ecologically sensitive regions. The paper underscores the urgent need for effective adaptation and mitigation strategies to address climate-driven risks, strengthen resilience, and protect communities in disaster-prone areas. The recent landslide disaster in Wayanad, Kerala on 30 July 2024 killed 231 people and 119 still missing, leaving behind a trail of great destruction. The Wayanad landslide tragedy has reignited an intense discussion over how the Western Ghats have been severely affected by climate change. The increasing frequency and intensity of landslides, driven by climate change, point out the critical need for effective adaptation and mitigation strategies. – *Reproduced*

932. Singh, K.K.  
After cleaner Ghats, Ganga at Varanasi to be pollution free too. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.34-35.

This article highlights the ongoing efforts to make the Ganga at Varanasi pollution-free following the successful cleaning of its ghats. Under the Namami Gange Programme, the Government of India has intensified initiatives to reduce pollution, rejuvenate the river, and integrate community participation. Projects include sewage treatment plants, solid waste management, and awareness campaigns, supported by international cooperation such as the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The study emphasizes the cultural and spiritual significance of the Ganga, while situating pollution control within broader frameworks of environmental governance and sustainable development. By focusing on Varanasi as a symbolic and practical site of intervention, the paper underscores the importance of combining infrastructure, policy, and citizen engagement to achieve long-term river health. All who have been enjoying cleaner ghats at Varanasi would also some bask in the pollution free waters of city. Under Namami Gange programme, an all-encompassing approach has been employed to arrest pollution flowing into the river and ensure clean Ghats. From sewage treatment plants, to Ghat improvement to river surface cleaning, several steps in a time bound manner are being taken in Varanasi by national mission for clean Ganga to rid the city of river pollution. – *Reproduced*

933. Verma, R.K.  
Policy on environment in India: A study of politics and economics of the process. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.85-98.

It is an undeniable fact that environment has been alarmingly degraded by the anthropogenic and human activities on one hand and state has to make sincere and appropriate policy in order to sustain the environment and mitigate its disastrous effects on the other. – *Reproduced*

934. Watkins, Eddie  
The dynamic effects of recycling on oligopoly competition: Evidence from the us paper industry. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.176-106.

This paper examines how consumer recycling generates new intermediate inputs that can be used to manufacture substitutes for original products, thereby altering competitive dynamics. Using evidence from the U.S. paper industry, the study finds that firms exposed to future competition from the recycled sector—based

on product-specific recycling technologies—reduced output more than firms not exposed, as consumer recycling increased. The analysis highlights how primary sellers strategically respond to recycling by reducing current production and raising rivals' future costs. The model further illustrates how these strategic responses influence environmental policy, underscoring the need to account for industrial behavior when designing sustainability-oriented regulations. Consumer recycling generates new intermediate inputs. If some of the inputs are used to manufacture a substitute for the original product, the primary seller faces an incentive to reduce current output and raise rivals' future costs. I find that firms in the US paper industry facing exposure to future competition from the recycled sector, based on differences between product specific recycling technologies, reduced output. – *Reproduced*

935. Yadav, Nisha et al  
Green finance and its role in achieving sustainable development goals: A bibliometric analysis. *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade*, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.64-85.

Green finance serves as an essential part of guiding the world towards sustainable development through integrating financial investments with environmental benefits. This research aims to perform a bibliometric analysis to investigate the academic progression of research on green finance and its role in achieving sustainable development goals. A comprehensive analysis of 494 research articles published within the last decade and extracted from the Scopus database is conducted using Biblioshiny and VOSviewer software. This study examines the publication trend, the contributions of various countries, the leading journals for publication, the most significant articles, the most frequently used keywords, and influential authors based on their citations. The findings show that green finance contributes significantly to the attainment of 4 out of 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs): affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), industry, innovation, and infrastructure (SDG 9), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), and climate action (SDG 13). – *Reproduced*

## ETHICS

936. Goswami, Priyank  
Understanding Purushartha in the ethical dimension of the economy with reference to India's Dharma-Centric knowledge system.. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.81-89.

This article explores the ethical dimension of the economy through the lens of Purushartha, the fourfold goals of human life in India's Dharma-centric knowledge system: Dharma (righteousness), Artha (wealth), Kama (desire), and Moksha (liberation). It argues that economic activity, when guided by Dharma, transcends mere material accumulation and becomes a vehicle for social justice, sustainability, and moral responsibility. The study highlights how Artha must be pursued within the boundaries of Dharma, ensuring that wealth creation does not undermine ethical values or community welfare. By situating Purushartha within contemporary debates on economic ethics, the paper underscores its relevance in addressing challenges such as inequality, exploitation, and ecological imbalance. The Dharma-centric framework offers a holistic vision of development, integrating material prosperity with spiritual fulfillment, and positioning India's philosophical

traditions as a vital resource for rethinking global economic paradigms. When India's Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modi, outlined his nation of Amanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (ABa) to make India and its citizens self-reliant and independent in the face of a global pandemic, the discussion over Dharma (ethics) and Aretha (Wealth) took centre stage once more. – *Reproduced*

### FARMERS

937. Mohanasundari, T. Khangar, Nihal Singh and Das, Arpita  
Effectiveness of FPOS: Credit performance evaluation of farmer producer companies in Tamil Nadu. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.212-232.

Farmer producer organisations (FPOs) in India were introduced as farmer's cooperative society with the prime objective of enhancing the profitability and productivity of small and marginal farmers by cooperative action. The most crucial element which determines the establishment and success of the farmer producer companies (FPCs) is financial support. Thus, the government is providing direct funding in the form of various grants such as start-up grants, equity grants, mezzanine capital assistance, seed/pulse processing unit and so on. Despite getting huge credit support from the government in the form of various incentives, many companies are struggling and failing to sustain themselves in the long run. The present study evaluated the credit performance of FPCs in Tamil Nadu based on four financial ratio indicators named growth ability, profitability, debt ability/solvency and indicators of per share. The study result indicates that most of the companies fall under the average to low average performance category which highlights the inefficiency in the financial management of study FPCs. Comparatively FPCs' credit performance was found to be increasing. The results of the analysis shed light on the importance of credit management which is possible through capacity-building training and regular monitoring and guidance for the FPCs in credit handling. – *Reproduced*

### FINANCIAL INCLUSION

938. Tiwari, Tanu, Srivastava, Alpana and Kumar, Surendra  
Measuring financial inclusion and digital banking: A study in context of suitability of normalized weighted score. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.93-104.

Financial Inclusion (FI) programs across the globe target to bring everyone under mainstream of banking and finance. Regulatory bodies periodically report the extent of performance in terms of financial inclusion index. These agencies consider only one or two key attributes in their reports and miss the impact of other financial parameters. Also, measures from two different agencies are not comparable. This study aims to propose a simple weighted scoring method over four key financial services to obtain a robust measure of FI. Weights are obtained from the data itself using relative frequency approach and normalized to range between zero and one. Results shows that 60% are fully or partially under FI, among which only 10.71% are fully included. The result also portray that 21.27% are completely excluded. The findings of this study could be used by policymakers

to estimate FI at individual level and prioritizing the policies. Using data driven weights the scores could be compared from two different measures. Further, the method and findings could be extended to logit and classification methods such as C4.5 or CART for one to one scoring as well as segmentation for further study. – *Reproduced*

#### FINANCIAL MARKETS

939. Singh, Amit Kumar and Aggarwal, Annu  
Firm-level exchange rate exposure and equity returns: Indian perspective. Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.31-47.

This article investigates the relationship between firm-level exchange rate exposure and equity returns in the Indian context. With increasing globalization, Indian firms are more vulnerable to currency fluctuations, particularly those engaged in international trade and cross-border financing. The study analyzes how exchange rate volatility affects firm performance and shareholder value, highlighting sectoral differences between exporters, importers, and domestically oriented firms. Empirical evidence suggests that firms with higher foreign currency exposure exhibit significant sensitivity in equity returns, underscoring the importance of hedging strategies and financial risk management. The paper situates these findings within broader debates on emerging market vulnerabilities, corporate governance, and investor behavior. By focusing on India, the study contributes to understanding how exchange rate dynamics shape firm-level outcomes in developing economies, offering insights for policymakers, investors, and corporate managers. Exchange rate movements can have far-reaching implications for a firm's equity return. The research question of identifying firm-specific determinants that make firms more responsive to exchange rate movements has rarely been examined in extant literature. This paper employs a two-stage regression specification on pooled data (Akay and Cifter, 2014) on 187 Indian non-financial firms and presents a comprehensive analysis of exchange rate exposure and its firmspecific determinants assimilating firm-level exposure, viz. transaction, translation, economic, and real operating exposure. Results exhibited that rupee depreciation will make firms highly sensitive to exchange rate movements, resulting in a fall in their equity returns. Furthermore, firm-level results exhibit that the influence of firm-specific factors on exchange rate exposure is more pronounced. Moreover, the author found evidence of a significant fall in exposure for firms having high foreign receipts vis-à-vis firms having high foreign payment bills. The balance sheet exposure arising on account of accounting reconciliation in non-current and current liabilities and assets reveals a positive and momentous effect on foreign exchange exposure. Similarly, firms with higher market value are exposed more. The influence of macroeconomic indicators has a considerable impact on firm-specific exchange rate exposure. Results offer insights for policymakers, businesses, and the general public. – *Reproduced*

#### FISCAL GOVERNANCE

940. Laniran, Temitope J. and Adeleke, Damilola  
Does natural resource hinder, taxation capacity and accountability: A case of selected oil abundant developing countries. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.499-520.

This article investigates whether natural resource abundance, particularly oil wealth, hinders taxation capacity and accountability in developing countries. Drawing on the “resource curse” literature, the study highlights how reliance on resource rents often reduces incentives for governments to build robust taxation systems, thereby weakening fiscal institutions. Oil revenues, while substantial, can foster rentier state dynamics where governments prioritize resource extraction over broad-based taxation, diminishing accountability to citizens. Using selected oil-abundant developing countries as case studies, the paper employs comparative analysis to examine how resource dependence correlates with weak tax capacity, governance deficits, and limited citizen engagement. The findings suggest that resource wealth, without institutional safeguards, undermines fiscal accountability and perpetuates economic vulnerability. By situating this inquiry within debates on public finance, governance, and development economics, the article underscores the need for reforms that diversify revenue sources, strengthen taxation systems, and enhance accountability mechanisms in resource-rich states. Study aims to explore the mechanism that corroborates the political-economy explanation of the resource curse in oil rich developing countries. This mechanism elucidates that increasing resource rents provides higher incentives for leaders to remain in power, through a deliberate refusal to improve taxation capacity, which would, in turn, reduce the tax burden on its citizens to reduce their demand for accountability. Using a panel data set for 25 oil producing developing countries for the period 1996–2011, the study demonstrated that oil abundant developing countries lack adequate taxation capacity which influences fiscal contract through taxation of the citizens and minimises the scrutiny of government and the demand for accountability. In turn, the economy is plagued by inadequate provision of public goods and a limited means to raise revenue to finance government expenditure. The empirical analysis supports this mechanism. To this regard, it concludes that the presence of oil in the selected countries can undermine accountability.  
– *Reproduced*

### FOOD CULTURE

941. Bala, Priay  
The ‘poor food’ of Sri Lanka’s tea plantation workers.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.154-162.

Sri Lanka’s infinitesimal size travelers have described it as a teardrop in the Indian ocean belies the enormity of its every phase of violence or upheaval, be it the 30 year long civil war that ended in 2009, or the more recent economic rises, the world tends to turn its attention to this beautiful tropical island, and its attractions are repeatedly rediscovered. – *Reproduced*

942. Bhushi, Kiranmayi  
Village cooking vlogs and cosmopolitan desires.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.163-177.

This article examines the phenomenon of village cooking vlogs as a site of cosmopolitan desire, focusing on the global popularity of Li Ziqi’s YouTube presence. Introduced through personal networks, Li Ziqi’s vlogs have captivated audiences worldwide, even those not primarily interested in cooking. Her videos, while centered on culinary practices, are organically situated in the rural farmstead,

where everyday agricultural and domestic activities seamlessly meld into a bucolic lifestyle. The study highlights how such vlogs construct an aesthetic of rural authenticity that resonates with cosmopolitan audiences seeking simplicity, cultural rootedness, and alternative modernities. By situating Li Ziqi's work within debates on digital culture, global media consumption, and cultural representation, the paper underscores how village cooking vlogs mediate between local traditions and global desires, offering a hybrid form of cultural storytelling that transcends geographic boundaries. It was my niece who introduced me to Li Ziqi's vlogs on YouTube. She was surprised that I know nothing of her huge presence on the internet. It seems just about everyone watches Li Ziqi, even if they are not into cooking. While her video blogs are mostly about cooking, they are organically situated in the rural farmstead where various activities of the farm seamlessly meld into a bucolic life. – *Reproduced*

943. Colleen, Taylor Sen  
Vegetarianism as India's 'Soft Power. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.33-44.

This article highlights vegetarianism—defined as the avoidance of meat and fish, and sometimes eggs—as one of India's significant contributions to global food culture. Rooted in religious, ethical, and cultural traditions, vegetarianism has shaped dietary practices both within India and abroad. The study notes that countries with the largest share of vegetarians or people who mainly follow a vegetarian diet range from 12 to 19 percent, including Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, Israel, Sweden, and Finland. These figures reflect the growing global acceptance of plant-based diets, influenced by health concerns, environmental sustainability, and ethical considerations. By situating vegetarianism within broader sociological debates on food culture, globalization, and identity, the paper underscores how India's longstanding tradition of meat avoidance has contributed to shaping global dietary trends and cultural exchange. Vegetarianism the avoidance of meat and fish, and sometimes eggs is one of India's significant contributions to the world. Countries with the largest share of vegetarians or people who eat mainly a vegetarian diet ranging from 12 to 19 per cent include Mexico, Brazil, Taiwan, Israel, Sweden and Finland. – *Reproduced*

944. Gupta, Saumy  
Colonial culinary encounters: Dietary transformations in the West and the East.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.106-116.

In his introduction to popular region and Folklore of Northern India, celebrated colonial ethnographer William Crooke noted that along with onions and turpns, to Brahmana and Rajputs also objected to potatoes, and refused to consume them ( Crooke, 1894: 288-89). Local ethnographic accounts from the late 19th century also list the potato as a foreign vegetable (vilayati tarari), generally avoided by Hindu ( Lal, 1875: 33). – *Reproduced*

945. Kumari, Archana  
Food policy reforms in 21st century: Somme aspects of food security act 2013 in Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.77-84.

India has witnessed a paradigmatic shift in food policy in 21st century which has encompassed tow new comments entitlement to food or food rights and conducive

conditions for absorptions of nutrition, were added through food security act 2013. – *Reproduced*

946. Sahi, Suman  
Is our food wholesome anymore?. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.206-217.

The world is facing a growing crisis in the agriculture and food sectors. Climate change is the current emerging threat to a food production system already weakened by years of industrial farming, which has degraded soils and hollowed out water aquifers. – *Reproduced*

947. Sharma, Asmi and Pathak, Nancy  
The decade of the national food security act, 2013. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.246-260.

The guarantee of access to safe, nutritious food is foundational to the concept of the right to a dignified life, and is the border objective of the right to food and nutritional security. – *Reproduced*

948. Shiva, Vandana  
The corporatisation of food and the climate crisis.. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.227-245.

Food is life. Food is health, Indian civilisation has evolved and sustained itself over thousands of years by putting the health, happiness and wellbeing of the Earth, all her beings and all people, at the Centre of its agriculture and health systems. – *Reproduced*

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

949. Das, Varsha  
Gandhiji's views on arts, esthetics and culture. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.10-14.

A person who wrapped his body with unstitched cloth, got his head shaved, moved among unprivileged and exploited people, and fought for freedom and justice all his life, can he be remotely connected with arts and aesthetics? – *Reproduced*

950. Mishra, Prem Anand  
Gandhi and forgiveness. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.24-27.

“To ask for forgiveness” and “to receive forgiveness” are the beautiful ideas. I act on both principles. But I have always believe that forgiveness in this sense does not mean what is commonly understood by it. – *Reproduced*

951. Sarangi, Chittaranjan  
Gandhi: The man of the millennium. University News, 62(42), Sep 30, Oct 6, 2024: p.15-23.

952. Vikram, Doctor  
What Gandhi learned from the vegetarian society. India International Center, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.45-57.

Louis Fisher's the life of Mahatma Gandhi (1950) is the best among the early biographies of Gandhi. He spent time with Gandhi before his assassination and makes clear eyed assessments of his strengths and weaknesses. Geoffrey Ashe's Gandhi (1968) is a strong candidate for second best, with lively writing and a willingness to take imaginative leaps that stricter biographers might decry, but which are narrative compelling. – *Reproduced*

### **GENDERS**

953. Balu, Gayatri  
Reassessing responses and reimagining needs: Nattukar and Dowry deaths in Kerala. *Social Scientist*, 52(7-8), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.37-46.

This article examines dowry deaths in Kerala through the lens of Nattukar (local community actors) and their role in shaping responses to gender violence. It reassesses the adequacy of existing interventions and highlights the limitations of institutional mechanisms in addressing the persistence of dowry-related deaths. By foregrounding community practices and the lived realities of women, the study calls for reimagining social needs and policy frameworks. The analysis situates dowry deaths within broader questions of gender justice, cultural continuity, and the responsibilities of both state and society in combating systemic violence. After Cyrus ministry's death in a car accident, National transport minister Mr Nitin Gadkari posted a video on twitter on 9 September 2022, emphasizing the importance of airbags in cars. The video, which starred Akshay Kumar and carried a logo of the 75th anniversary of Independence, 'Azadi K Amrit Mohitsav, showed a performative bidaai ceremony, which is a ceremony organize dbythe family of the bride to overtly bid Farwell to their daughter as she levees fo the marital home. – *Reproduced*

### **GOVERNOR**

954. Agnihotri, Vivek K.  
Legislative powers of the governor. *The Journal of Governance*, 29, Jul, 2024: p.64-72.

This article examines the legislative powers of the Governor in India, focusing on constitutional provisions and recent controversies. The Governor's powers include summoning and proroguing the legislature, addressing sessions, assenting to bills, reserving bills for the President's consideration, and promulgating ordinances when the legislature is not in session. While these powers are intended to safeguard constitutional governance, they have increasingly become sites of contestation in India's federal framework. The article highlights the unprecedented petition filed by the Kerala government in March 2024 against the President of India for withholding assent to four bills passed by the State Assembly, raising questions about the limits of gubernatorial and presidential discretion. Situating this debate within broader discussions on democratic accountability and bureaucratic neutrality, the paper underscores how legislative powers of the Governor can shape governance outcomes and test the resilience of India's constitutional democracy. By fostering dialogue among policymakers, academics, and practitioners, the journal contributes to advancing the study and practice of governance in India and beyond. Its consistent publication underscores a commitment to strengthening

democratic institutions and promoting effective governance. In an unprecedented move, the Kerala government has petitioned the Supreme Court on 23 March 2024 against the president of India for withholding assent to 4 bills that were passed by the state assembly. The pleas say that the matter related to the acts of Kerala government reserving seven bills, which he was required to deal with himself. – *Reproduced*

955. Roy, Lakshmeshwar Prasad  
Governor's discretionary powers and the centre: A study in context of president's rule in Indian states. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.41-48.

The political conditions and fissiparous tendencies of Indian states at the time of independence compelled the founding fathers to make a unique federal structure tilted towards the strong Centre. Among the provisions for making the Centre strong, conferring discretionary powers on Governor, particularly the provisions related to promulgation of President's rule under Article 356 is important. But with the passage of time, particularly after 1967, the trends reveal that this constitutional provision has been abysmally abused as a political weapon by the Central Government. As such the present paper intends to underline its trends over the decades. It finds that by the use of this provision, Centre has become the hinge of the Governor's discretionary powers. The factors responsible for making the office of Governor vulnerable to Centre's will are appointment procedure, removable tenure of the office and party affiliations. Further, the trend of use of Governor's discretionary powers for partisan political gains has become a salient feature, irrespective of whichever party or the group of parties are in power. – *Reproduced*

#### **HANDLOOM INDUSTRY**

956. Faruque, Saddam and Guha, Pradyut  
Determinants of marketing channel choice among handloom micro-entrepreneurs: Evidence from rural Assam, India. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.171-191.

Using primary data collected from 230 handloom micro-entrepreneurs of rural Assam, present study made an attempt to understand the marketing efficiency across different marketing channels of handloom products, and identify the factors determining handloom micro-entrepreneurs' decision to select a marketing channel. Marketing efficiency was examined using standardised indices. A multinomial logistic regression model was estimated for identifying the factors determining marketing channel choice decision of handloom micro-entrepreneurs. Analysis of data reveals that though the retailer channel was economically most efficient among the three identified marketing channels in the study area, majority of handloom micro-entrepreneurs have chosen the least efficient channel of travelling traders for selling their produce. Using travelling traders as reference category, the results of regression estimate suggest that education of the entrepreneurs, firm size, access to market information, collective action through weavers' groups, access to credits, and transaction cost-related factors significantly influenced the decision of handloom micro-entrepreneurs in the choice of marketing channels. – *Reproduced*

**HEALTH INSURANCE**

957. Hong, Long and Mommaerts, Corina  
Time aggregation in health insurance deductibles. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.270-299.

This paper explores the implications of health insurance deductibles that reset over shorter timespans compared to traditional annual structures. A model of insurance demand is developed to compare two actuarially equivalent deductible policies: one larger deductible resetting annually and one smaller deductible resetting biannually. The framework incorporates borrowing constraints, moral hazard, midyear contract switching, and delayable care. Calibrations using claims data show that the liquidity benefits of resetting deductibles can generate welfare gains of 3–10 percent of premium costs, particularly for individuals facing borrowing constraints. The findings highlight the importance of deductible design in shaping insurance demand, welfare outcomes, and consumer liquidity. Health insurance plans increasingly pay for expenses only beyond a large annual deductible. This paper explores the implications of deductibles that reset over shorter timespans. We develop a model of insurance demand between two actuarially equivalent deductible policies in which one deductible is larger and resets annually and the other deductible is smaller and resets biannually. Our model incorporates borrowing constraints, moral hazard, midyear contract switching, and delayable care. Calibrations using claims data show that the liquidity benefits of resetting deductibles can generate welfare gains of 3–10 percent of premium costs, particularly for individuals with borrowing constraints. – *Reproduced*

**HEALTH SERVICES**

958. Asif, Mohd  
Mother of all discriminations: Tackling denial of healthcare to India's women. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.24-28.

Gender discrimination, at all levels, is a sad reality of our world irrespective of demography and culture even 75 years after the first publication of the universal declaration in 1948. – *Reproduced*

959. Darkwah, Frank  
Does health insurance affect illness-related absenteeism at the workplace in Ghana?. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.555-581.

The paper investigates whether health insurance expansion affects illness-related absenteeism at the workplace among workers in Ghana. The paper employs household-level data from the Ghana Living Standard Survey and applies count data estimation techniques to investigate how health insurance affects the expected time, workers spend out of work, due to illness. The results show that health insurance reduces the extent of illness-related absenteeism at the workplace. The decline in the extent of illness-related absenteeism at the workplace is observed for insured workers in both sectors of the economy, but the reduction is lower in the informal sector than in the formal sector. The reduction is also lower for younger than older workers. – *Reproduced*

960. Jha, Swapna  
Does right to life include health and well being? A crucial indicator of a nation's progress. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.4-8.
- The right to health encompasses various factors crucial for a good quality of life, expending beyond mere survival. It influxes access to healthcare, sanitation, nutrition, and overall well-being. – *Reproduced*
961. Joe, William et al  
Receipt (or purchase) and consumption of IFA supplements among pregnant women: Insights from NFHS 2015–16 and 2019–21. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.51-57.
- Consumption of iron and folic acid supplements is critical for preventing and treating anaemia among pregnant women in India. This paper analyses two rounds of the National Family Health Survey 2015–16 and 2019–21 data to present national-level trends and patterns in the receipt (or purchase) and consumption of IFA supplements during pregnancy. The NFHS 2019–21 reveals that 88% of women (15–49 years) have received IFA supplements during their last pregnancy and 44% have consumed IFA for more than 100 days. Antenatal care-related correlates have a significant influence on the receipt and consumption of IFA supplements. In particular, ANC by skilled providers (doctors or ANMs) and the sharing of health and nutrition information by front-line workers has a significant impact on IFA consumption. The paper also finds significant trend improvements in IFA provisioning and consumption after the launch of Anaemia Mukht Bharat in 2018. – *Reproduced*
962. Kapoor, Nimish  
Health management in rural India: Role of healthtech startups. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.39-44.
- To improve India's healthcare sector infrastructure and ensure access to quality healthcare across the country, there is a need for healthcare model that proxies 24x7 healthcare services in remote areas of the country. Systems that is suitable, cost-efficient, effective, and safe so that every village in the county can get city-like healthcare services as an inclusive healthcare industry. Technology-based start-ups are emerging as a key solution to bridge the gap between urban and rural healthcare services. – *Reproduced*
963. Kathuria, Tanu  
He digital shift in healthcare: Navigating technological transformation. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.16-21.
- Today healthcare has been undergoing a profound change in the age of industry 4.0, with the development of technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI), big data, and the increasing computational power and the design of efficient algorithms. Schwab (2016) argued that healthcare systems are being reshaped, in movement that revises conventional management and organizational practices, requiring the adopting of new perspectives for the future of health services design and delivery, with the potential for improvements globally. – *Reproduced*

964. Kaur, Harveen and Shukla, Sudheer Kumar  
A decade of Swachh Bharat: Health outcomes through waste management reforms. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.45-50.

This article evaluates the health outcomes achieved over a decade of the Swachh Bharat Mission, focusing on the transformative role of waste management reforms in India. It highlights how improved sanitation infrastructure, community-driven initiatives, and policy innovations have contributed to reductions in communicable diseases, enhanced hygiene practices, and improved quality of life. The study underscores the importance of integrating waste management with public health strategies, emphasizing the need for sustainable practices, behavioral change, and continued civic engagement. By situating Swachh Bharat within broader debates on sanitation and governance, the paper demonstrates how waste management reforms have become a cornerstone of India's public health and environmental sustainability agenda.

The Swachh Bharat mission launched in 2014 has become a symbol of national commitment to cleanliness and sanitation. As we mark a decade of this landmark initiative, it is crucial to evaluate its impact on public health through waste management reforms. The SBM, driven by the principle of "cleanliness is next to godliness," has aimed not only to enhance sanitation but also to address the health challenges arising from inadequate waste management practices. – *Reproduced*

965. Novignon, Jacob Arthur, Eric and Nonvignon, Justice  
Does health insurance mitigate the economic impact of negative health outcomes? Evidence from Ghana's national health insurance scheme. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.582-602.

In many developing countries, financial risk protection for health is underdeveloped and negative health outcomes can be impoverishing. In this study, we sought to investigate the impact of negative health outcomes on household welfare and the role of public health insurance in mitigating this impact. We used data from the seventh round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS). To address the potentially non-random nature of the health insurance scheme, the Lewbel instrumental variable estimation technique was used. The results suggest that more days of illness lead to fewer hours of labour supply and this result was statistically significant across all specifications. We found evidence of a heterogeneous impact of negative health outcomes through health insurance coverage on hours of labour supply for the full sample. We also find that for rural dwellers and informal sector workers, days of illness reduced labour supply, while the impact was relatively less with health insurance coverage. The findings call for policies that focus on reforming the NHIS to ensure effectiveness and achieve its primary objectives of removing financial barriers to health care in Ghana. – *Reproduced*

966. Pachauli, Chhaya  
Rajasthan right to health act, 2022: The idea, implementation, and the journey so far. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.15-18.

This article examines the Rajasthan Right to Health Act, 2022, situating it within broader debates on health policy and governance in India. The Act was designed

to guarantee citizens the right to free healthcare services in public and designated private institutions, marking a significant step toward universal health coverage. However, its journey has been fraught with challenges. While the law was passed under the previous Congress government, subsequent developments have seen delays in rule-making, contested implementation, and political controversy. Social groups have pressed for immediate rollout, emphasizing its importance for marginalized communities, yet the current government has hinted at scrapping or subsuming it under existing schemes, sparking uproar in the Assembly. Critics argue that without clear rules and accountability mechanisms, the Act risks remaining symbolic rather than transformative. By analyzing legislative debates, stakeholder perspectives, and governance hurdles, the paper underscores both the promise and the perils of embedding the right to health in statutory frameworks, highlighting the need for sustained political will and institutional clarity. The private sector hospitality to the act had begun to build up in the state. – *Reproduced*

967. Passi, Santosh Jain  
Dietary guidelines for Indians-2024: For appropriate nutrition & health promotion of the masses. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.22-26.

This article presents the 2024 dietary guidelines for Indians, designed to promote appropriate nutrition and improve public health outcomes across diverse populations. It emphasizes the importance of balanced diets, culturally relevant food choices, and sustainable nutrition practices to address both undernutrition and the rising burden of lifestyle diseases. The guidelines advocate for increased consumption of fruits, vegetables, whole grains, and plant-based proteins, while recommending moderation in fats, sugars, and processed foods. The study situates these recommendations within the broader framework of public health policy, highlighting their role in preventive healthcare, food security, and long-term well-being. By aligning nutrition strategies with India's demographic and epidemiological transitions, the paper underscores the significance of dietary guidelines as a tool for mass health promotion. Dietary guidelines play a pivotal role in guiding individuals towards selecting appropriate foods in adequate quantities across a range of food groups and achieving dietary diversity; thereby facilitating optimal nutrition throughout the lifecycle. These guidelines can also help in addressing the escalating incidence of under-/ malnutrition, overweight / obesity and non-communicable diseases like type-2 diabetes, hypertension, coronary artery disease and cancers in India. – *Reproduced*

968. Prasad, Urvashi  
Future reforms for India's health system. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.12-15.

The implementation of healthcare reforms in India encounters numerous obstacles. From securing consistent and sufficient funding for healthcare initiatives to infrastructure deficiencies and tackling complex regulatory frameworks and bureaucratic processes are the major hurdles in the way of implementing health reforms. Since the public awareness and education about new healthcare initiatives are vital, the incursion of technology is also a focal point and challenges related to interoperability and data security must be addressed. Above all strong political

will and effective governance are very important for the successful implantation of reforms. – *Reproduced*

969. Singh, Udit and Ameena, Noor  
Towards universal healthcare: Lessons from India’s homegrown success stores. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.9-14.

The right to health is a basic human right which was first recognized in the WHO Constitution (1946): “the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion political belief, economic or social condition”. – *Reproduced*

### HEALTHCARE ETHICS

970. Loganathan, Kathiresan and Huirem, Ratna  
Research ethics in healthcare and the role of civil society: Leanings from Covid-19. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.225-238.

This article examines the intersection of research ethics in healthcare and the role of civil society, drawing lessons from the Covid-19 pandemic. It highlights how the crisis exposed gaps in ethical governance, transparency, and accountability in medical research and public health interventions. Civil society organizations played a crucial role in advocating for equitable access, monitoring state responses, and ensuring that ethical standards were upheld in vaccine trials, data collection, and healthcare delivery. The study underscores the importance of embedding civil society participation in healthcare governance to strengthen democratic oversight, protect vulnerable populations, and ensure ethical resilience in future crises. Research ethics in healthcare is very significant biomedical research, particularly those engaging with ‘controlled’ human trials must have sound research ethics. This review paper, therefore, addresses the ethical dilemmas in biomedical healthcare research. It also looks at additional dilemmas like transparency of medical interventions, the role of the state during health emergencies and technological advancements and equitable access. – *Reproduced*

### HOUSING

971. Freeman, L. et al  
Where do they go? The destinations of residents moving from gentrifying neighborhoods. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.304-348.

The fate of residents living in gentrifying neighborhoods remains an important yet little understood outcome of the gentrification process. In this study, we assess the effects of gentrification on mobility patterns using the geocoded version of the panel study of income dynamics (PSID), a nationally representative longitudinal survey of households. While many studies examine whether residents move from gentrifying neighborhoods, few study their destinations. We utilize PSID data from 2001 to 2017 to identify each respondent’s census tract and characteristics of the tract to which they moved. We find little difference in the socioeconomic status or access to the urban core of the destination neighborhoods of residents originating in gentrifying neighborhoods compared to the destination neighborhoods of

residents originating in nongentrifying neighborhoods. Our findings inform debates on whether residents of gentrifying neighborhoods are pushed out of central cities and into worse neighborhoods than residents of other low-income neighborhoods. – *Reproduced*

972. Giamarino, Christopher and Loukaitou-Sideris, A.  
 “The echoes of echo park”: Anti-homeless ordinances in neo-revanchist cities. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.149-182.

This article focuses on national and local anti-homeless ordinances and investigates emerging spatial banishment strategies and their impacts on unhoused folks’ basic freedoms. First, we review debates on co-existing geographies of punishment and care through theoretical and legal lenses. Focusing on sixteen cities in the United States, we examine categories of anti-homeless ordinances and their evolution in the past two decades. Next, we focus on Los Angeles and use archival research and interviews with activists to examine the expansion of newly emerging anti-homeless spaces. Our research details ad hoc strategies of spatial banishment targeting homelessness. We find that the city represents a fragmented landscape of “no-go-zones” for the unhoused. We posit that the COVID-19 pandemic enabled various spatial banishment strategies and that Los Angeles is neo-revanchist. We advocate for city policies that abolish spatial banishment strategies and respond to the needs of the unhoused. – *Reproduced*

973. Gupta, S., Agnihotri, N. and George, A.  
 House prices in India: How high, and for how long?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.50-59.

A significant proportion of India’s population lacks access to decent housing, despite successive governments implementing housing affordability schemes. Why housing is expensive in India and what explains the tepid increase in house price growth over the last seven–eight years needs to be understood to address the challenge. Housing is expensive, with a price-to-income ratio of 11, more than twice the affordability benchmark of 5. High house prices are due to structural issues afflicting the real estate sector, such as inefficiencies in land use planning and implementation, semi-transparent nature of the real estate market, and a pervasive shadow economy. These issues and a less-than-competitive industry structure reinforce high prices. To make housing affordable, the focus should be on releasing developable land supply transparently through rigorous land use and implementation. – *Reproduced*

974. Khajehei, Sayma and Hamideh, Sara  
 Post-disaster recovery challenges of public housing residents: Lumberton, North Carolina after hurricane Matthew. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.232-271.

The floods caused by Hurricane Matthew in 2016 affected Lumberton, a socioeconomically diverse city in North Carolina with 729 public housing units. Public housing residents face unique challenges in accessing resources and post-disaster temporary accommodations, further delaying their recovery compared to other survivors. This paper investigates the obstacles to public housing recovery and the residents’ recovery challenges using descriptive statistics, mapping, and

qualitative analysis in Lumberton. Findings show the dependency of public housing units' recovery on assistance policies and decisions of various organizations, including local housing authorities. Multiple changes in recovery plans and limited, uncertain, delayed funding and bureaucratic obstacles to funding allocation slow the units' recovery and prolong the residents' displacement, adversely affecting their recovery. Hence, pre-disaster resilience initiatives should address these vulnerabilities and the recovery policy's limitations to support public housing units and residents' recovery. Moreover, affordable housing recovery must become a priority in national housing recovery policies. – *Reproduced*

975. Lee, Hannah, Crowder, Kyle and Korver-Glenn, Elizabeth  
Racialized real estate agency in U.S. housing markets: A research note. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.349-366.

Case studies have illuminated that U.S. real estate agents, as key housing market gatekeepers, continue to maintain racial residential stratification well into the twenty-first century. We use novel survey data gathered from real estate agents across the United States to descriptively explore agents' ideas about clients of color in the housing market, as well as their practices, such as conducting business through social networks. Our findings provide evidence of the subtle and more overt ways that these ideas and practices that, when taken together, constitute what we call racialized real estate agency and contribute to ongoing racial segregation. We issue a call for future research to continue examining the ways agents' and other gatekeepers' ideas and practices contribute to or mitigate stratifying processes and describe the utility of such research for policy. – *Reproduced*

976. Moffett-Bateau, Alex J.  
“I can't vote if i don't leave my apartment”: The problem of neighborhood violence and its impact on the political behavior of black American women living below the poverty line. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.73-117.

Prior research examining political behavior outside of the United States, has shown that violence can have a mixed impact on political engagement. Building on that work, this research examines whether violence shapes the political lives of poor Black women within the United States. I argue, neighborhood violence in the United States can and often does, shape the political behavior of Black women living below the poverty line in public housing. I use ethnographic data to parse out a conceptual framework which articulates connections between residential violence experienced by Black women living in poverty and their politics. Ultimately, my analysis shows violence can cause isolation and harm, and in doing so dampen political engagement. When residents experienced high levels of violence and did not feel a sense of belonging or connection to their neighborhood, they rarely engaged in visible political behaviors. However, residents who expressed a sense of connection to their neighborhood continued to engage in politics. Those residents who had interpersonal relationships within their residential neighborhood, frequently maintained and sometimes further developed their individual politics, despite and sometimes in response to, personal experiences with residential violence. – *Reproduced*

977. Oszkay, Yotala  
Sharing homes and beds: Baptist-bootlegger coalitions and the politics of

authenticity in the regulation of Los Angeles's short-term rental markets. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.183-216.

Platform economy politics reflect a trend of corporations working with civic actors to achieve shared political goals, reconfiguring once adversarial relationships (e.g., management vs. labor, homeowners vs. tenants). Yet theories on urban politics and policymaking often do not account for such "Baptist-Bootlegger" coalitions (Smith and Yandle 2014; Yandle 1983). This article analyzes how the efforts of two competing Baptist-Bootlegger coalitions shaped the 2018 short-term rental (i.e., Airbnb, HomeAway) ordinance in Los Angeles, CA, USA. I argue that a subtly coordinated partnership of housing groups, neighborhood activists, and hotel market incumbents leveraged their individual authenticity and resources to successfully articulate a shared vision with policymakers. Conversely, an opposing coalition of short-term rental platforms and hosts more explicitly combined their efforts under an organizational framework that conflated economic and moral claims; this hybrid organizational identity was perceived as less authentic by policymaking audiences and precluded potentially more strategic forms of organizing. – *Reproduced*

978. Wilson, N.E., Hankinson, M. Magazinnik, A. and Sands, M.  
Inaccuracies in low income housing geocodes: When and why they matter. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.217-231.

Scholars across disciplines frequently employ data on housing developments subsidized by the National Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC). We find that the geographic coordinates for these developments, generated by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), are frequently inaccurate. Using both the population of data from California and a national sample, we find that HUD-provided geocodes are inaccurate nearly half the time while Google-generated geocodes are almost always more accurate. However, while Google's geolocation is more likely to be accurate, when it is inaccurate, it deviates from the true location by a much greater distance than HUD. We therefore recommend that scholars use Google-generated geocodes for most research applications where the localized environment matters; however, in studies where observations are aggregated to a larger area, researchers may prefer to use HUD geocodes, which are more frequently inaccurate but typically by smaller distances. – *Reproduced*

## HUMAN RIGHTS

979. Bhatnagar, Kajori and Charna, Tej T.V.  
Predicament of statelessness of Rohingyas: A human rights perspective.. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.107-132.

This article examines the predicament of statelessness faced by the Rohingya community, situating their plight within the framework of human rights and international law. The Rohingyas, a Muslim minority from Myanmar's Rakhine State, have long been denied citizenship under the 1982 Myanmar Citizenship Law, rendering them stateless and vulnerable to persecution. Their displacement has led to mass migrations into Bangladesh, India, and other neighboring countries, creating one of the world's most pressing humanitarian

crises. The study highlights how statelessness exacerbates poverty, insecurity, and marginalization, while limiting access to education, healthcare, and legal protection. From a human rights perspective, the paper underscores the obligations of states and international organizations to safeguard the rights of stateless persons, while also addressing the challenges of host countries in balancing humanitarian concerns with domestic governance. By situating the Rohingya crisis within broader debates on statelessness, refugee protection, and global justice, the article calls for coordinated international action to resolve one of the most enduring human rights challenges of the 21st century. Statelessness is a scenario where individuals do not have political and civil extended which entails then in difficult position to seek recourse during the adversities impugned upon them. – *Reproduced*

980. Singh, Prakash  
Can extra judicial killing be the state policy?. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 40(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.21-23.

This article interrogates whether extra-judicial killings can ever be justified as state policy, situating the debate within the framework of constitutional democracy and human rights. Extra-judicial killings—executions carried out without due process—pose fundamental challenges to the rule of law, judicial oversight, and democratic accountability. The *Common Cause* journal, a policy-oriented publication established in 1982, has consistently highlighted issues of governance, justice, and institutional integrity. The discussion emphasizes that while states may justify such actions in the name of security or expediency, they undermine the legitimacy of democratic institutions and erode public trust. By analyzing legal provisions, judicial pronouncements, and policy debates, the paper underscores that extra-judicial killings cannot be institutionalized as state policy without violating constitutional principles and international human rights norms. – *Reproduced*

#### INDIA - HISTORY

981. Ravipati, Nikhil  
Indian farmers' struggle 2020–2021: Contemporary agrarian questions and challenges for a Marxian political ecology of agriculture. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.278-29.

This essay draws from critical agrarian studies and the history of farmer's movements in India in order to shed light on a central problem that the Marxian political ecology of agriculture must confront: how can we develop an ecologically adequate approach to agrarian questions without falling into populism? Or, put differently, how can we reformulate the intuitions of food sovereignty movements through the perspective of the 'global worker', thus revealing the 'unity of the diverse'? It does so by reflecting on debates surrounding the meaning of the agrarian questions in the 21st century, responses to the farmers' struggle against the so-called new farm laws, and the crisis confronting capitalist world-ecology in the neoliberal era. In particular, the essay thinks through the Bernstein–McMichael debate in the context of the recent farmers' struggle. It concludes by posing some problems that the Marxian political ecology must confront today. – *Reproduced*

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

982. Baruah, Manuj and Saha, Paramita  
 Technical efficiency of handloom-based micro-enterprises in Assam, India: A stochastic frontier analysis. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S70-S84.

Improving technical efficiency is one of the most effective ways to boost output in any manufacturing process. The efficiency level of enterprises can be improved by identifying their sources of inefficiency. The present article examines the technical efficiency and tries to identify the factors causing technical inefficiency in handloom-based micro-enterprises in Assam. The article used primary data and collected from 312 micro-level handloom enterprises spread across four districts of Assam. The stochastic frontier production with an inefficiency effects model is used for the purpose of analysis. Labour, capital and material inputs are found to be significant and labour is the most effective factor for increasing of output level. The mean technical efficiency of overall enterprises is 0.67 and a wide variation in the level of technical efficiency among the sample handloom enterprises is observed. Inefficiency model shows that a high yarn capital ratio, lower product diversity, entrepreneurs with training, a higher number of employees and adoption of promotional practices tend to reduce the technical inefficiency of the handloom enterprise significantly. – *Reproduced*

## INNOVATION

983. Herzlinger, Regina E. et al  
 The middle path to innovation. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.134-145.

Too many companies are failing to innovate. One reason, say the authors, is the polarized approach companies take to innovation. At one end of the spectrum, corporate R&D efforts tend to focus on product refreshes and incremental line upgrades that generate modest growth for lower risk. At the other end, venture capitalists favor high-risk “transformational” innovations that seek to upend industries and generate outside returns. But there’s a better, middle, way. This article presents the growth driver model, a framework that partners corporations with outside investors to identify and develop innovation opportunities, drawing on corporate resources and talent and externally recruited entrepreneurs. The authors illustrate the model with a detailed case study of how it revived innovation at Cordis, a large medical technology device maker. – *Reproduced*

984. Salazar, Luis and Avolio, Beatrice  
 Influence of psychological capital on innovation capacity: An empirical study on banking institutions. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.440-455.

The capacity for innovation is a key component required for companies to generate added value and to expand into new markets. In this regard, it is important to find factors that improve the capacity for innovation. One such credible factor is psychological capital. This article aims to examine the influence of psychological capital on innovation capacity. An empirical study, based on data collected from

520 employees of banking institutions in Peru, was carried out to this end. Our results revealed the positive and significant influence of psychological capital on innovation capacity. Based on dimensions of psychological capital, it was found that self-efficacy and optimism positively influenced the capacity for radical innovation. Likewise, optimism and hope were found to positively influence the capacity for incremental innovation, but resilience had no positive influence on either radical innovation or incremental innovation. This work provides business leaders with a deeper understanding of psychological factors that are deemed necessary to promote and improve innovation capacity in companies. – *Reproduced*

### **INSURANCE**

985. Kumar, Ashok  
Options for the welfare state: Public investment vs insurance based models. Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982, 42(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.19-23.
986. Kumar, Sunil  
A comparative study of life insurance cooperation and reliance Nippon life insurance company: With special refence to Sloan, Himachal Pradesh. Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.1489-174.
- The insurance sector in India plays a dynamic role in the well being of its economy. It greatly increases people options to save money, insures their future, and assists the in scone industry in building up a substantial fund reserve. – *Reproduced*

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

987. Padhi, Sunil Kumar and Patnaik, Binayak  
Intellectual Property Rights (IPR): Concept, History, Practices and Legal Provisions in the New World Economic Order. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.79-87.
- This article examines the evolution and significance of intellectual property rights (IPR) in the context of globalization and international trade. While IPR has a long historical trajectory, its importance has intensified in the modern economic order due to fierce competition and the growing economic value of creative works and scientific knowledge. The paper highlights how piracy and unauthorized exploitation of intellectual property undermine national protections, necessitating international remedies. It situates the TRIPS Agreement as a landmark framework for safeguarding IPR globally, ensuring enforcement at affordable costs, and harmonizing standards across nations. The study also emphasizes the role of corporate management in integrating intellectual property into business strategy, arguing that IPR must align with human dignity, societal interests, and the advancement of science. By analyzing concept, history, practices, and legal provisions, the article underscores the need for robust recognition and management of IPR to balance innovation, trade competitiveness, and social responsibility. Intellectual property rights (IPR) of an individual is the right given to him over the creation of his mind. Although IPR has a long history, yet it acquired greater significance in the rapidly growing international trade, particularly after

globalisation. The fierce competition in trade lured traders to access creative works and scientific knowledge for considerable economic import, resulting into piracy. As such, the present paper intends to examine the concept, history, practices and legal provisions of IPR in context of the new world economic order. It finds that the situation makes it necessary that the IPRs are properly recognized and managed in the country. National protection of IPRs is not adequate to safeguard these rights which can be easily pirated or copied by nationals of other countries and exploited in their own market or even in international market. Therefore international remedies for such infringement are necessary and the provisions of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement are a step towards such international protection of IPRs besides protecting and enforcing IPRs at affordable cost. The corporate management must focus on integrating intellectual property into business strategy. Intellectual Property Rights must be consistent with human dignity and interest of the society and provisions of scientific progress. – *Reproduced*

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

988. Sampson, Thomas  
Technology transfer in global value Chains. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(2). May, 2024: p.103-146.

Global value chains create opportunities for North-South technology diffusion. This paper studies technology transfer in value chains when contracts are incomplete and input production technologies are imperfectly excludable. It introduces a new taxonomy of value chains based on whether the headquarters firm benefits from imitation of its supplier's technology. In inclusive value chains, where imitation is beneficial, the headquarters firm promotes technology diffusion. But in exclusive value chains headquarters seek to limit supplier imitation. The paper analyzes how this distinction affects the returns to offshoring, the welfare effects of technical change, and the social efficiency of knowledge sharing. – *Reproduced*

### INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

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

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

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

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

990. Abhjeet  
Regional cooperation in central Asia. *Third Concept*, 38(449), Jul, 2024: p.20-23.
- After the disintegration of USSR, the central Asia region saw the emergence of five Independent republics who soon found themselves entangled into border disputes and economic challenges. The region provides very low level of regional cooperation even after more than three decades of their Independence. As all the five republics are landlocked in order to develop, they need cooperation from their neighbors. The paper tries to understand the sea of regional cooperation in the region and he benefit sit can draw from enhanced regional cooperation.  
– *Reproduced*
991. Ahmed, Khaild Abdalla Abdel Wahab  
MENA pivot to Asia: Rebalancing old relationship with new friendships. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.33-54.
- ‘Complex interdependence’ maximizes mutual economic benefits and minimizes the utility of conflict. This assumption has been the bedrock of economic globalization. – *Reproduced*
992. Barany, Zoltan  
Democracy, security and hegemonic rivalry in Melanesia. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.38-55.
- Zoltan Barany surveys the political scene in the Melanesian Pacific region and highlights the intense strategy rivalry that pits the United States and its allies, Australia and New Zealand against the People’s Republic of China. The latter has expanded its sphere of influence in the area, particularly in the Solomon Islands and Fiji, prompting Quad member-nations to increase their support and presence in Melanesia as part of their Free and Open Indo-Pacific strategy. – *Reproduced*
993. Brian Deese  
The case for a clean energy Marshall plan: How the fight against climate change can renew American leadership. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.106-121.
- For decades, global integration—of trade, of politics, of technology—was seen as a natural law. Today, integration has been replaced by fragmentation. The post–Cold War institutions are teetering, industrial strategies are back in vogue, and competition with China is growing. These dynamics are creating geopolitical friction across global supply chains, for vehicles, minerals, computer chips, and more. – *Reproduced*
994. Chaurasiya, Manisha and Yadav, Vijay Kumar  
India’s “neighbourhood first policy” in the Indian ocean: The case of economic crisis in Sri Lanka. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.56-67.
- Sri Lanka is facing an unprecedented economic crisis. Signs of politico-economic disturbances were visible for several years, but it was the first half of 2022 that brought the crisis to the global stage. The consequences of prolonged domestic

political instability, neglect of the civil society and opposition voices, deep political fault lines, weak economic decision-making, poor economic planning for the future, partnership with opportunist lender countries like China, all combined to translate into a multifaceted blunder for the Island State. How does India see the future of a bilateral relationship with Sri Lanka? And how does it envision the future of South Asia? Manisha Chaurasiya and Vijay Kumar Yadav describe (a) the nature of the present crisis in Sri Lanka, (b) the Indian foreign policy approach and the “Neighbourhood First Policy” towards Sri Lanka, (c) the options for India to handle this challenge in a neighbouring state and also to mitigate its impact on the larger South Asian region. – *Reproduced*

995. Drezner, Daniel W.  
 How everything became national security: And national security became everything. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.122-135.
- In American politics, labeling something a matter of “national security” automatically elevates its importance. In the language of foreign policy observers, national security questions, such as regulating weapons of mass destruction, are matters of “high politics,” whereas other issues, such as human rights, are “low politics.” – *Reproduced*
996. Gage, Beverly  
 The autocratic allure: Why the far right embraces foreign tyrants. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.199-204.
- Ever since the New Deal, American liberals have shown a remarkable ability to forget about the American right. In 1950, the social critic Lionel Trilling famously declared victory for liberalism, dismissing conservative ideas as nothing more than “irritable mental gestures.” The subsequent rise of McCarthyism, massive resistance against civil rights, and the John Birch Society all called that assumption into question—but when Lyndon Johnson defeated the archconservative Republican Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election, final victory was declared once again. Then Richard Nixon got elected. – *Reproduced*
997. Giray, Burak and Chatagnier, J. Tyson  
 Election accomplished: Democracies and the timing of peacekeeper drawdowns. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(1), Mar, 2024: p.3-16.
- Peacekeepers play a vital role in enforcing agreements and promoting stability after a civil war, but participation is costly. While troop-contributing countries may appreciate the material and diplomatic benefits that come with performing this task, they also want to minimize the associated costs and potential downsides of the mission. We examine troop contributions in post-civil war peacekeeping missions, determining which countries are most prone to withdrawal and when. Drawing from a domestic audience cost perspective, we argue that those countries that are most exposed to political risk from scandals or fiascos are most apt to flee, viewing post-war elections as identifiable exit points. Using data on more than 50 peacekeeping operations between 1996 and 2017, we analyze troop contribution dynamics for over 155 different countries to determine whether and when post-war elections prompt peacekeepers to exit. We find evidence that democratic states are more likely either to withdraw completely from UN missions or to reduce their

contributions by removing peacekeepers from the front lines in the wake of host country elections. – *Reproduced*

998. Gopal, Pooja  
Khalistani’ ‘Doom loop’ and the promise of India-Canada relations. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.68-84.

India-Canada relations have deteriorated in recent months. This essay argues that ‘Diaspora politics’ have become entrenched in the Canadian electoral democratic process. India–Canada relations have entered a period of diplomatic strain, marked by mutual distrust and policy recalibration. This essay argues that diaspora politics, particularly the influence of Khalistani separatist elements within Canada, have become deeply embedded in the Canadian electoral and democratic process. The entrenchment of such ideologies has created a “doom loop”—a cycle where domestic political incentives in Canada conflict with bilateral cooperation, undermining trust and shared strategic interests. The situation escalated following allegations by Canadian authorities regarding Indian involvement in the killing of Khalistani separatist Hardeep Singh Nijjar, which India strongly denied. The broader implications include stalled trade negotiations, suspended visa services, and a decline in diplomatic engagement, despite the historical promise of robust India–Canada ties based on shared democratic values and economic potential.  
– *Reproduced*

999. Gourdon, Côme Carpentier De  
Why has the rule of law become fragile around the world?. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.10-23.

Côme Carpentier De Gourdon seeks to understand and explain why the Rule of Law that is seen as the pillar of civilisation is being increasingly circumvented, ignored, and broken, all over the world. It is occurring in the international realm, between sovereign states and within countries, even in Western-style “liberal social” democracies which frequently induce or force other, more authoritarian governments, to abide by what they (the said liberal democracies) define as the global legal order. A difference is made by the author between the classical notions of the international Westphalian system supported by “universal moral values” inherited from the 18th and 19th centuries and enshrined in the charter of the United Nations Organisation, and the neoliberal supranational “rules-based order”, proclaimed and promoted by the United States and its mostly American and European allies. It is alleged that the rules-based order is used by the Western Alliance as an institutional and ideological mechanism to maintain its predominance over the rest of the world by invoking moral superiority.  
– *Reproduced*

1000. Haass, Richard  
The trouble with allies: America needs a playbook for difficult friends. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.89-105.

Immediately after Hamas’s October 7, 2023, attack, U.S. President Joe Biden agreed with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that Israel had the right to defend itself. But in the months that followed, disagreements mounted over how that right was exercised. The Biden administration disapproved of Israel’s at times indiscriminate military campaign in Gaza, its restrictions on the flow of

humanitarian aid, its failure to stop the construction of new Jewish settlements and settler attacks on Palestinians in the West Bank, and its prioritization of the war on Hamas over negotiations to release hostages. – *Reproduced*

1001. Jindal, Mahima

In the dragon's shadow: China's current strategic challenges to India's national security. *World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues*, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.24-37.

The future strategic conflict between China and India is a given, and a prosperous commercial relationship cannot thwart the existence of this rivalry. How the relationship is managed will determine how Asia, including South Asia, will be governed politically. China is currently asserting its claim to various Indian regions and engaging in "infrastructure intimidation" along the border. Mahima Jindal observes a growing Chinese footprint near India in the security sector. An intrusive military presence of the PLA in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir is the most recent illustration of this. India is particularly concerned about China's potential impact on its cyber and space security due to its deployment of disruptive technologies. In addition, India believes that China may be implementing some of its strategic plans through Pakistan as a proxy. The military and nuclear collaboration between Pakistan and China has degraded India's external security situation. This article explores how China impacts India strategically and the many challenges it poses. – *Reproduced*

1002. Kaushiki, Nishtha

Indo-Japanese cooperation for tackling AES in Bihar: Prospects of collaboration with JICA. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.49-55.

The menace of Acute Encephalitis Syndrome (AES) set its foot yet again in Bihar and Litchi (and the possible hypoglycaemia) has been blamed again for its outbreak in Bihar. For beating this menace, the role of the administration, health bureaucracy and political leadership should be held responsible for overlooking the possible solutions in advance. The menace could have been avoided and precious lives of younger ones could have been saved, if it was taken into consideration in advance by the health administration of Bihar. In view of the weakness on the part of health administration, the present paper seeks to explore the viability of cooperation of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) in beating the menace on the basis of JICA's success track record in its working with West Bengal's National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases (NICED). In this process, the present study intends to examine the ways which may be used for tackling the menace of AES in Bihar. It seems that establishment of an Indo-Japan AES Research Institute and Hospital with Japanese support and technical assistance will be a welcome step. Finally, the paper recommends some suggestions, useful in policy making, in the areas of technical, administrative and financial aspects of the management of arresting AES outbreak. – *Reproduced*

1003. Kumaraswamy, P.R.

India's balancing act on the Israel-Hamas conflict. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.15-32.

During the prolonged period of non-collations stretching from the opposition to the partition plan for Palestine on 29th January 1992 decisions to establish full

diplomatic reactions with Israel, India's Israel policy has been controversial and, in some ways, India's diplomatic engagement with Israel has historically been shaped by a complex interplay of ideological commitments and geopolitical calculations. From its opposition to the UN Partition Plan for Palestine to the eventual establishment of full diplomatic relations with Israel on 29 January 1992, New Delhi's policy remained controversial and constrained by a persistent dilemma. For over four decades, India adopted a zero-sum approach to the Palestinian question, which hindered its ability to treat Israel as a sovereign state with both merits and flaws. This stance reflected India's alignment with the Non-Aligned Movement, solidarity with Arab nations, and strategic considerations regarding oil imports and regional alliances. The shift in 1992 marked a significant recalibration, allowing for more pragmatic bilateral engagement while still navigating the sensitivities of its historical support for Palestine. also clunked by a normal dilemma. For four decades, the zero-sum approach towards the Palestinian question prevented New Delhi from dealing with the Israel as a normal state with positive and negative attributes. – *Reproduced*

1004. Langel, Tunchinmang

Asymmetry to alignment: India, Japan and South Korea in a resurgent Indo-Pacific. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.159-176.

This article examines the evolving relationship between India, Japan, and South Korea within the context of the Indo-Pacific region in the past decade. Moving beyond a historical power asymmetry, the rise of China and a shared commitment to a "Free and Open Indo-Pacific" have fostered a new strategic convergence among these three democracies. – *Reproduced*

1005. Liu, Zongyuan Zoe

China's real economic crisis: Why Beijing won't give up on a failing model. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.160-176.

The Chinese economy is stuck. Following Beijing's decision, in late 2022, to abruptly end its draconian "zero COVID" policy, many observers assumed that China's growth engine would rapidly reignite. After years of pandemic lockdowns that brought some economic sectors to a virtual halt, reopening the country was supposed to spark a major comeback. Instead, the recovery has faltered, with sluggish GDP performance, sagging consumer confidence, growing clashes with the West, and a collapse in property prices that has caused some of China's largest companies to default. In July 2024, Chinese official data revealed that GDP growth was falling behind the government's target of about five percent. – *Reproduced*

1006. Mahanandia, Banita and Swain, Gyanaranjan

India's foreign policy of flaunting its soft power: Issues and concerns. *South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies*, 24(2), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.5-9.

India is the largest democracy which is showing tremendous growth not only in terms of its economy but it has become one of the emerging power of the world in many other aspects. This is so because Indian foreign policy is very dynamic and are prepared very strategically which aim to boost India's image in the world scenario. Every country has its own foreign policy to achieve their national interest and enhance its prestige worldwide. India is not exception to it, since

independence different foreign policy focus to improve its hard as well as soft power. As hard power has its own limitation and country use this power only as the last step to influence the other countries by the use of power, so it is the soft power that can be used in a positive way to enhance the prestige of any country. The image of India can be boosted by soft power strategy by hitting directly to the people's mind and that will definitely attract outsiders to know more about this country. – *Reproduced*

1007. Malhi, Curvel Singh

China's policy towards South Asia: Economic and strategic engagement. Punjab University: Research Journal Social Sciences, 28(1,2 &3), 2020: p.136-164.

China is rising as a global power in the 21st century. Its remarkable economic growth, phenomenal allocation of resources to improvise infrastructure, huge investment in human resource development as well as modernization of its armed forces has combated in the progression of China's national power and confidence. – *Reproduced*

1008. Mathew, Jessica T.

What was the Biden doctrine?: Leadership without hegemony. Foreign Affairs, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.38-51.

Although it is too soon to judge the historical significance of Joe Biden's one-term presidency, it is clear that the past four years have witnessed remarkable achievements in foreign policy. Biden has made some notable strategic mistakes, as well, mostly when he chose to follow the policies of his predecessor, Donald Trump. But he has carried out a crucial task: shifting the basis of American foreign policy from an unhealthy reliance on military intervention to the active pursuit of diplomacy backed by strength. He has won back the trust of friends and allies, built and begun to institutionalize a deep American presence in Asia, restored the United States' role in essential multilateral organizations and agreements, and ended the longest of the country's 'forever wars'—a step none of his three predecessors had the courage to take. – *Reproduced*

1009. Mead, Walter Russell

The return of Hamiltonian statecraft: A grand strategy for a turbulent world. Foreign Affairs, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.52-88.

The twenty-first century has seen the return to prominence of U.S. foreign policy traditions once largely considered relics of an outmoded past. Jacksonian national populism, once dismissed as an immature sentiment that an enlightened nation had left behind, returned with a fury after 9/11. With the George W. Bush administration's invasion of Iraq in 2003, Jeffersonian isolationism—the belief that U.S. intervention abroad leads only to endless war, the enrichment of corporate elites, and the erosion of American democracy—also reemerged as a potent force on both the right and the left. – *Reproduced*

1010. Milley, Mark A. and Schmidt, Eric

America isn't ready for the wars of the future: And they're already here. Foreign Affairs, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.26-37.

On the battlefields of Ukraine, the future of war is quickly becoming its present.

Thousands of drones fill the skies. These drones and their operators are using artificial intelligence systems to avoid obstacles and identify potential targets. AI models are also helping Ukraine predict where to strike. Thanks to these systems, Ukrainian soldiers are taking out tanks and downing planes with devastating effectiveness. Russian units find themselves under constant observation, and their communications lines are prone to enemy disruption—as are Ukraine’s. Both states are racing to develop even more advanced technologies that can counter relentless attacks and overcome their adversary’s defenses. – *Reproduced*

1011. Mishra, Sandip Kumar  
India-South Korea strategic partnership: Present status and future directions. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.177-192.
1012. Moorthy, N. Sathiya  
People-centric, not personality-driven: India’s neighborhood approach in IOR. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.193-208.
1013. Pandey, Dinesh Kumar  
The role of defence diplomacy in the evolving international stature of India. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.229-244.
1014. Reddy, P. and Krishna Mohan  
Non-alignment or veiled alignment?. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.68-75.
- P Krishna Mohan Reddy highlights the pro-socialistic bent of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), inspired by the desire to resist the influence of the former colonial powers and their capitalistic hegemony. The article points out that the cofounder of NAM, Pandit Nehru, even before Independence, leaned towards the USSR and other communist politics, despite Stalin’s will to bring the communists to power in independent India. Nehru’s ideological tendencies led him to ignore Soviet and later Chinese hostility to India’s political system and to support Maoist China in various ways while accommodating the Indian Communist Parties. – *Reproduced*
1015. Rice, Condoleezza  
The perils of isolationism: The world still needs America - and America still needs the world. Foreign Affairs, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.8-25.
- In times of uncertainty, people reach for historical analogies. After 9/11, George W. Bush administration officials invoked Pearl Harbor as a standard comparison in processing the intelligence failure that led to the attack. Secretary of State Colin Powell referred to Imperial Japan’s attack in making the case that Washington should deliver an ultimatum to the Taliban, saying, “Decent countries don’t launch surprise attacks.” And as officials in the Situation Room tried to assess progress in Afghanistan and, later, Iraq, another analogy came up more than a few times: U.S. President Lyndon Johnson’s disastrous reliance on body counts in Vietnam. Even if history doesn’t repeat itself, it sometimes rhymes. – *Reproduced*
1016. Sarkar, Bhaswati  
India and the European union: A relationship re-energised. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.209-228.

National interest drives the foreign policy of every sovereign state, and Indian is no exception. India as an emerging power is literally working overtime to promote its perceived national interest with countries with whom it shares complementarities and values. – *Reproduced*

1017. Sarma, Gitesh

Oceania: New openings. *Foreign Affairs journal*, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.127-143.

In a little over a decade, the quality of India's engagement with the Oceania region comprising Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Island countries, has considerably transformed in positive ways. This transformation has its roots in the 1990s, when the USSR disintegrated, creating new spaces in which countries could pursue their national interests as well as such cross-cutting matters as climate change, disaster management, transboundary terrorism, trafficking in narcotizes, illegal migration, and nuclear non-proliferation. – *Reproduced*

1018. Satia, Priya

Sapiens in the mist: What the fight about humanity's origins reveals about its future. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.205-211.

In 1888, the British author Henry Strickland Constable pointed to discoveries of prehistoric human remains to explain the racial inferiority of the Irish. Thousands of years ago, he confidently postulated, the Iberians, "originally an African race," had reached Ireland and mixed with the descendants of "savages of the Stone Age." Isolation on the island had protected these natives from being "out-competed in the healthy struggle of life" to make way, "according to the laws of nature, for superior races." – *Reproduced*

1019. Sharma, Priyanka

Frontiersmen in imperial Delhi: Regulating Afghans and their moneylending, 1912-49. *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 61(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.203-229.

This article traces the complex regulatory efforts directed at Afghans in colonial Delhi to control or distance them from the imperial capital. To the colonial authorities, the Afghan moneylenders who operated within the expanding new imperial capital, providing their services to government employees as well as the growing population, appeared as a new problem in the city. The colonial authorities viewed the Afghan moneylender as a typical 'goonda' contributing to disorder. The imperial and provincial administration discussed the possibilities of deportations, extended extraordinary legislation (Goonda Act, 1937) and used high-handed practices to deal with this 'menace'. Being foreign subjects, the Afghans resisted these regulatory measures by involving the Afghan consulate to defend their socio-economic rights in British India. The need to avoid friction with the Afghan government amidst tensions at the frontier was an enduring consideration when dealing with Afghan moneylenders, especially after the creation of the new nation-state of India. – *Reproduced*

1020. Singh, Santosh

The Obama administration's policy on Kashmir. *World Affairs: The Journal of*

International Issues, 28(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.76-97.

Despite President Barack Obama's interest in the Kashmir Issue, his administration was dissuaded from appointing a special envoy to Kashmir by the Indian Government and decided not to get involved in the dispute beyond putting pressure on India and Pakistan to enter direct negotiations. Santosh Singh points out that the Obama Administration likewise refused to mediate between the two inimical neighbours on the matter of water sharing, despite Pakistan's entreaties and asked Islamabad to stop supporting terrorism. The US authorities cracked down on some Kashmiri separatists operating on US soil although some Congressmen were actively involved in supporting them. Subsequently the Obama Administration kept a hands-off policy on Kashmir and supported India's surgical strike on terrorist camps on Pakistan's soil. – *Reproduced*

1021. Singh, Sonali

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

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

The Persian Gulf is home to a significant Indian diaspora, contributing to both economic and cultural exchanges. India's trade agreements, defense collaborations, and investment initiatives in the region reflect its commitment to long-term engagement. However, challenges such as regional conflicts, shifting global alliances, and energy transitions require India to continuously adapt its strategy. – *Reproduced*

1022. Tripathi, J.K.

SADC and India: A relationship of mutual respect and trust. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(1-2), Jan -Jun, 2023: p.55-67.

India has centuries' old relations with the African continent especially with the countries in Southern Africa as Indian traders from the west coast of India have been doing business with coastal Africa. – *Reproduced*

1023. Uttam, Jitendra

Beyond 'look East', 'act East' and 'Indo-Pacific' initiatives: Bridging the East-East divide by non-Western ideas. Foreign Affairs journal, 18(3-4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.144-158.

Beginning with the 'look East', then transforming into 'act East', and now adopting the vision of 'Indo-Pacific', India's highly pronounced engagement with neighboring east Asia not recued the intended policy outcomes. India launched its 'look East' policy in 1991 to learn and benefit from the 'East Asian miracle'

(François et al. 2009; Latham and Kawakatsu 2006), but could not become part of a super competitive Asian production network. Recounting the less than satisfactory performance of its policy towards the East, India adopted a more activist policy under the nomenclature “Act East”. East, India adopted a more activist policy under the nomenclature “Act East” in 2014. – *Reproduced*

1024. Zegart, Amy

The crumbling foundations of American strength: Knowledge is power—and the United States is losing it. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.136-147.

When Russia’s invasion of Ukraine appeared imminent in early 2022, U.S. intelligence officials were so confident that Russian tanks would roll quickly to victory that staff evacuated the U.S. embassy in Kyiv. Based on traditional measures of power, the intelligence assessment made sense. In 2021, Russia ranked fifth in the world in defense spending, whereas Ukraine was a distant 36th, behind Thailand and Belgium. Yet more than two years later, Russia and Ukraine are still fighting their brutal war to a standstill. – *Reproduced*

#### INTERNATIONAL TRADE

1025. Arora, Kashika et al

Analysis of trade and technology linkages through value-added content in India’s exports to SASEC countries. *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade*, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.7-30

This paper’s objective is to examine how India can utilize its unique strengths and competitive advantages to enhance its involvement in the regional value chains of SASEC nations. It entails analysing crucial sectors that can bolster India’s interaction with these countries, focusing on trade that adds value and the manufacturing sectors’ technological intensity. The study also delves into the trends and potential growth in trade, as well as diversification through value chain integration in the SASEC area, analysed using panel data spanning from 1995 to 2020. The findings detail the determinants of India’s exports to SASEC countries, including factors like backward and forward linkages, tariff rates, trade margins, the availability of skilled labour, and the ratio of intermediate versus final goods. The paper additionally outlines various scenarios for both high-tech and low-tech industries, thereby shedding light on India’s strengths and constraints in participating in specific sectoral value chains. – *Reproduced*

1026. Bai, Yan Jin, Keyu and Lu, Dan

Misallocation under trade liberalization. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.1949-1985.

This paper formalizes the classic idea that in second-best environments, trade liberalization can induce welfare losses when incremental income losses from distortions outweigh conventional trade gains. Using a Melitz model with distortionary taxes, the study derives sufficient statistics for welfare gains and losses, showing that departures from the efficient benchmark (Arkolakis, Costinot, and Rodríguez-Clare 2012) can be captured by the gap between input and output shares and domestic extensive margin elasticities. The welfare loss reflects an endogenous selection of more subsidized firms into exporting. Applying the

framework to Chinese manufacturing data from 2005 and model-inferred firm-level distortions, the paper demonstrates that sizable negative fiscal externalities can potentially offset the expected gains from trade liberalization. This paper formalizes a classic idea that in second-best environments trade can induce welfare losses: incremental income losses from distortions can outweigh trade gains. In a Melitz model with distortionary taxes, we derive sufficient statistics for welfare gains/losses and show departures from the efficient case (Arkolakis, Costinot, and Rodríguez-Clare 2012) can be captured by the gap between an input and output share and domestic extensive margin elasticities. The loss reflects an endogenous selection of more subsidized firms into exporting. Using Chinese manufacturing data in 2005 and model-inferred firm-level distortions, we demonstrate that a sizable negative fiscal externality can potentially offset conventional gains.  
– *Reproduced*

1027. Bearce, David H. and Eldredge, Cody D.  
A deepening/widening tradeoff? Evidence from the GATT and WTO. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(2), Jun, 2024: p.549-561.

This paper proposes that the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor, the World Trade Organization (WTO), experienced a deepening/widening tradeoff: as their membership increased (greater width), their effectiveness in promoting trade between members/participants declined (lesser de facto depth). This proposition is tested using gravity models of bilateral trade, first separating the GATT and WTO, which are usually combined into a single variable, and then adding a width variable corresponding to each institution. The results show that (1) both regimes were the deepest, or the most trade effective, when they had the fewest member-states and (2) their trade effectiveness declined, eventually becoming statistically insignificant, as more countries joined. As a quantitative case study, this paper provides some of the first evidence consistent with a tradeoff between depth and width within international institutions. - *Reproduced*

1028. Friedberg, Aaron L.  
Stopping the next China shock: A collective strategy for countering Beijing's mercantilism. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.177-189.

Twenty-five years after the first "China shock," when a surge in Chinese exports disrupted manufacturing and industrial sectors worldwide, Beijing has again begun to flood global markets with heavily subsidized goods and materials. These range from traditional products such as metals and textiles to advanced technologies including electric vehicles, lithium batteries, and semiconductors. For economically advanced countries, this influx threatens to destabilize emerging technology sectors and undermine post-pandemic strategies to "de-risk" economies by diversifying supply chains away from China. The article argues for a collective international strategy to counter Beijing's mercantilist practices, highlighting the need for coordinated trade policy, industrial resilience, and geopolitical alignment to safeguard economic stability. Twenty-five years after the beginning of the first so-called China shock, when a surge in Chinese exports disrupted manufacturing and industrial sectors worldwide, Beijing has again begun to flood global markets

with a wave of heavily subsidized manufactured goods and materials—including everything from metals and textiles to more cutting-edge products such as electric vehicles, lithium batteries, and semiconductors. In more economically advanced countries, this influx threatens to upend emerging technology sectors and derail post-pandemic plans to “de-risk” economies by shifting supply chains away from China. – *Reproduced*

### **JOURNALISM**

1029. Rai, Shikha and Srivastav, Sonali  
Reporting protest through the lens of citizen journalism: An exploration of user-generated content on YouTube. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.317-328.

### **LABOR MARKET**

1030. Kuma, Anil and Liang, Che-Yuan  
Labor market effects of credit constraints: Evidence from a natural experiment. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.1-26.

We exploit the 1997 and 2003 constitutional amendments in Texas—allowing home equity loans and lines of credit for nonhousing purposes—as natural experiments to estimate the effect of easier credit access on the labor market. Using state-level as well as micro data, we find that easier access to housing credit led to a notably lower labor force participation rate between 1997 and 2007. Our findings are remarkably robust to improved synthetic control methods based on insights from machine learning. Our research shows that negative labor market effects of easier credit access are important for assessing its stimulative impact on overall growth. – *Reproduced*

### **LABOUR**

1031. Chatterjee, Pouomi and Jha, Radhika  
What about legal remedies? The Indian legal framework for worker safety and health. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.11-15.

India’s industrial sector, comprising manufacturing, mining, construction, and other industries, is crucial to the country economic growth and employment generation. – *Reproduced*

1032. Beohajr, Anshi  
Global work-life balance: Occupational safety and health practices around the world. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(2), Apr-Jun, 2023: p.31-33.

1033. Cameron, Lindsey D.  
The making of the “good bad” job: How algorithmic management manufactures consent through constant and confined choices. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.458-514.

This research explores how a new relation of production—the shift from

human managers to algorithmic managers on digital platforms—manufactures workplace consent. While most research has argued that the task standardization and surveillance that accompany algorithmic management will give rise to the quintessential “bad job” (Kalleberg, Reskin, and Hudson, 2000; Kalleberg, 2011), I find that, surprisingly, many workers report liking and finding choice while working under algorithmic management. Drawing on a seven-year qualitative study of the largest sector in the gig economy, the ride-hailing industry, I describe how workers navigate being managed by an algorithm. I begin by showing how algorithms segment the work at multiple sites of human–algorithm interactions and how this configuration of the work process allows for more-frequent and narrow choice. I find that workers use two sets of tactics. In engagement tactics, individuals generally follow the algorithmic nudges and do not try to get around the system; in deviance tactics, individuals manipulate their input into the algorithmic management system. While the behaviors associated with these tactics are practical opposites, they both elicit consent, or active, enthusiastic participation by workers to align their efforts with managerial interests, and both contribute to workers seeing themselves as skillful agents. However, this choice-based consent can mask the more-structurally problematic elements of the work, contributing to the growing popularity of what I call the “good bad” job. – *Reproduced*

1034. Baxi, Upendra

Decent work, fair globalisation and the dreadful ‘j’ word. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.317-328.

This article explores the interlinked challenges of decent work and fair globalization, focusing on the persistent anxieties surrounding the “dreadful ‘J’ word”—jobs. Globalization has created opportunities for growth and integration, yet it has also intensified inequalities, precarious employment, and insecurity in labour markets. The study situates decent work as a central pillar of sustainable globalization, emphasizing the need for policies that balance competitiveness with social justice. Drawing on international labour debates, the paper highlights how employment remains the most pressing concern for workers, governments, and institutions, underscoring the importance of inclusive growth strategies. By analyzing the role of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and global governance frameworks, the article argues that fair globalization must prioritize job creation, workers’ rights, and equitable distribution of benefits. Ultimately, the “dreadful ‘J’ word” symbolizes both the promise and the peril of globalization, demanding renewed commitment to decent work as a universal human aspiration. Long before the term “decent work” became widely recognised, V.V. Giri, B.R. Ambedkar and others emphasised its importance. Work that traps people in bondage or poverty or exposes them to hazards, discrimination or insecurity, prevents individuals and the economies they contribute to from advancing and reaching their full potential. Today, as newer forms of work such as gig work and platform work emerge, it is essential for the law to continuously evolve to protect the interests of all workers. Law without justice is incomplete. Various agencies, including the legal system, the state, enforcement authorities, the civil society, among others, must work together to deliver justice to the broader population, principally the weak and disempowered. In a world where inequality is rising dramatically, justice must not elude the people. – *Reproduced*

1035. Reich, Adam

From hard labor to market discipline: The political economy of prison work, 1974 to 2022. *American Sociological Review*, 89(1), Feb, 2024: p.126-158.

A long sociological tradition has examined how state coercion undergirds the “free market” for labor. In the contemporary prison, however, there are signs this relationship has been turned on its head. Whereas in the past, state coercion helped prisons generate profit for private markets, today market ideas are increasingly used within prisons to facilitate state control. I draw on an analysis of seven waves of the Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities, as well as 61 interviews with state prison administrators, prison industry advocates, and formerly incarcerated people. Although the market for the products of prison labor has declined, and incarcerated people, on average, are working less than ever before, inequality in the distribution of work and rewards for this work has sharpened. This changing structure of prison labor is associated with a changing understanding of it. Prison administrators, and to some extent incarcerated people themselves, use market ideas to explain the new organization of prison labor and justify people’s places within it. This organization and these ideas solve managerial problems within the prison and are suggestive of parallels between prison and social welfare policy in the contemporary era. – *Reproduced*

1036. Deshpande, Ashwini

Long-term impact of Covid-19 on the Indian labour market. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.951-959.

Based on the data from the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and multiple rounds of the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey from Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the paper summarises evidence on changes in the employment–unemployment scenario since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and related curbs on economic activity since April 2020. The paper presents evidence on how the pandemic affected pre-existing gender, caste gaps and patterns of employment by sector of production (agricultural, manufacturing, and services). The paper situates these shifts in a longer arc, comparing them to the pre-COVID employment scenario, to understand the long-term impact of the pandemic on the Indian labour market. The data show that the pandemic reinforced and deepened many of the pre-existing schisms. As economic activity is recovering, employment is increasing, but is yet to return to the pre-pandemic levels. The employment challenge is bigger than just achieving the pre-pandemic levels: there is an urgent need to boost job creation and rectify pre-pandemic deep-rooted inequalities. – *Reproduced*

1037. Krishnamurty, J.

Pioneers in Indian labour studies, 1900–1930. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.961-974.

The paper discusses the work of early Indian professional economists in the field of labour. They undertook wide-ranging studies of labour in factories, mines, and plantations as well as of the condition of rural and agricultural labour and of urban labour outside of industry. Between 1918 and 1930, a major body of work had emerged on Indian labour, with contributions by both Indian and foreign scholars. This work was mostly based on government data, but, in addition, and with telling effect, some scholars also conducted field investigations and came up

with disquieting findings. The latter part of the paper examines the contributions of a British statistician-economist, George Findlay-Shirras, and of an Indian labour economist, Rajani Kanta Das. The former, despite some excellent work, was probably responsible for giving a misleading picture of rising agricultural wages, perhaps to suit the views of the colonial government. R.K. Das, through his extensive work on labour economics, before and during his service with the International Labour Organization (ILO), contributed much to the work of the Royal Commission on Labour (1931), but this went unacknowledged. Also, his work on plantation labour in India earned the ire of a British official in the department of industries and labour probably, for highlighting the negative role played by foreign (British) capital. Given his numerous substantive contributions to Indian labour economics, the paper concludes that R.K. Das should be given due recognition for his pioneering role in the development of labour economics in India. – *Reproduced*

1038. Padhi, Balakrushna, Rao, D. Tripathi and Triveni, T.  
Discerning the long-term pace and patterns of employment in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.975-1004.

This study examines the pace and pattern of employment in India during the last four decades using the Employment-Unemployment Survey (EUS) (1983 to 2011–12) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (2017–18 to 2020–21). The estimates reflect that, notwithstanding the impressive economic growth, aided by demographic dividend, the economy has witnessed a low sustained employment generation. The present analysis reflects a notable increase in both output growth and employment between the years 1983 and 2004-05. However, subsequent to this period, there exists a distinct phase of economic development characterised by a lack of job creation from 2004–05 to 2017-18 and a rebound thereafter. The concerning divergence between Gross Value Added (GVA) growth and employment growth is reflected in the continued dominance of agriculture in terms of employment share even when its GVA share is dismal. Besides, the low employment elasticities of non-farm sectors including industry and services indicate the inability of the non-farm sector to absorb additional labour force and hence sluggish employment opportunities. The slow rate of employment growth during the period of high economic growth failed to bring down overall unemployment. Consequentially, the findings serve as a rebuttal to the claim of 'slow' structural transformation. Not only that the labour market is characterised by significant gender disparity, but there is also a growing level of unemployment for the highly educated youth than the less educated. Apparently, economic growth rather than creating more jobs has resulted in net labour displacement as can be seen from the disaggregated analysis of Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Work Force Participation Rate (WFPR), and unemployment rate. The discourse of falling and lower employment elasticities and strong GVA growth painting a discordant picture of the economy calls for an urgent policy redressal in expanding the human capacity to participate in the new economic and social opportunities. – *Reproduced*

1039. Sharma, Deepika and Behera, Deepak Kumar  
Can female political representation impact female labour force participation rate? A study across Indian states using fixed effect panel data model.. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1005-1017.

Despite much impetus on economic growth, educational expansion, health and infrastructural development, women participation in labour force market is not improving. Women participation in politics, leadership positions, national parliaments and local government, judiciary and police force is very essential for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. The said target is clearly mentioned as SDG 5.5 which entails—“Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life”. In India, percentage of female elected representatives in parliament rose from 9.0% in 1999 (13th Lok Sabha general elections) to 14.4% in 2019 (17th Lok Sabha general elections) as per the statistical reports published by the Election Commission of India. Thus, the paper tries to study the relationship between women in parliament (MP) and female labour force participation rates (FLPR) using panel data across Indian states for the period 1999 to 2019. The objective of the paper is to empirically examine the relationship between female (elected) political representation and FLPR, using fixed effect panel data model across 15 Indian states excluding Union Territories (UTs), North-Eastern States (NEs), Delhi, Goa, and Jammu & Kashmir (J&K). The panel data is created by taking data of female elected candidates of different states from the statistical reports of general elections published by Election Commission of India and that of FLPR is extracted from various rounds of National Statistical Office (NSO) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) reports, respectively. The empirical results suggest that higher political representation of women is associated with favourable female labour outcomes. Our result implies that Female Political Representation (FPR) has a positive and significant effect on FLPR under fixed effect model. However, the random effect model suggests net state domestic product (NSDP) per capita has a negative and significant effect on FLPR, while, Fixed effect model suggests that female literacy rate has a negative and significant effect on FLPR which are consistent with the established literature. – *Reproduced*

1040. Mondal, B., Govindarajan, A. and Chandra, T.  
Discouraged worker effect among Indian women: Evidence from FLFP survey.  
The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1019-1040.

Based on a household survey of 4713 females in the states of Delhi, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the period of November 2021-January 2022, conducted by IWWAGE, this study aims to contribute to the understanding of ‘discouraged worker effect’ particularly for females and defining it in a more inclusive and comprehensive way. The study proposes to broaden the conventional definition where discouragement is related only to prevailing labour market conditions. In addition to the labour market conditions, the proposed definition considers the relevant individual-specific, household-specific factors and their interaction effects. The findings confirm a significant presence of ‘marriage effect’ as a discouragement factor for females. Also, it is observed that the ‘marriage effect’ is higher among the younger age-cohort of 18–24 years, the crucial period in determining one’s carrier path. A divergence from the U-shaped relation between education and female labour force participation is found in the study. According to the U-shaped relationship, women with tertiary level of education are more likely to join the labour force, as compared to those with secondary level of education. However, it is observed in this study that women with education level of post-graduation and above are found to be discouraged to join the labour force, which

might arise due to the lack of availability of high-skill job opportunities. The study confirms the presence of ‘the income effect’ as among households with higher asset index and when the education level of the principal income earner and thus the earning capacity is higher, the discouragement to women members to join the labour force, is higher. But as the number of employed members increase, women in that household are found to be more likely to join the labour force. This might be because of the households being less restrictive due to their exposure to the outer world. Also, the discouragement effect is observed to be less in nuclear families as compared to joint families and also when the women receive skill training. – *Reproduced*

1041. Chattopadhyay, S. K. Nath, S. and Sengupta, S.  
Recent dynamics of women labour force participation in India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1041-1059.

Using household-level data from Employment–Unemployment Survey (EUS) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) rounds for India between 2012 and 2019, our paper suggests that better economic conditions of households continued to be associated with higher instances of exit from the labour market for both men and women during the last decade, while, this effect was stronger for women. Enrolment in higher education during the survey rounds was associated with higher instances of exit for women from households with better economic conditions, a result not found to be significant for men. In the presence of employment benefits, the likelihood was reduced significantly for women. – *Reproduced*

1042. Misra, Roli and Kumar, Vishnu  
Role of education, worker population ratio and health in reducing gender disparity: A disaggregated gender analysis of India. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1061-1080.

One of the most speedy and substantial social shifts in human history has been the evolution of gender relations since the turn of the 20th century. Even though female health, literacy and women participation in workforce have significantly improved, the status of women in Indian society is not very satisfactory leading to gender disparities. It is in this background that this paper attempts to analyse the role of education, labour market and health in reducing gender disparities across the states over the period of time. To analyse the impact of these variables, Gender Disparity Index (GDI) has been constructed utilising the data from Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) and Sample Registration System (SRS) to measure gender disparities in 20 major states and union territories (UTs) of India. For the construction of GDI, we have used three dimensions, namely health, empowerment and labour market participation. The index is prepared to make a decadal comparative study for the years 2011–12 and 2020–21. The statistical results indicate that there is a significant difference in mean of the GDI scores for 2020–21 and 2011–12. The paper concludes with certain policy implications suggesting that there is a need to put more effort into creating infrastructure and cutting-edge policies to improve the health and education systems. The focus should also be to create more employment opportunities for females, helping them to raise their standard of living so as to enhance their contribution towards economic growth. – *Reproduced*

1043. Jaggi, Sukhpreet Kaur and Gupta, Deepa Jitendra  
The profound influence of time poverty on women's work–life conflict. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1081-1096.

Time poverty is the time deficit caused by having little to no time for recreational activities owing to significant labour of both paid and unpaid works. Such a time deficit is related to adverse health outcomes and accounts for early withdrawal from the workforce. Research to date does not examine differences in time deficits in India. This study takes advantage of India's first Time-Use Survey collected in 2019 (TUS 2019). It uses total work time (committed time and contracted time) to measure the differences in the time poverty rate for women. In the first step, we identify the overall time poverty rate, which shows that 1 out of every 10 working Indians is extremely time-poor, rearranging between paid and unpaid duties for more than 12 h daily. In the second step, we explore women's work–life conflict and the burden of unpaid labour. While rural women are suffering from a severe labour dilemma, urban women can be observed to make time for themselves. In the third step, the multivariate logistic regression technique is used to understand the impact of critical variables such as educational attainment, marital status, and employment status on time poverty. The data confirm that marriage substantially impacts time poverty since married women have less time than unmarried women.  
– *Reproduced*

1044. Yadav, Sonal Gadhvi, Neha Unni, Jeemol and  
Short- and long-term impact of Covid-19 on earnings and employment in the metropolitan city. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1097-1118.

This paper analyses the impact of the various waves of COVID-19 on wages and employment. The government of India announced a strict nationwide lockdown on March 25, 2020, to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. People lost their jobs or faced wage cuts during the lockdown. Globally, women experienced a greater loss in employment and paid working hours than men. To understand the short-term and long-term impact of COVID-19 in Ahmedabad city, we conducted four rounds of surveys, online during March–April 2020 and March–April 2021, and offline in September 2021 and September–October 2022. We found that women and low-skilled workers were more likely to have received a wage cut during the lockdown period. During the pandemic year 2021, less than a tenth of respondents reported changing their jobs, while in the post-pandemic year, 2022, more than a quarter of the respondents reported change in economic activity. The logistic model showed that this churning of jobs post-pandemic was true for low skill and high skill occupations. Further, in the post-pandemic period, there was a shift from wage employment to self-employment, among both low- and high-skilled categories of occupations. Given the varying impact of COVID by gender and occupation, policies must be designed to address vulnerabilities and encourage businesses. – *Reproduced*

1045. Roy, Gopal Krishna and Dubey, Amaresh  
Does higher labour market flexibility discourage R&D? Firm-level evidence from India's organised manufacturing. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 66(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.1119-1130.

The empirical evidence on the association between labour market flexibility and research & development (R&D) activities of firms is limited only to developed economies. In this research note, we examine the relationship between labour market flexibility and the R&D decisions of firms in India's organised manufacturing. Using a cross-section of manufacturing firms from the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2015–16 unit-level data, we model the R&D decision of firms as a two-step process. We use Cragg's Double-hurdle model that examines the probability of undertaking R&D in the first stage and the extent of R&D expenditure Amongst the R&D-performing firms in the second stage. Controlling for the firm-specific determinants of R&D expenditure, we find that the spatial variation in labour market flexibility is negatively and significantly associated with the extent of R&D expenditure of R&D-performing Indian firms. We extend the analysis by proxying R&D investment with the factories' net investment in plant and machinery. We found a similar negative correlation between labour market flexibility and the net value of plant and machinery of factories. – *Reproduced*

1046. Barlevy, G., Faberman, R.J. Hobijn, B. and Şahin, A.  
The shifting reasons for beveridge curve shifts. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.83-106.

Authors discuss how the relative importance of factors that contribute to movements of the US Beveridge curve has changed from 1959 to 2023. They review these factors in the context of a simple flow analogy used to capture the main insights of search and matching theories of the labor market. Changes in inflow rates, related to demographics, accounted for Beveridge curve shifts between 1959 and 2000. A reduction in matching efficiency, that depressed unemployment outflows, shifted the curve outwards in the wake of the Great Recession. In contrast, the most recent shifts in the Beveridge curve appear driven by changes in the eagerness of workers to switch jobs. Finally, argue that, while the Beveridge curve is a useful tool for relating unemployment and job openings to inflation, the link between these labor market indicators and inflation depends on whether and why the Beveridge curve shifted. Therefore, a careful examination of the factors underlying movements in the Beveridge curve is essential for drawing policy conclusions from the joint behavior of unemployment and job openings. – *Reproduced*

1047. Karabarbounis, Loukas  
Perspectives on the labor share. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.107-136.

As of 2022, the share of US income accruing to labor is at its lowest level since the Great Depression. Updating previous studies with more recent observations, I document the continuing decline of the labor share for the United States, other countries, and various industries. I discuss how changes in technology and product, labor, and capital markets affect the trend of the labor share. I also examine its relationship with other macroeconomic trends, such as rising markups, higher concentration of economic activity, and globalization. I conclude by offering some perspectives on the economic and policy implications of the labor share decline. – *Reproduced*

1048. Rogerson, Richard  
Why labor supply matters for macroeconomics. *The Journal of Economic*

Perspectives, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.137-158.

Benchmark models taught in undergraduate macro do not attribute any role for labor supply as an important determinant of macroeconomic outcomes. The first part of this paper documents three facts. First, differences in hours of work across OECD economies are large and imply large differences in GDP per capita. Second, there are large differences in the size of tax and transfer programs across countries, as proxied by differences in government revenues relative to the GDP. Third, these two outcomes are strongly negatively correlated. Taken together, these facts suggest an important role for labor supply in affecting macroeconomic outcomes. I conjecture that the reason why macro textbooks do not include a discussion of labor supply stems from a belief that labor supply elasticities are sufficiently small that even large differences in work incentives do not generate important macroeconomic effects. The second part of this paper argues that this belief is based on incorrect inference linking small elasticities for prime age male to small aggregate labor supply elasticities. The role of labor supply at the extensive margin plays a critical role in understanding this mistake in this inference. – *Reproduced*

1049. Kudlyak, Marianna

How cyclical is the user cost of labor?. The Journal of Economic Perspectives, 38(2), Spring, 2024: p.159-180.

In employment relationships, a wage is an installment payment on an implicit long-term agreement between a worker and a firm. The price of labor that impacts firm's hiring decisions, instead, reflects the hiring wage as well as the impact of economic conditions at the time of hiring on future wages. Measured by the labor's user cost, the price of labor is substantially more pro-cyclical than the new-hire wage or the average wage. The strong procyclicality of the price of labor calls for other forces for cyclical labor demand to explain employment fluctuations. – *Reproduced*

1050. Kaila, Harbans Lal

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

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

1051. Pandey, Mrityunjay and Vijay, R.

Analysing livelihood strategies of landless manual labour households in rural Bihar: A study of a north Bihar village. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.443-463.

The paper studies the livelihood strategies of Landless Manual Labour (LML) households of a village named Katkuian, located in the West Champaran district of North Bihar. The Foundation of Agrarian Studies surveyed the village as part of the Project on Agrarian Relations in India. LML households, despite engaging in various occupations, predominantly hinged their sustenance through manual labour (in and around the village), seasonal work migration and tenant cultivation. The paper has designed a Livelihood Strategy Choice Model to understand the

factors that drive certain households towards more income-generating livelihood strategies while limiting others. The insights from this model indicate that the indebtedness status of the household and male labour endowment substantially influenced the decisions pertaining to household migration. The decisions about household cultivation heavily relied on female labour endowment. The composition of male labourers in a household spanning across diverse age groups emerges as a key determinant in the choice between different livelihood strategies. – *Reproduced*

1052. Bedamatta, Rajshree and Bordoloi, Mridusmita  
India's missing female youth labour force: Size, characteristics and policy concern. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.465-481.

In the 21st International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) convened in October 2023, an amendment to the 19th ICLS resolution of 2013 on labour underutilisation statistics was ratified. It introduces refined measures for assessing labour underutilisation, providing nations with updated guidelines for integrating these measures into their statistical frameworks. Notably, it introduces the concept of the potential labour force, which includes individuals not currently employed, who might be disinclined or unable to seek employment due to various constraints. In our study, we specifically address this segment within the Indian female youth population, referring to them as the “missing labour force”. Utilising India's official national datasets—the Employment-Unemployment Survey for 2011–12 and the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) from 2017–18 to 2022–23—we calculate the absolute size of the female youth population comprising the missing (or potential) labour force between 2011–12 and 2022–23. Our analysis delineates the magnitude of this issue, presenting both national and regional dimensions. In 2022–23, approximately 114.6 million females aged 15 to 35, were missing from the labour market, accounting for 48% of the total female youth population in India. Acknowledging the current challenges in the labour market, particularly the high rates of informality and unemployment among female youth, this paper proposes strategic interventions and policy recommendations aimed at integration of the missing female youth labour force into employment sectors. – *Reproduced*

1053. Gök, Adem and Ünüoğlu, Merve  
The role of foreign direct investment inflows on labour force participation rate of women: A dynamic panel data analysis. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.523-546.

To empirically test the role of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows on female labour force participation rate, we developed two hypotheses in the theoretical perspective. The first hypothesis assumes that FDI inflows have positive significant effect on female labour force participation rate, and the second hypothesis assumes that FDI inflows have negative significant effect on female labour force participation rate. Since there should exist structural differences for countries with respect to female labour force participation rate, we divided 109 countries into two as 71 high- and 38 low-performing countries with K-means clustering approach over the period of 1996–2021. According to the results of the System GMM estimation, we found that Hypothesis 2 is valid for high-performing countries, and Hypothesis 1 is valid for low-performing countries. We also found that female participation in labour force is self-reinforcing due to strategic complementarity between the past and current levels of labour force participation rate of women.

– *Reproduced*

1054. Burbano, Vanessa Nicolas Padilla and Meier, Stephan  
Gender differences in preferences for meaning at work. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.61-94.

This paper documents gender differences in preferences for meaning using a large-scale survey across 47 countries. It then employs a choice-based conjoint analysis of MBA students at a leading business school to compare gender differences in preferences for meaning relative to other job attributes. Results show that gender differences in preferences for meaning at work are widespread and contribute to differences in behavioral outcomes, including industry of employment. The findings highlight the importance of incorporating meaning as a dimension in labor economics and gender studies, offering new insights into occupational choice and workplace dynamics. Scholars have examined whether preferences for job characteristics help explain why men and women sort into different occupations but have overlooked preferences for meaning at work. We first document gender differences in preferences for meaning in a large-scale survey covering individuals in 47 countries. We then conduct a choice-based conjoint analysis of a cohort of MBA students at a leading business school to study gender differences in preferences for meaning compared to other job attributes. We show that gender differences in preferences for meaning at work are widespread and partly explain gender differences in behavioral outcomes, including industry of work. – *Reproduced*

1055. Chittibabu, Kali  
Agrarian silvery and serfdom of ‘Paleurs’: Bonded ‘farm savants’ of conical Andhra. *Social Scientist*, 52(7-8), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.59-70.

This article explores the phenomenon of agrarian slavery and serfdom among the Paleurs, described as bonded “farm savants” in conical Andhra. It examines the historical and sociological dimensions of bonded labor, situating the Paleurs within broader agrarian hierarchies and exploitative rural structures. The study highlights how cultural practices, economic dependency, and social stratification perpetuated systems of servitude, shaping both labor relations and agrarian productivity. By reassessing the lived experiences of bonded farm workers, the paper contributes to debates on agrarian history, labor exploitation, and the persistence of caste-like hierarchies in rural India.

One of the striking feature of the South Indian rural mille is the large number of farm laborers who have served the same families of landowners, year after year. Quite often, they are bound toothier masters by deep rooted tradition of mutual obligations and responsible (GOI, minters of Labour 1952: 1). An agricultural labourer may be defined, in a board sense, as person who derives a large portion of his income from labour on farm land for maintained of himself and his dependents (Sayanna 1949: 232). – *Reproduced*

#### **LABOUR MARKET**

1056. Jaspers, Eva, Mazrekaj, Deni and Machado, Weverthon  
Doing genders: Partner’s gender and labor market behavior. *American Sociological*

review, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.518-541.

Partnered men and women show consistently gendered patterns of labor market behavior. We test whether not only a person's own gender, but also their partner's gender shapes hours worked. We use Dutch administrative population data on almost 5,000 persons who had both male and female partners, whose hours worked we observe monthly over 15 years. We argue that this provides a unique setting to assess the relevance of partner's gender for labor market behavior. Using two-way fixed effects and fixed-effects individual slopes models, we find that both men and women tend to work more hours when partnered with a female partner compared to a male partner. These results align with our hypothesis that a partner's gender influences labor market behavior. For women, we conclude that this finding may be (partly) explained by marital and motherhood status. Additionally, we discovered that women decrease their hours worked to a lesser extent when caring for a child if they have a female partner. Finally, we found that for men, the positive association between own and partner's hours worked is weaker when one has a female partner, indicating a higher degree of specialization within these couples. – *Reproduced*

1057. Salimova, Guzel Ableeva, Alisa and Lubova, Tatyana  
Multidimensional assessment of the labour market in the regions of the Russian federation. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.547-569.

Although labour markets show resilience, they still experience a decrease in labour productivity and, consequently, the level of socioeconomic development and living standards of the population. In practise, multidimensional analysis methods and their visualisation are relevant for the further development of the labour market and research in this field. This study aims to identify the main dependencies in labour market and develop recommendations for the integrated regional development. The research methodology includes cluster analysis and multiple correlation and regression analysis. The information array is presented with data on 31 regions of the Russian Federation for 2018–2022. The novelty of the research lies in the combination of static and dynamic analysis and informative visualisation of the results. A specific system of indicators helped to analyse the labour market in modern conditions, ongoing changes in the economy, and the impact on social life. The regions were divided into 4 clusters. The proposed development scenarios differed depending on the level of development in each region. The second stage was the analysis of the relationship between the employment rate and a set of exogenous variables. The results confirm that the influence of wages and investments on the employment rate has decreased, and the influence of social guarantees has increased. This study assesses the potential of the regions to improve the employment rate and the quality of life; the discovered patterns make it possible to develop actions that promote sustainable socioeconomic development. – *Reproduced*

## LAW

1058. Philippe, Arnaud  
Learning by offending: How do criminals learn about criminal law?. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.27-60.

This paper investigates how criminals learn about criminal laws. It uses a natural

experiment in which sentences were drastically increased for a specific type of recidivism in France. In the short run, advertising the reform did not trigger any change in criminal behavior. However, people who had firsthand experience of the reform learned about it and later committed significantly fewer targeted crimes, but the same number of nontargeted crimes. Learning appears to be limited to individuals with direct experience of the law. While codefendants also learned, other criminal peers and defendants attending the same trial for another case did not. – *Reproduced*

1059. Lokur, Madan B.

Is the rule of law backsliding in India? Our challenges for the 2020s. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 40(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.15-19.

This article examines whether the rule of law in India is experiencing backsliding, situating the debate within the broader challenges of democratic governance in the 2020s. The rule of law—anchored in constitutionalism, judicial independence, and accountability—faces pressures from political centralization, weakening institutions, and contested interpretations of rights. The study highlights concerns over executive dominance, erosion of checks and balances, and the politicization of regulatory and judicial bodies. It also explores how civil society, media, and grassroots movements respond to these challenges, underscoring the resilience and vulnerabilities of India’s democratic framework. By analyzing contemporary developments, the paper situates India’s trajectory within global debates on democratic backsliding, emphasizing the need for institutional reforms, renewed commitment to constitutional values, and vigilance against authoritarian tendencies. – *Reproduced*

## LEADERSHIP

1060. Dupree, Cydney Hurston

Words of a leader: The importance of intersectionality for understanding women leaders’ use of dominant language and how others receive it. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.271-323.

Management scholars have long examined gender disparities in leaders’ communication and followers’ reactions. There is, however, a paucity of research that takes an intersectional perspective. This article takes that step, using an intersectional lens to examine women leaders’ use of dominant language and how others receive it. Leveraging advances in natural-language processing, I analyzed the stereotype content of more than 250,000 Congressional remarks (Study 1) and almost one million tweets (Study 2) by leaders. Women leaders referenced dominance more than men did (using more words like “powerful”), violating stereotypes that depict women as submissive. However, as theory on racialized gender stereotypes suggests, this effect was unique to White leaders. Two additional studies revealed backlash to women leaders’ use of dominant language. Analyzing almost 18,000 editorials revealed the more that women leaders referenced dominance, the more they were portrayed as dominant but also cold. Effects were strongest for Black and Latina women (Study 3). Finally, an experiment using simulated social media profiles found the more that Black women (but not men) leaders referenced dominance, the more voters rated them as less likeable, a result that was unique to Black leaders (Study 4). The article

demonstrates the critical importance of intersectionality for understanding gender inequality in leaders' communication and its reception by the media and the public. – *Reproduced*

1061. Perry, James L. and Lam, Wai-Fung  
Public leadership symposium: Co-editors' introduction. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.138-138.

This symposium about public leadership features three articles that examine different facets of leadership in a public context. In "Local government managers' change-oriented leadership and employees' change-supportive behaviour during COVID-19: utilising the theory of planned behaviour", Wisanupong Potipiroon & Worasan Thawornprasert seek to extend our understanding of the role of public leaders in fostering employees' change-related behaviour. Their sample is drawn from local government managers in Thailand. They use theory of planned behaviour and value-congruence to identify underlying psychological mechanisms by which local government managers influenced employees' change-supportive behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic. – *Reproduced*

1062. Potipiroon, Wisanupong and Thawornprasert, Worasan  
Local government managers' change-oriented leadership and employees' change-supportive behaviour during covid-19: Utilizing the theory of planned behaviour. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.139-158.

Past research has provided important insights on the role of public leaders in fostering employees' change-related behaviour, but the psychological mechanisms and boundary conditions underlying this relationship remain unclear. This research relies on the theory of planned behaviour and the value-congruence model to shed light on when and how local government managers' change-oriented leadership influences employees' change-supportive behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on survey data collected from 758 local government employees in Thailand, our structural equation modelling analyses revealed that local government managers' change-oriented leadership had a positive relationship with employees' change-supportive behaviour via the mediating roles of employees' attitude for change, perceived climate for change and self-efficacy for change. Furthermore, perceived value congruence between managers and employees was found to enhance the indirect relationship between change-oriented leadership and change-supportive behaviour. This research highlights the importance of change-oriented leadership and value alignment in fostering change-related behaviours among government employees. – *Reproduced*

1063. Lee, J., Chung, J. and Kim, B.  
Leaders need to be led: Complementary followership in the context of community-driven development program. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(2), Jun, 2024: p.159-183.

Leadership has often been recognised as a major driver for successful team effectiveness. However, even weak leadership may lead to good team performance, and it is worth studying how weak leadership can be helped and complemented by followership. To investigate the paradoxical mechanism behind leadership – followership practices, we examined (1) multidimensional figures of leadership and followership using the multifactor leadership questionnaire (MLQ) and (2) the

impacts of the combinations of leadership and followership on team performances both during and after a community-driven development (CDD) program. To that end, this study examines a rural CDD case implemented by the Korea International Cooperation Agency and the Myanmar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Irrigation. The analyses present some common patterns of how weak leadership and strong followership can lead to better performance than other combinations of leadership and followership. We conclude with theoretical and practical conditions of “complementary followership”, i.e., the complementary combinations of leadership and followership in group performance. – *Reproduced*

1064. Jackson, W.T., Neshkova, M.I. and Newman, M.A.  
Feminine leadership and juvenile justice outcomes: The Florida experience. *Public Administration Review*, 84(3), May-Jun, 2024: p.544-559.

In this paper, we ask whether female top law enforcement officials can steer justice provision on the ground. While prior research has documented that female street-level bureaucrats advance the interests of their female clients, we know little about how female leaders influence the distribution of street-level outcomes. This study draws on juvenile justice and inquires whether youth arrests and prosecutions vary as a function of the sheriff’s and state attorney’s sex. We expect counties and circuits led by female sheriffs and state attorneys to experience fewer youth arrests and prosecutions than those led by men, especially among female and minority offenders. Data from Florida’s 67 counties between 2015 and 2020 reveal that women’s leadership is associated with less severe outcomes for all young offenders, not just females. We also find that gender and feminine leadership theories hold more explanatory power in this context than representative bureaucracy and gendered organizational socialization. – *Reproduced*

1065. **Uman, Timur, Daniela, Argento and Giorgia Mattei**  
Supportive leadership and job satisfaction at the European court of auditors. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(2), Jun, 2024: p.454-473.

This article draws on theories of person–organisation fit and leadership behaviour to explore how supportive leadership is related to communication practices, collaborative working practices and performance management practices and how these three practices, in turn, relate to public servants’ job satisfaction. A model of supportive leadership’s direct and indirect effects on employees’ job satisfaction is empirically tested using responses to a survey administered to the European Court of Auditors (ECA) staff. The findings show that communication and collaborative working practices mediate the relationship between supportive leadership and job satisfaction. Supportive leadership positively relates to performance management practices, but these practices have no significant association with job satisfaction. While addressing a theoretical void in the field, this study also makes an empirical contribution by unveiling how a professional European public audit institution manages its human resources and the means it uses. – *Reproduced*

1066. Meeker, Amy  
Firms led by CEOs from former U.S. frontier areas are awarded more patents. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.36-37.

George Mason University’s Lei Gao and his co-researchers—Macquarie

University's Jianlei Han, Zheyao Pan, and Huixuan Zhang—collected birthplace data on 1,777 U.S.-born CEOs and determined how many decades each leader's hometown had spent on or near the frontier during the country's westward expansion. Examining accounting and patent databases, they found that firms led by CEOs from longtime frontier counties were awarded more patents than other firms—and those patents were cited more frequently and had greater value in the marketplace. – *Reproduced*

1067. Ciampa, Dan and Bryant, Adam  
Power, Influence, and CEO succession. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.44-51.

When a CEO transition fails, it's often because the incoming leader isn't skilled at managing the power dynamics. They're complex because the key players—the board, the outgoing CEO, and the new one—have different agendas. Designated successors need to understand those dynamics and how best to influence key stakeholders. The authors present four approaches: assertive persuasion, incentives and disincentives, common vision, and openness and involvement. To convince others that they're ready to take charge, successors must learn how and when to apply them, consider the culture, secure the right allies, and act humbly. Once they take the helm, two other tasks become paramount: winning board support and clarifying and conveying a vision. – *Reproduced*

1068. Hildebrand, C.A. Baumgarten, J. and Madhavan, M.  
How CEOs build confidence in their leadership. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.52-56.

Believing the conventional wisdom that they have roughly 90 days to prove themselves, many new CEOs get into trouble by launching bold initiatives before they've won the support and trust they need to effect change. According to a study of nearly 1,400 CEOs, earning people's confidence actually takes two years. But leaders who focus methodically on gaining it can generate remarkable increases in company value. Drawing on their research and experience, the authors advise incoming CEOs to adopt a patient approach by setting a deliberate pace, picking battles strategically, and engaging stakeholders when the time is right. – *Reproduced*

1069. Jerusalem, Rebecca Slan and Kwok, Navio  
The vital role of the outgoing CEO. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.57-63.

Though they're frequently overlooked, incumbent CEOs are central to ensuring drama-free successions. An in-depth study of 30 departing CEOs shows that when they have strong relationships with the board, are actively engaged in choosing their replacements, and have positive views of the process, handoffs are much more successful. But if they experience ambivalence or regret or feel excluded, transitions can become tumultuous.

Drawing on extended interviews with outgoing executives, this article discusses the five psychological crossroads that leaders face when they step down and offers advice on what boards and CEOs can do to navigate each one more deftly.

– *Reproduced*

1070. Toegel, Ginka and Barsoux, Jean-Louis  
Stop playing favorites. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.147-151.

Although most managers believe that they give each of their team members equal attention, respect, and consideration, four decades' worth of empirical research says otherwise. Studies show that nearly all bosses have—or are seen to have—in-groups and out-groups. Employees on the wrong side of these divides experience a reduction in engagement, satisfaction, commitment, citizenship, innovation, and performance.

Bosses usually argue that any differentiation is unintended and that their reports are reading too much into minor disparities. Both claims might be true. However, it is the view from below that counts. Perceived unfairness is real in its consequences. Managers should first acknowledge these issues and then work hard to head off or repair conflict. Those who don't may lose key contributors they'd prefer to retain, exacerbate the challenges presented by underperformers, ruin team performance and morale, and hurt their own reputations.

Start by regularly reviewing your treatment of team members. Ask yourself: Did I seek everyone's company? Did I acknowledge their capabilities? Did I assist their growth? If you are routinely answering no for certain subordinates, they need more attention from you. When a relationship has already gone off the rails, it's important to rectify the problem: Prepare for a direct conversation, engage empathetically, and then make a plan for how you'll interact with one another in the future. – *Reproduced*

1071. Nohria, Nitin  
Case study: Are the right people in the right seats?. *Harvard Business Review*, 102(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.152-155.

The newly appointed CEO of Highstreet Properties has doubts about several members of the top team she has inherited. She's trying to drive a turnaround, the company has a complicated matrix structure, and some team members seem opposed to her strategy. She's debating replacing several of them, but she's worried about making too many changes too quickly, upsetting her board, and bringing in too many former colleagues. – *Reproduced*

## LIBRARIES

1072. Panda, Subhajit and Kaur, Navkiran  
Introducing digital humanities in Library and information genders: Ensuring ethical responsibility of library professionals. *University News*, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.25-29.

Digital Humanities (DH) represent a rapidly expanding interdisciplinary field that integrates human culture with technology, reshaping scholarly practices

across disciplines. This paper introduces digital humanities within the context of library and information sciences, emphasizing the ethical responsibilities of library professionals. It argues that as DH transforms knowledge creation, dissemination, and preservation, librarians must adopt proactive ethical frameworks to ensure inclusivity, accountability, and responsible stewardship of digital resources. By situating DH within library and information science, the study highlights the evolving role of professionals in bridging cultural scholarship and technological innovation while safeguarding ethical standards in the digital age.

Digital humanities (DH) are a rapidly growing field that brings together scholars from a wide range of disciplines to explore the intersection of human culture and technology. – *Reproduced*

### LINGUISTICS

1073. Bielsa, Esperança et al

Recommendations on the translation of academic texts in the social sciences and the humanities. *Social Science Information*, 63(3), Sep, 2024: p.285-297.

This article provides recommendations for translating academic texts in the social sciences and humanities, emphasizing the importance of accuracy, contextual sensitivity, and accessibility. Translation in these fields requires careful handling of specialized terminology, cultural nuances, and disciplinary conventions to ensure that meaning is preserved across languages. The study highlights challenges such as untranslatable concepts, disciplinary jargon, and differing rhetorical traditions, while advocating for strategies that balance fidelity with readability. Recommendations include the use of controlled vocabularies, collaboration between subject experts and translators, and iterative peer review to enhance precision. The paper also underscores the role of translation in democratizing knowledge, enabling wider dissemination of research, and fostering cross-cultural dialogue in global academia. By situating translation within broader debates on language policy and scholarly communication, the article calls for institutional support and recognition of translation as a critical component of academic knowledge production. These recommendations are addressed not only to translators, but to all users of translation, including authors and readers of academic texts, journal editors and publishers, as well as reviewers. They call attention to the translated nature of many works that are often viewed as originals, and through which English as the academic lingua franca is constantly produced and reproduced in a multilingual space. Rather than approaching translation as a hindrance, they seek to highlight its transformative potential and to call for more constructive approaches to the translation of academic texts. Academic translation, these recommendations maintain, relates to the particularities of the language of the social sciences and the humanities, as distinct from that of scientific and technical texts. Relying on a theory of translation as a procedure that involves specialized techniques for the rewriting of texts, they address the relationship between writing and translating, the collaboration between academic authors and translators, and relevant issues relating to the politics of translation in a highly unequal academic field. – *Reproduced*

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1074. Andrews, Rhys

Drivers of reverse corporatization in English local government: A longitudinal analysis. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.615-632.

Local governments increasingly create and use corporate forms of organization to provide public services. While there is growing evidence on the factors influencing such corporatization, less is known about what leads some local governments to bring corporatized services back in-house. This paper investigates financial, socioeconomic, political and organizational drivers of reverse corporatization among 62 Arms-Length Management Organizations (ALMOs), wholly owned nonprofit organizations created by local governments in England to provide social housing services. Survival analysis for the period 2003–2019 suggests that reverse corporatization is more likely to occur in left-wing local governments and in those with more financial reserves, but is less likely if ALMOs have operated for a longer time and have a large board of directors. – *Reproduced*

1075. Cifuentes-Faura, Javier, Fülöp, Melinda Timea and Topor, Dan Ioan

Financial autonomy in Spanish local governments: Empirical evidence of beta and sigma convergence. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.599-614.

Territorially, Spanish public administrations are organized into State Administration, Autonomous Community Administration, and Local Administration. Local government has the closest contact with citizens and therefore the powers and decisions taken by local institutions have the greatest impact on the social welfare of citizens. To ensure this well-being, it is necessary to analyze and pay attention to the administrative and financial autonomy of local governments. Financial autonomy translates into the capacity of local entities to govern their respective finances, determining, within certain limits, the level of the volume of their own resources and organizing their expenditures. In this work, we study the Financial Autonomy Indicator, which aims to determine the tax resources available to the local entity. Taking into account that Spanish municipalities have, depending on their population size, different obligations when providing services to citizens, the convergence of financial autonomy is studied to detect whether there are common trends by applying the techniques of  $\beta$ -convergence and  $\sigma$ -convergence. It is analyzed whether municipalities starting from lower indicators achieve higher growth over time ( $\beta$ -convergence), and whether dispersion between municipalities is reduced ( $\sigma$ -convergence). – *Reproduced*

1076. Mehta, Meera, Mehta, Dinesh and Bhavsar, Dhruv

Sixteenth finance commission and urban local governments. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.17-20.

The Sixteenth Finance Commission need to recognise the important contribution of urban local governments in economic development, increase allocations to them, reduce conditional and tied grants, provide funds for climate mitigation and adaptation measures, and provide monitoring services and strengthen monitoring systems in ULGs. – *Reproduced*

1077. Mughan, Sian and Overstreet, Dallin

Can local government mergers reduce costs when capital expenditures are low: Evidence from court mergers. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.892-922.

Local government mergers, motivated by promises of cost savings via economies of scale (EoS) and reduced duplication of function, often fail to produce the anticipated savings. An inability or unwillingness to reduce personnel costs is often offered as a reason for this outcome. We explore this explanation by estimating the expenditure effects of court mergers in California. Our main result is that current judicial spending (total expenditures minus capital expenditures) increases significantly following consolidation. This is partially explained by a sustained increase in salaries paid to full-time workers. The number of workers increases in the years immediately following merger however over the long-term merger has no effect on employment levels, suggesting that mergers change the composition of the workforce. These findings have implications for all local governments that provide labor-intensive services, if mergers are to reduce expenditures officials must be willing to make difficult personnel decisions. – *Reproduced*

1078. Sánchez, Jose et al

With a little help from my friends? A longitudinal network analysis on fiscal stress and collaboration for public service delivery. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1191-1228.

Local governments face revenue constraints and increasing demands for public service delivery. Confronted with fiscal pressures, cities, and counties engage in collaborative arrangements to save costs or improve service levels. However, the same pressures can also prevent them from seeking collaboration. Two distinguishable arguments in tension can be identified: fiscal stress as a driver or as a deterrent for collaboration. This study reconciles these contrasting views using longitudinal network analysis to examine how fiscal stress affects the likelihood of collaboration in four critical service areas. Results point toward fiscal stress negatively affecting collaboration in service areas when economies of scale are not achievable, and increasing the likelihood of collaboration in service domains where these scales are possible. Understanding when fiscal stress affects collaboration is particularly relevant given resource disparities at the local level. Such inequality can create reinforcing cycles of fiscal stress and reduced opportunities to collaborate in service delivery. – *Reproduced*

1079. Stokan, Eric et al

Whose neighborhood needs? Assessing the spatial distribution of federal community development funds. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.983-1023.

Local governments must balance their growth ambitions against needs arising from social inequities. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program aims to redress these disparities by directing funds toward disinvested tracts. We ask whether a city's institutional design, public and private actor composition, and resource availability influence the decision to invest in communities with greater levels of social need. Utilizing a social equity framework, we connect place-level procedural fairness mechanisms with neighborhood-level access equity consequences. Combining U.S. local government survey data over two decades with census tract-level CDBG expenditures, we find that in neighborhood where 51

percent or more of the families are low-to-moderate income (LMI), its likelihood of receiving funds increases with its share of LMI population relative to the city's, but at a diminished rate compared to non-LMI tracts. Further, city-level factors moderate this relationship (e.g., including community development corporations in planning processes). – *Reproduced*

### MACROECONOMICS

1080. Krishna, K. L.

Vishwanath Pandit (1939–2024): Versatile teacher and eminent macro econometrician. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.21-22.

A pioneer of macroeconomic modelling, Vishwanath Pandit was one of the leading economists of his time in India. A long-time professor at the Delhi School of Economics, his passing marks a significant loss to the economics community. – *Reproduced*

### MANAGEMENT

1081. Sayed, Zehra and Frenkel, Michal

Layers and limits of power and resistance in multinational subsidiaries: The interaction of micro-politics and postcolonial power at Reuters India. *Organization*, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.857-878.

This article explores the complex interplay of power and resistance within multinational subsidiaries, focusing on Reuters India as a case study. It examines how micro-political dynamics intersect with postcolonial legacies to shape organizational behavior and employee relations. The study highlights the layered nature of power in multinational corporations, where global headquarters exert influence while local subsidiaries negotiate autonomy and cultural identity. Resistance emerges in subtle forms—through workplace practices, negotiation of authority, and reinterpretation of corporate norms—revealing the limits of managerial control. By situating Reuters India within broader debates on globalization, postcolonialism, and organizational politics, the paper underscores how multinational subsidiaries become sites of both compliance and contestation, reflecting deeper tensions between global corporate structures and local socio-cultural realities. This study analyses how the mutual imbrication of organizational and postcolonial power along with the micro-embedding of actors' shape and structure power struggles in multinational corporations. Drawing on the case of news agency Reuters' internationalization and centralization approach at its Indian subsidiaries in Mumbai and Bangalore, our research explores how subsidiaries mobilize resources to pursue their interests in a landscape shaped by clashing professional institutional logics and organizational control systems reflected in quality control and performance assessment. Our findings shows that the power struggle and (professional) identity position of both subsidiary staff differs as they face different organizational, institutional and (neo)colonial pressures and are othered in different ways. We argue that as a site of "value production," both subsidiaries are qualified and disadvantaged in distinct ways. Our study emphasizes the importance of understanding diverse colonial experiences and the mainstreaming of postcolonial insights in the analysis of power in MNCs. – *Reproduced*

**MASS MEDIA**

1082. Fang, Jun

The culture of censorship: State intervention and complicit creativity in global film production. *American Sociological review*, 89(3), Jun, 2024: p.488-517.

How does state censorship shape global creative production? To explore the merger of art and the state in a global context, I adopt a micro-sociological approach to examine the culture of censorship and reconceptualize censorship as an ongoing, social process. Based on participant observation within a global film studio and interviews with industry insiders in Beijing and Los Angeles, I investigate how global cultural producers navigate China's rigid film censorship system. My analysis reveals how China's state censors use multistage gatekeeping and intermediated censorship to infiltrate the creative process and exert global influence. I then show how informality transforms these organizational procedures into a relational process that is hard to trace. In this, studio executives and filmmakers are induced to engage in complicit creativity, seeking creative negotiations through working with, rather than against, the state; specifically, they practice concession, reconfiguration, and collusion. These processes anchor a culture of censorship characterized by the symbiotic relationship between censors and creators, epitomizing a dynamic dance between everyday state power and everyday resistance. This relational model of censorship provides useful analytic scaffolding, extending our knowledge of the inner workings and consequences of state intervention in the new global cultural economy. – *Reproduced*

1083. Mohanty, Tanaya

Print media in Odisha and its changing contours. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.299-320.

This article is based on the case study of four newspapers in Odisha, namely Utkala Dipika, The Samaj, Prajatantra and the Sambad. It traces the early beginning of Odia print media in the 19th century that marked the beginnings of an Odia national identity. Media then was seen as an institution committed to societal welfare. The print media in Odia played a defining role in the making of its public sphere. Each newspaper studied in this article in some way or other reshaped the public sphere. This holds true of the print media in both its early years and in the globalised era where media operated primarily as an industry. This article is based upon a historical approach that entailed archival sources as well as case studies of thirty journalists from both rural and urban backgrounds working in different capacities starting from reputed editors to stringers. – *Reproduced*

**MENTAL HEALTH**

1084. Dias, Mateus and Fontes, Luiz Felipe

The effects of a large-scale mental health reform: Evidence from Brazil. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.257-289.

This paper studies the Brazilian Psychiatric Reform, which reorganized the public mental health care provision by introducing mental health centers (CAPS) as a community-based substitute for inpatient care. Our research design exploits the rollout of CAPS in a difference-in-differences framework. We show that these

centers increased outpatient mental health care production and reduced psychiatric hospitalizations. These reductions were more pronounced for long-stay admissions and among patients with schizophrenia. We find that the savings implied by fewer admissions do not offset the cost of the policy. Also, the reform did not reduce mental health mortality and it increased violent crimes. – *Reproduced*

1085. Kolhe, Sarita Mishra  
Spiral of flourishing: Unveiling perspectives for growth and success. IIPA Digest, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.48-57.

The presence of sound mental health is described as flourishing, whereas the absence of sound mental health is characterized as languishing in life. Flourishing refers to an optimal range of human functioning, that connotes goodness, generativity, growth, and resilience. Flourishing is in sharp contrast to languishing that is experienced by people who describe their lives as “hollow” or “empty”. The costs of languishing are high; relative to flourishing, languishing brings more emotional distress, psychological impairment, limitations in daily activities, and lost work days. – *Reproduced*

### MIGRATION

1086. Alesina, A., Carlana, M. Ferrara, E.L. and Pinotti, P.  
Revealing stereotypes: Evidence from immigrants in schools. The American Economic Review, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.1916-1948.

We study how people change their behavior after being made aware of bias. Teachers in Italian schools give lower grades to immigrant students relative to natives of comparable ability. In two experiments, we reveal to teachers their own stereotypes, measured by an Implicit Association Test (IAT). In the first, we find that learning one's IAT before assigning grades reduces the native-immigrant grade gap. In the second, IAT disclosure and generic debiasing have similar average effects, but there is heterogeneity: teachers with stronger negative stereotypes do not respond to generic debiasing but change their behavior when informed about their own IAT. – *Reproduced*

1087. Eshetu, Fasil et al  
Rural out-migration and its impact on crop production efficiency of producers in Southern Ethiopia. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.233-254.

The research dealt with the effect of labour out-migration on output per hectare and efficiency of wheat and teff producers in Kembata-Tembaro and Hadiya zones of Ethiopia based on primary data gathered from 415 random sample of rural households. The multinomial endogenous switching model was used as an analytical model. According to the stochastic frontier model, the mean efficiency of wheat and teff are 82.98 and 66.43 per cent, respectively. According to the econometric results, rural-urban and international migration reduces wheat productivity by 110.94 and 179.11 kg, respectively. The average treatment effect on treated (ATT) also revealed that participation in international migration reduces Teff producers' technical efficiency by 5.51 per cent. However, teff productivity is reduced by 382.94 and 747.49 kg due to rural urban and international migration, respectively. The lost labour channel of the modern theory of migration is

maintained by the result of the study. So as to minimise the negative impact of out-migration in the study area, policymakers must focus more on promoting access to credit, irrigation, land, off-farm employment and public services for rural households. – *Reproduced*

1088. Ganguli, Barna and Sinha, Bakshi Amit Kumar  
Condition of migrants of Bihar amidst corona crisis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.20-34.

Covid-19 pandemic has brought a tidal-wave of consecutive impacts on social, economic, cultural and public health systems. While pandemics and their impact are not completely unknown to human beings, it seems the modern world was not very well prepared for this global-scale pandemic. As we learn by taking steps to manage and minimize its effects on the human population, it is important to consider the greater burden that COVID-19 has put on migrants, calling for a fresh design for the emergency response. The pandemic has disproportionately affected the states of India. The capacity to respond is also different in different states. For disadvantaged states like Bihar, where sizable proportion of the population have migrated to other states and country for earning, the pandemic raises the challenge of reverse migration and livelihood. In this pretext, the paper tries to answer some basic questions in the context of Bihar – (i) what is the pattern of migration? (ii) what is the impact of COVID-19 on migrant's health and psychology? (iii) what is the effect of Covid-19 on migrants and economy (iv) lastly, the government's responsiveness. – *Reproduced*

1089. Katyayani, Shreya  
Bound by contract: Mapping technologies of migrant control in the kafala system. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.593-610.

This paper studies the methods used by Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) nations for surveillance and control of the migrant population on their land, its main argument being—the Kafala system as practised in the GCC nations, for organising the guest workers, is more than just an arrangement handling migration but rather is a technology of migrant control in itself wherein citizens are tasked with overseeing and managing the presence and actions of foreigners within the national borders, a responsibility typically held by the state—resulting in partial privatisation of control over migration. For this, they have refurbished the age-old Kafala to craft it into a cutting-edge technology of migrant control and surveillance by linking every migrant to his citizen—sponsor, who, on behalf of the state, wields complete control on the mobility, social life and employment of the Makful (migrant). The paper, through the concepts of porous and indeterminate borders, tries to show how borders do not “exclude” but there is “differential inclusion” of the migrants, which is no less violent than exclusionary measures, wherein borders exist between the male migrant and the female, between the skilled migrant and the unskilled and between the migrant from South–East Asia and the expats from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries—by the use of tactics such as ethnic stereotyping, structural violence, racial segregation, etc.; for example—different kinds of visas provided to them based on their skills, sponsors retaining workers' passport controlling their mobility, regulating their salary, their forced confinement and restrictions on their channels of communication thus, mapping them in a system of “structural dependence”.

The study seeks to question the sponsorship system within the broader context of surveillance techniques that regulate migrant populations. By juxtaposing it with conventional surveillance measures such as CCTV cameras and GPS-based controls, it contends that the sponsorship system operates as a form of control that is both coercive and extensive, effectively tethering individuals to their sponsors who wield authority over all facets of their lives. – *Reproduced*

1090. Lee, Wonhyung and Disney, Lindsey  
Resettled refugees and African Americans in the same neighborhoods: Insights for intergroup dynamics and multicultural community building. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.864-891.

After resettlement, refugees are situated to navigate new environments and social relationships with nonrefugee residents in the United States. This study focuses on the intergroup dynamics between refugees and native African American residents with whom refugees often share spatial boundaries in urban neighborhoods. Based on 30 in-depth interviews in Albany, NY and Clarkson, GA, our findings suggest that both groups share the experiences of social marginalization and disadvantageous neighborhood factors. On the other hand, each group differed in their views on the police and the type of poverty that they deal with. Although two groups rarely collaborated, solidarity was deemed possible and desirable. Several suggestions for community building were made, including cross-cultural activities for youth and neighborhood activism for adults. Future research can examine the space-making and rights-seeking processes of resettled refugees in the context of urban poverty and in their relation to other locals. – *Reproduced*

1091. Nanda, Samar  
Is migration the greatest danger to human survival and human flourishing in future?. *IIPA Digest*, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.36-43.

Many of the concerns, which we considered erstwhile as mundane and addressable have turned acute and insurmountable with the passage of time such as massive displacement of people as refugees, threats of climate change and simmering conflicts in the regions of West Asia, Africa, and even Europe. However, owing to the limitation of space and time the analysis will be restricted to the crisis emanating from refugees in West Asia, Africa and of recent movement out of Ukraine. First, the reasons for immigration are locked in depth. No one can forget the tragic capsizing of a boat in a sea near the Greece coast, overturning of a container carrying immigrants in border town in Mexico, use of physical force to stop the immigrants of European borders or a family of immigrants frozen to death on Canadian border are some of the myriad images that come to the immediate memory. – *Reproduced*

#### **MINING POLICY**

1092. Sarangi, Pratima and Mishra, Ranjan  
Governance in fair share of revenues from extractives for affected communities: AHP analysis.. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.37-53.

This article examines governance challenges in ensuring fair revenue distribution

from extractive industries to affected communities, using Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis as a methodological framework. Despite enormous mineral deposits, Indian states such as Odisha, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh continue to show low per capita income and high poverty rates. A study conducted by the Center for Science and Environment (2008) revealed that of the 50 major mining districts, 60% are among the 150 most backward districts of the country. Notably, four mining districts—two from Odisha and one each from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh—rank among the top 25 backward districts. The paper highlights how extractive wealth often fails to translate into local development, underscoring governance gaps in revenue sharing, institutional accountability, and community participation. By applying AHP analysis, the study provides insights into prioritizing policy interventions that balance economic growth with social justice, situating extractive governance within broader debates on equity, sustainability, and inclusive development. In India the states with enormous mineral deposits show low per capita income with high predominance of poverty according to study conducted by center for science and environment (2008) that of the 50 major mining districts, 60% figure are among the a 150 most backward districts of the country. Out of the four mining districts two from Odisha and one each from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh which are among the top 25 backward districts of the country. – *Reproduced*

#### MOTIVATION

1093. Asikullah, F., Chakma, P. Hossain, S.F.A. and Hussain, K.  
Evaluating employee motivation and productivity in Bangladesh during the post-pandemic era. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.456-476.
- In Bangladesh, improving the productivity of ready-made garment (RMG) factory workers has always been an uphill task, and this has assumed greater proportions after the COVID-19 pandemic. The present study explores the effect of welfare facilities and human resource management practices on the motivation and productivity of RMG workers during the pandemic. On the basis of an advanced statistical analysis, the study accepted all hypotheses proposed to highlight the significant impact of human resource management practices and welfare facilities on the motivation and productivity of workers. Both of these factors showed an association with employee productivity through employee motivation, which proved to be a partial mediator. Moreover, the authenticity of the study was supported by the confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and the structural equation model (SEM), which were represented based on model fit exponents, composite reliability, convergent validity and discriminant validity. The study helps develop an understanding of theoretical and managerial implications, which can assist RMG factory owners, managers, stakeholders and policymakers to motivate workers and improve their productivity. – *Reproduced*
1094. Nguyen, Thi Quynh Trang and Truong, Tu Phuoc  
Linking public service motivation, perceived external career barriers, and public-sector attraction. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(3), Sep, 2024: p.264-290.
- This study explores the association of different dimensions of public service motivation (PSM) and perceived external career barriers with the attraction,

including general attractiveness and prestige, of the public sector in Vietnam. Perceived external career barriers are negatively related to the public sector's prestige and applicants' intentions to work in the sector. The analyses also reveal that individuals who demonstrate compassion exhibit stronger intentions to join the sector. Individual intentions, however, are influenced more by perceived external career barriers than by compassion. Also, there is a significant relationship between self-sacrifice and public organisation's general attractiveness as well as between attraction to public services and perceived prestige. By contrast, the commitment to public values dimension shows no significant correlation with any aspects of public sector attraction. Interestingly, we discovered that a higher level of self-sacrifice would dampen the negative relationship between perceived external career barriers and perceived prestige. These findings highlight the role of the two affective-based PSM dimensions on public organisational attraction. The practical implications of the findings are discussed. – *Reproduced*

### **MUSIC**

1095. Ganesh, Deepa  
The body I music. Seminar, 764, Apr, 2023: p.20-22.

Violinist Kunnakudi Vaidyana than, the pop star of caryatid music, was an accomplished maestro. It was a delight oldster to hi, however, watching him perform wan eye catching experience. In shining silk Kutras and glittering shawls for embellishment. – *Reproduced*

### **NURSING**

1096. Khateeb, Fatima Riyaz  
Absenteeism among nurses: A bibliometric analysis of the past 25 years of research. Management and Labour Studies, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.527-554.

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, healthcare has been pushed to the limits. Nursing staff, being an essential aspect of healthcare, has had to bear the brunt of the situation. And as such, in the context of healthcare, the absenteeism of nurses is of great concern. Consequently, there is, in present times, a great need for research into absenteeism, its incidence, precedents and antecedents. This bibliometric review contributes to the literature by examining how the research has been carried out by identifying the relevant references, authors, topics and journals. Having compiled major research, in the last 25 years, in the field of nurse absenteeism, this review seeks to lay the groundwork for prospective research in the field. Analysing 87 articles published globally since 1996, this article reveals the contours of research by indicating the locales of the undertaken research, locating it within various themes and conceptual clusters. The article also reviews the antecedents of nurse absenteeism as indicated in the research. This review has been conducted in view of the near absence of bibliometric work in the field of nurse absenteeism. In systematizing the published literature, the state of the present research and the contours of future research are also laid out. – *Reproduced*

### **NUTRITION**

1097. Gunjan, Geetika and Sharma, Suresh

Does livestock ownership contribute to animal-source foods' (ASFs) consumption and children's growth: A longitudinal study in India. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.474-498.

The role of livestock ownership in related animal-source foods' (ASFs) consumption and in determining a child's nutritional status is well explored in a wide range of countries. However, there is a paucity of Indian literature in this context. The current study aims to fill this research gap. The objective of the paper is to establish the relationship between livestock ownership, ASFs' consumption, dietary diversity, and dietary adequacy among children in India. Further, the study also investigates the impact of livestock ownership on a child's nutritional status. The study has utilized the Young Lives longitudinal data, collected in 2001, 2004, and 2009 from undivided Andhra Pradesh, India. Multilevel linear and nonlinear mixed models have been used in the study. The study finds a significant association between livestock ownership and ASFs' consumption among children. Livestock ownership enhances related ASFs' consumption, dietary diversity score, and dietary adequacy of the household members, including children. Large ruminants are used for income generation, which help in diversifying the consumption basket. However, there is no significant association between livestock ownership and children's nutritional status, the consumption of ASFs and children's nutritional status. Education plays a determining role in children's nutritional status. The engagement of less-educated women in livestock ownership may cause the absence of association. The provision of safe drinking water and toilet facilities help in reducing water-related diseases and diarrhoea frequency among adults and children that positively impact nutritional outcomes. – *Reproduced*

1098. Howard, Larry L. and Labuzon, Charmaine

The impact of urbanization on children's diets: Longitudinal evidence from Cebu. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.603-618.

We investigate the longitudinal relationship between urbanization and children's dietary diversity using a large, detailed survey conducted in Cebu, Philippines, during its period of rapid transformation in the 1990s. Using a panel of 1840 children observed at ages 8, 11, and 15, we model children's weekly consumption of food items included in the meat, seafood, rice, vegetables, beans, tubers, fruits, and dairy groups. Within child-household variation in the characteristics of urban communities (barangays) during this period helps us to empirically identify potential causal relationships. We find that urbanization is significantly positively associated with children's consumption of meat, fruit, and meals prepared at home and negatively associated with the consumption of vegetables and sweets. Models allowing for interactions between household socioeconomic status (SES) and local community urbanization reveal nuanced relationships with children's dietary outcomes. Children from lower SES households have greater dietary diversity if living in communities with greater urbanization and consume significantly larger amounts of meat, fruits, and dairy. Urbanization is also associated with more frequent consumption of meals prepared at home and less consumption of sweet foods, on average. Overall, the findings suggest that the urbanization of local communities during this stage of development contributes to improvements in children's diets. – *Reproduced*

1099. Jain, Akankshan

The role of traditional and indigenous knowledge in combating malnutrition in rural India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.5-11.

Traditional and ingenious plays a crucial role in combating malnutrition in rural India by providing nutrient-rich, locally sourced foods and sustainable agricultural practices. Despite its potential, challenges like erosion of knowledge, limited market access for indigenous crops, and stigma surrounding traditional foods, hinder widespread adoption. Solutions such as educational programmes, market interventions, public awareness campaigns, and integration with modern nutrition programmes are vital for overcoming these barriers. By reviving traditional practices and promoting climate-resilient crops, India can create a sustainable, culturally relevant approach to improving the nutritional status of its rural population. – *Reproduced*

1100. Kumar, Sanjay  
‘Mera Baccha Abhiyan’: An initiative fighting malnutrition through public participation. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.34-38.

Posham Abhiyan a centrally sponsored scheme was launched in March 2018. Implemented through states/UTs, this scheme aims to improve the nutritional status of children, adolescent girls, and lactating mothers. This short success story implemented in the Datia district of Madhya Pradesh, Narrates the noble and inclusive efforts of local administration, civil society, and NGOs to bring a generational change in the society were inspired and assisted to shoulder the responsibility of speedy recovery of a malnourished child adopted by her/him. – *Reproduced*

1101. Madan, Jagmeet  
Nutrition beyond nutrients: A nutritionist’s perspective. *India International Center*, 50(3&4), Winter 2023 Spring 2024: p.218-226.

The global nutrition crisis exhibits worrying trends across every form of malnutrition from hunger to obesity, with diet related non-communicable diseases (NCDs) on the rise and at epidemic levels about 40 per cent of all adults and 20 per cent of all children are now overweight or obese. – *Reproduced*

#### **ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR**

1102. Khan, Abu Daud Lutful Zamir and Rubel, Mohammad Rabiul Basher  
Moderating role of gender and job position in the relationship between compensation practice and organizational citizenship behaviour. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.417-439.

This article investigates how gender and job position moderate the relationship between compensation practices and organizational citizenship behaviour (OCB). Compensation practices, encompassing salary structures, incentives, and benefits, are critical drivers of employee motivation and discretionary behavior that supports organizational functioning. The study highlights that gender differences and hierarchical job positions influence the extent to which compensation fosters OCB. For instance, equitable compensation practices may enhance OCB among women and lower-level employees, who often face systemic barriers in recognition and career progression. Conversely, disparities in pay and promotion opportunities can weaken the positive effects of compensation on OCB, leading to disengagement.

By situating these findings within broader debates on workplace equity, human resource management, and organizational behavior, the paper underscores the importance of designing compensation systems that are sensitive to gender and positional dynamics. Such practices not only strengthen OCB but also contribute to inclusive and sustainable organizational cultures. Article aims at investigating how the binary dummy-coded gender (female = 1, male = 0) and job position (operator = 1, supervisor = 0) moderate the direct relationship between compensation practice and organizational citizenship behaviour (OCB) in the ready-made garments manufacturing industry of Bangladesh. The present study employed the PLS-SEM (partial least square-structural equation modelling) technique to test the reliability and validity (convergent and discriminant) of the measurement scales and to verify the study hypotheses. The study used SPSS version 20 for descriptive analysis and SmartPLS version 3.3.9 for inferential statistical analysis. The results of this cross-sectional study of 121 employees revealed the significant moderating effect of gender and job position in the positive relationship between compensation practice and OCB. The study results also evidenced that the positive relationship between compensation practice and OCB showed stronger for female employees compared to males. Besides, the results equally confirmed that the compensation practice–OCB relationship became stronger for operator-level employees than supervisors. Findings are discussed in consistency with the previous studies and suggestions for future researchers and practitioners are highlighted at the end of this study. – *Reproduced*

1103. Kyeong, Kyuwoong and Kim, Minjai

Why and how are millennials sensitive to unfairness? Focusing on the moderated mediating role of generation on turnover intention. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(3), Sep, 2024: p.291-314.

This article investigates the sensitivity of millennials to workplace unfairness and its implications for turnover intention. It explores how generational identity moderates and mediates the relationship between perceived unfairness and employee decisions to leave organizations. The study highlights millennials' heightened expectations for fairness, transparency, and equity in organizational practices, linking these values to broader sociocultural shifts. Using a configurational and behavioral lens, the paper examines how unfair treatment triggers stronger turnover intentions among millennials compared to other generations. By situating this phenomenon within organizational behavior and generational studies, the article underscores the importance of designing equitable workplace policies to retain talent and foster sustainable work cultures. This research aims to understand why millennials value fairness highly. Specifically, this study discusses why millennials are sensitive to procedural fairness, especially unfairness. This study verifies the relationship by confirming the moderated mediation effect of generation on the relationships between procedural justice and turnover intention through organisational commitment. The results show that the negative effect of procedural justice on turnover intention is stronger among millennials than other generations, which demonstrates the moderated mediation effect of generation. In addition, the differences in turnover intention between generations are small in cases of high procedural justice but large when procedural justice is low, revealing that the reference points for procedural justice differ between generations. The findings empirically show that millennials emphasise procedural fairness and

suggest the need for specific organisational management strategies that reflect each generation's characteristics. – *Reproduced*

1104. Vidyut Dhir, Lata Das, Suranjan and Chatterjee, Debmallya  
Impact of firm ownership type on organizational commitment and citizenship behaviour. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.389-416.

In today's globalized scenario, where advancements in technologies have facilitated people to connect, communicate and collaborate, and where organizations are striving to create an ecosystem that develops sustainable competitive advantage, people issues become a key factor. Organizations, therefore, require an understanding of the business scenario, organizational context and employee characteristics that influence employee behaviour and their workplace relationships as well as their intentions to stay. Though all organizations expect their employees to act with a sense of trust and commitment, the business context of family- and non-family firms are unique and different. While family firms are characterized by the family's value system and emotions in building strong employee engagement, non-family firms are transactional and driven by outcomes. The study explores differences in organizational commitment and organizational citizenship behaviour between family- and non-family firms, and it draws on the tenets from the Social Exchange theory. The data has been collected from 634 dyadic responses captured at two levels—employees' self-reported commitment levels and their citizenship behaviour rated by their managers. Our results show that, in the Indian context, the employees of family firms demonstrate a higher affective, continuance and normative commitment as compared to those of non-family firms. However, the two groups did not differ significantly in their organization citizenship behaviour. It was also found that the relationship between organizational commitment and citizenship behaviour was stronger in employees of family firms than in employees of non-family firms. – *Reproduced*

#### **ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE**

1105. Chu, James  
How beneficiaries become sources of normative control. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 69(2), Jun, 2024: p.324-369.

Organizations can motivate and coordinate work by socializing members to internalize organizational values. Existing theories posit that organizations achieve normative control through encapsulation, wherein peers and managers are primary sources of members' socialization. Drawing on ethnographic data from a not-for-profit school, I show how an external actor—beneficiaries—can become a source of normative control. I develop a multistage process that explains how teachers were socialized by parents, specifically by hearing these parent beneficiaries narrate their needs; engaging in collective storytelling about beneficiaries; experiencing episodic shaming centered on how teachers' daily performance met (or did not meet) beneficiaries' needs; and receiving validation from beneficiaries. Because these sequential stages establish beneficiaries as sources of control through social interactions set in specific times and places, and establish shared emotional states among organizational members, I theorize that these stages compose a ritual of integration. Although teachers initially arrived at the school with heterogeneous values, this ritual led many of them to internalize the organizational value of

self-sacrifice. Teachers who were unmoved by parents' stories or came to see parents as exploitative did not internalize this value, and they tended to exit the organization. This study reveals how normative control can arise not only through socialization from in-group members but also from ritual interactions with and about beneficiaries. – *Reproduced*

### **PANCHAYATS**

1106. Reddy, C. Sheela  
Strengthening panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) for good governance. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.3-14.

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have been evolved and strengthened to achieve two basic goals – first, establishment of vibrant democracy at grassroots level and second, making these PRIs the effective institutions of citizen-centric good governance. This necessitates a sound, responsive and competent administration; respect to basic human rights and values; and institutional as well as structural frame work to ensure accountability and transparency. But there are some bottlenecks like financial dependence, overlapping by Central and state governments and functional inhibitions of the Panchayat representatives. Further control over administration at the grass-root level is essential prerequisite for its success. A strong local government system is the best way to include the aspirations of all people to guide collective destiny. Inclusive growth can be achieved only through inclusive governance and the key to this is an elective and well-functioning system of Panchayats. Empowerment, enablement and accountability of PRIs alone can make them function as institutions of self - governance. – *Reproduced*

### **PANDEMIC**

1107. Amudha, A. and Kalyani, S.  
Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on women informal sector workers: A study of urban slums of Kodambakkam, central Chennai. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.145-155.

A sizable of women are engaged in informal sector in world and India has even more i.e. three fourths of them work in informal sectors among which almost half work in home based or domestic natured jobs. With the outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic, these women became vulnerable to both economic and emotional struggles like loss of job, poor treatment at work place, increase in work load etc. added by household burdens. Unemployment has been connected to serious danger of developing depression, anxiety, substance misuse and viciousness. Infact, multiple studies show individuals who lose their jobs are twice as prone to report depression and anxiety when contrasted with individuals who remain steadily employed. This study intends to elicit the economic, psychological and physical problems faced by them during the Covid lockdown through the micro level empirical enquiry in urban slums in Chennai. – *Reproduced*

1108. Biswas, Chakrabarty, Amit Kumar and Ghosh, Malay Kumar  
Post covid-19 Pandemic conditions and after sale service of LIC of India: A study of agents' ability lovely. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.128-136.

Covid-19 pandemic has adverse impact on Life Insurance Corporation of India like other sectors of insurance sector. In order to mark its impact on after sale services, the performance of agents has been examined. It has been attempted to mark the relationship between the promoters (DOs, ABMs) and policyholders. On the basis of empirical data, the present paper finds that promoters have less influence on policyholders and the use of unfair means by agents, during the pandemic crisis period, has assured the business efficiency. Despite the pandemic hurdles hampered the after sale service of the selected branch, agents ability has secured efficiency of business performance. – *Reproduced*

1109. Dash, J.P. and Dash, Anuraag  
Rethinking policy reforms for Indian defence sector in post Covid-19 pandemic period. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.44-60.

The Covid-19 pandemic and consequent nationwide lockdown have given demand and supply shocks to the Indian economy, impacting with GDP for the first quarter in 2020 sinking to a historical low. The crisis has prompted the Government to announce a series of monetary and fiscal relief packages to revive the economy and bringing back jobs to India through call for AtmaNirbhara Bharat. In this process Indian Government took steps to ban imports of 101 defence items to boost indigenous production. This entails greater capital expenditure (CAPEX) telling upon fiscal health. Further, the A&D (Aerospace and Defence) stocks have seen wide volatility coupled with the slide of the Defence Stocks on the announcement of disinvestment. The impact the pandemic on Aerospace and Defence (A&D) Industry globally has been hard. The effect on India is medium so far, with no clear sight of recovery. This raises questions - will the programme level reforms to drive self-reliance to be encashed by the A&D Industry? Are the policy reforms adequate and appropriate? In view of above facts and queries, the present paper examines critically, India's response amidst retreat of Globalisation for Localisation, the rise of China as Super Power, the forerunner for economic recovery in post-pandemic period. Further, it throws new light on the emerging policy issues for the implication of the pandemic on Defence Sector. – *Reproduced*

1110. Gopalan, Kalpana  
From migrant crisis to worker welfare: Labour department's pandemic strategy in Karnataka. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.39-47.

Detailing Karnataka's response to the 2021 migrant crisis amid th Covid-19 pandemic, this narrative outlines the state's multifaceted strategy. Immediate measures included permitting in situ construction sanitization protocols, and vaccination dives. Also, cash relief and dry ration distribution were efficiently executed through direct benefit transfer. – *Reproduced*

1111. Hazarik, Bonti  
Covid pandemic and domestic violence. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.95-102.

It is a predominant assumption that the Covid-19 pandemic lockdown and home quarantine conditions have fueled the gender based domestic violence across the globe. Government's directions to stay in home (home quarantine) and to obey the government rules caused hostile attitude among the intimate partners within the

family. The data reveals that spending more time together within family increases the rate of gender based domestic violence. In this process women become vulnerable. Thus, the present paper intends to test this hypothesis. To achieve this objective, the paper bases mainly on secondary sources of data collection viz. government reports, UN reports, IMF's report, UNICEF's report, newspapers and other sources of information such as published research work including articles, chapters and books. – *Reproduced*

1112. Inakhiya, Govind Kumar and Kumar, Pravin  
Public investment in healthcare in India: The context of Covid-19 pandemic. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.72-85.

The present pandemic conditions have highlighted inadequate healthcare facilities in India. The public health expenditure is also lower in context of prescribed norms (National Health Policy, National Committees on Health and International Health Institutions/Organization). In compliance of the guidelines of Universal Health Coverage directed by the World Health Organization, the Government of India has implemented health insurance scheme and Ayushman Bharat scheme in order to address the shortage of resources and to reduce the excessive out of pocket expenditure. Here the question - are these governmental endeavours sufficient to meet the present Corona crisis? As such, the present paper intends to highlight the growing issues and challenges before the healthcare sector in India in the conditions of Covid-19 pandemic and also the nature of public investment in the sector. It further goes to assess the assurance of employment opportunities in the healthcare sector and the possibilities of achieving Universal Health Coverage, thereby suggesting ways to cope up with the situation. It has been found that inclusion of private hospitals under the Ayushman Bharat scheme have not shown much promise rather have indulged in malpractices and arbitrary charges. Therefore, it is suggestible that the government of India should focus on grounding the actual health care facilities by appropriate public investment. – *Reproduced*

1113. Kukreja, Veena  
The Covid-19 pandemic and the migrant crisis in India: An analysis. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.12-19.

The COVID-19 has posed an unprecedented challenge for India. One of the most significant and visible consequences of the pandemic is migrant crisis. Due to sudden and unplanned lockdown the migrant workers have to bear the worst burden of the epidemic in terms of lives and livelihood. Migrant crisis during the coronavirus pandemic has revealed multilayered relationship between the migrant workers and the virus. This paper seeks to analyse the contemporary migrant crisis highlighting the vulnerability of the migrant workers in terms of mobility, social security, health management as well as policy relief measures taken by the government. – *Reproduced*

1114. Muthusami, R. and Snitha, K.  
Policy analysis of Indian government in response to Covid-19 pandemic using topic model. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.103-109.

In order to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian Government has adopted various policies. These policies have a broad range of considerations,

such as the form of regulation, national and regional levels implementation, the particular human community and region of the country affected by the policy, and the timeline where all such policy is enforced. We obtained the policies of the Indian Government from Corona Net COVID-19 Government Response Event Dataset and analysed the dataset using a structural topic model that reveals the rapid change of risky policies all over the country from January 2020 to September 2020. This study will be helpful in getting policymakers and analysts determine how efficient specific policies are in combating the propagation and social problems of COVID-19 in India. – *Reproduced*

1115. Priyanka, Wani and Palkar, Apoorva  
Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on consumer buying pattern: A comparative study of FMCG sector in India and Belgium. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.110-127.

The lockdown clamped to arrest the Covid-19 pandemic has disrupted the economy of every nation including India. Many industries had seen an unprecedented adverse impact of the lockdown on industries and trade and it may take another long time to recover. The FMCG sector can be broadly divided into food and non-food categories. Though food categories witnessed the benefit of panic buying, yet buying of non-food categories was slowed down sizably. The present research focuses on understanding the altering consumer buying behavior towards FMCG sector in both the developing and developed world. We have taken India as a representative of developing countries while Belgium as representative of developed nations. For a comparison, data of pre-pandemic and post-pandemic periods have been analysed with a purpose to mark the nature of shift in consumer behavior in both these countries. The data reveals that consumers have given preference to various channels of purchase but shopping based on the proximity and traditional trade emerges as the winner. The research findings will assist not only players operating in consumer goods sector to understand the changing consumer behavior and need for altering their offering and strategies but also in public policy formulations. – *Reproduced*

1116. Rajan, S. Irudaya and Pattath, Balasubramanyam  
Covid-19 led return to Kerala: A comparative analysis of return emigrants. The Indian Journal of Labour Economics, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.389-405.

This article concerns emigrants who returned to Kerala between May and December 2020 in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. We study and document the experiences of 1985 return emigrants (REM) through a quantitative survey conducted via Computer-Assisted Telephonic Interviews. The study utilises a comparative classificatory framework that categorises return emigrants into three groups: normal REM, distressed REM, and REM who returned to re-emigrate. While the REM have been a demographically, politically, and economically significant component of Kerala's population, the COVID-19 REM represent a unique case in history that has the potential to not only affect the economy, society, and psyche of Kerala for many years to come, but to also provide valuable insights into the future of global labor migration governance. – *Reproduced*

1117. Saraswati, Banasri and Mishra, R. R.  
Covid-19 and food security: Connotations and denotations with special reference

to Assam. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.86-94.

In India, the scriptures and ancient laws gave the food a very special status. The concept of equitable distribution of food existed in our society even prior to the concept of socialism. In modern times, securing food to its citizens has become the prime responsibility of state. In the corona pandemic crisis, the intervention of state to provide food security acquires prime significance as people are entitled to have food, especially in crisis situation. As such the present paper examines the implementation of food security law through various schemes to the people in crisis in the state of Assam. These schemes seem to be inadequate. Hence the author suggests to extend powers to states in matters of assuring food security in crisis periods. – *Reproduced*

1118. Saxena, Rekha and Pathak, Rounak Kumar  
Indian federalism and the ongoing pandemic: Systemic transformation and altered federal arrangements. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.1-11.

In wake of the cataclysmic pandemic, the expected cooperation between centre and state, in containing the outbreak, has only increased manifold. This appreciated the fact that no single level of government is equipped to this health crisis singlehandedly. This also resulted in rigid compliance of the existing laws, viz. Epidemic Disease Act and Disaster Management Act. The significant role of various level of government needs to be acknowledged, while centre's focus has been essentially in achieving economies of scale in vaccine development, in setting up guidelines and directives for the entire administrative units in the country at all levels; states have persistently played a significant role in executing effective responses to health crisis. However, the series of conflicts between and centre and state governments around varied issues cannot be ignored. Such contentions in inter governmental reactions have been around the conduct of the exams, opening of the public spaces etc. Yet, the spirit of cooperative federalism remains an absolute requirement and necessity towards overcoming such health crisis. – *Reproduced*

1119. Sen, Nandini Choudhury  
Covid-19, migration and the effect on Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.35-43.

The year 2020 was gripped by the Covid-19 pandemic followed by more devastating second wave in 2021. The crisis has brought in its wake an unprecedented circumstance which the entire world is grappling with India being the worst hit nation. The Pandemic has been debilitating in more ways than one, the economy has seen a downturn globally and the Indian story is far from good. Besides, the scarcity of medical infrastructure, medicines, oxygen and vaccines has left the people bewildered. The crisis has hit the migrant labourers hardest and added to their miseries. As such, the present paper intends to concentrate on the process of labour migration, the causes and reasons propelling it, the saga of the reverse migration as it plays out in Bihar, the current poll bound state of India. – *Reproduced*

1120. Shukla, Ravi Rameshchandra Durgadevi  
Covid-19 pandemic and Indian administration: A study of preparedness. Bihar

Journal of Public Administration, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.61-71.

The two waves of Covid-19 pandemic since March 2020 have hit hard the existing administrative capacity, policy and Modus Operandi of preventing, treating and delivery of health services. No doubt the state and non-state actors are trying hard to handle the pandemic and provide relief to people, but state apparatus, involving health administration, civil & police administration, sanitary staff, medical personnel and local governments etc. has proved to be inadequate. The non-state actors like NGOs, civil society and spirited individuals have also come forth to help the people but these cannot be the alternative of state. In this context, it becomes an urgent imperative to underline the issues in legal provisions, administrative functions and policy endeavours like preparedness, formulation and implementation of policies, coordination (among Centre and States, different departments and government agencies), role of local bodies, arresting corruption etc. – *Reproduced*

### PHILOSOPHY

1121. Jain, Ishita

From body to bodying. Seminar, 764, Apr, 2023: p.40-44.

This article explores the philosophical shift from the static notion of the body to the dynamic process of bodying. Rather than treating the body as a fixed entity, the study emphasizes embodiment as an ongoing practice shaped by social, cultural, and phenomenological forces. The concept of bodying situates the body as relational and performative, continuously constituted through interactions, representations, and lived experiences. Drawing on contemporary theory, the paper interrogates how identity, subjectivity, and social meaning emerge through bodily practices rather than being inscribed upon a pre-given form. Published in Seminar Journal, the article underscores the importance of rethinking the body as a site of becoming, where ontology and social construction intersect. This heterodox approach challenges orthodox understandings of corporeality, opening new avenues for philosophical inquiry into embodiment and human existence. – *Reproduced*

1122. Palanzhy, Jaychandran

Somatic self-articulations. Seminar, 764, Apr, 2023: p.28-32.

In these times of rapid changes, our understanding of the body and how we experience his world through it are also going through some shifts. My attempt in this article is to chalk out a few thoughts on the body from my porcine as a choreographer, teacher, dancer, and more importantly as a student of dance and movement arts. – *Reproduced*

1123. Rao, Mukund

The body is immortal. Seminar, 764, Apr, 2023: p.15-19.

Generally, we presume that we know all about body, mind and should or spirit; especially about the body mind that appear to be solid and real, like the trees, hills and the rivers. As regards the should or spirit, it may remain invisible, intangible, yet we are certain that exists because all religions have talked about it, so it must

be true. – *Reproduced*

### **POLICING**

1124. Bagra, Jomyir and Narah, Yuma  
Health status and resilience: A study on police personnel. *Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.125-132.

The present study was carried out to analyse the relationship between health status (physical and mental health) and resilience among the police personnel of Arunachal Pradesh during the ongoing pandemic. Resilience is the capacity of an individual or organization to efficiently plan and apply positive adaptive behaviours matched to the immediate situation while undergoing minimal stress. With the compounding adversity of Covid-19 and the pivotal role of frontline warriors witnessed across the globe, the current study aimed to investigate the relationship of health status with the resilience of the police personnel of the state, given the additional challenges imposed in the region. The sample comprised 155 tribal police personnel randomly selected from 5 police stations of the Capital Complex of Arunachal Pradesh. Sample was collected in the month of September 2020. PGI Health questionnaire was used to assess the physical and mental health of the participants. Brief Resilience Scale (BRS) was used to assess the resilience capacity. Data were analysed by using Descriptive statistics and Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient was calculated to investigate interrelationship among the variables. The results of the study indicated a significant positive relationship between health status and resilience capacity. Detailed results and implications of the study have also been discussed in the paper. – *Reproduced*

1125. Brar, Navdeep Singh  
Leverage of behavioral evidence and psychological autopsy in equivocal death investigation. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.62-71.

The most overlooked aspect of death investigation is the psychological dimension, which can provide unique leads, correct false assumptions, enhance investigative awareness, and solve cases in surprising ways. In this article/paper, attempt has been made to portray the importance of scientific aid and forensic psychology/ Psychological Autopsy technique through a case study of an equivocal death case of a 11 years old young boy whose death was initially registered as a homicide/ murder by local police, however the case was reinvestigated by CBI from all possible angles using forensic evidence and behavioral and psychological history of the deceased with the findings that death is more consistent with suicide than homicide. – *Reproduced*

1126. Butola, Savita  
Bio psycho-social factors affecting motivation and integration of female personnel in border security force. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.1-22.

Men and women are different, not only anatomically, but also physiologically and psychologically. They have different abilities and needs as well as motivational factors. Motivation is the force acting either on or within a person to initiate behaviour. It affects the individual's enthusiasm, energy, commitment to organisational objectives, work-output and efficiency. It depends on numerous biological, psychological, cultural as well as economic factors. Motivational factors

may be intrinsic within a person e.g., passion, enjoyment, self-fulfilment, autonomy and meaning or extrinsic, which lie outside the individual and can be organisational or environmental - e.g., salary, benefits, punishment, recognition etc. – *Reproduced*

1127. Devarajan, M.K.  
National police mission and community policing. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.103-110.

1128. Gajraj, Sulochana  
An overview of legal provisions regarding confession, disclosure, recovery and discovery in police investigations. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.55-61.

This article provides an in-depth examination of the legal provisions surrounding confessions, disclosures, recoveries, and discoveries in police investigations. It delves into the historical context of legal frameworks governing evidence in India and discusses the implications of recent legislative developments, particularly THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023. Key sections of the Indian Evidence Act, such as Section 25, Section 26, and Section 27, are analyzed in detail to understand their application in contemporary investigative practices. Furthermore, this article highlights amendments introduced in the new Act and their impact on the admissibility of confessions made by co-accused individuals. – *Reproduced*

1129. Imran, Wahab, MD.  
Challenges afflicting Indian police. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.89-102.

This article examines the multifaceted challenges confronting Indian police personnel, whose dedication to upholding law and order is often undermined by systemic constraints. Key issues include meager salaries, arduous working hours, limited career progression, and inadequate infrastructure such as barracks, family housing, vehicles, and fuel. The shortage of manpower and insufficient training opportunities further compromise efficiency. The study emphasizes the urgent need for annual medical checkups, mental health services for subordinate personnel, and contingency funds for police stations. Public opinion, gender discrimination, and deficient posting policies also emerge as critical concerns. Despite substantial investments from both Central and State Governments in police modernization, inefficiencies persist, as evidenced by unutilized funds (e.g., Rs. 1,074 crores allocated to Nagaland in 2021–22). Expenditure on State Police forces rose from Rs. 1,53,766.19 crores in 2020–21 to Rs. 1,67,489.15 crores in 2021–22, reflecting increased focus on infrastructure. Drawing on firsthand experiences across West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, and Tripura, the paper advocates a holistic approach encompassing equitable remuneration, strategic transfer policies, advanced training, and infrastructural development to strengthen police resilience and governance outcomes. Police personnel, dedicated to upholding law and order, confront a myriad of challenges that not only impact their well-being but also compromise their efficacy in safeguarding society. From meager salaries and arduous working hours to limited avenues for career progression, these obstacles cast a shadow over the force's resilience. This meticulous study

underscores the pressing issues of inadequate infrastructure - ranging from barracks to family housing - alongside shortage of manpower, vehicles, fuel, and essential training opportunities. Furthermore, it sheds light on the critical need for annual medical checkup and mental health services for subordinate police personnel and the absence of contingency funds for the police stations. Public opinion, gender discrimination, and deficient posting policies also emerge as critical concerns. Advocating a holistic approach, the study emphasizes the imperative for enhanced working conditions, equitable remuneration, strategic transfer policies, advanced training, and policies fostering infrastructural development. Despite substantial investments from both the Central and State Governments in police modernization, revelations of unutilized funds, such as the Rs. 1,074 crores allocated to Nagaland during 2021-22, underscore potential inefficiencies. The expenditure on the State Police forces rose to Rs. 1,67,489.15 crores in 2021-22 from Rs. 1,53,766.19 crore in 2020-21. While strides have been made in bolstering police infrastructure, lingering challenges persist, as discerned through my firsthand experiences spanning over three decades across diverse regions of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Assam, and Tripura. – *Reproduced*

1130. Kumar, Jayesh and Lama, Swikar  
A survey on fear of cybercrime victimization in India. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.72-81.

In today's technological era, the risk of cybercrimes often lingers on everyone. Often this risk causes fear amongst cyber users and affects their behaviour in the cyber world or virtual world. The frequency of cyber stalking and hacking is increasing day by day. It creates huge fear in public just because we are connected with the internet or the cyber world for completing any task. This study has used a survey to find out the trend of fear amongst cyber users, the reasons behind this fear and the consequences of the fear. The respondents were asked about their demographic details, their experiences of victimization, their knowledge/aptitude of computers, the frequency and usage of the internet, their behavioural responses, and frequency of the previous victimization if any, or secondary victimization. Numerous studies regarding fear of cybercrime victimization have been conducted in other countries but very few studies have been conducted in India. This study tries to make a foray into this area which is important and bears consequences to most people. – *Reproduced*

1131. Kumar, Pranav  
Chain of custody for the integrity of evidence: A critical examination. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.44-54.

Maintenance of the chain of custody in criminal proceedings is required to establish that the physical evidence being produced before the Court is the same as the one that was taken possession of by the investigating officers during investigation. Chain of custody is essential for the admissibility of any physical evidence in a court of law. Despite its enormous significance, there is limited discourse in India over the chain of custody in criminal jurisprudence and forensic practice. Chain of custody is of particular relevance when a seized object or sample is sent to a forensic science laboratory for expert opinion as all stages of transfer of possession and examination are required to be documented. Constitutional Courts in India have dealt with the question of chain of custody, mainly in the context of NDPS

cases and cases involving biological evidence. In light of the increasing utilization of forensic methodologies in criminal investigations, the imperative to uphold a stringent chain of custody has acquired heightened significance, necessitating a more meticulous scrutiny of the issue. This article critically examines various aspects of the chain of custody and its need for evidence integrity. The article provides a critical analysis of different facets of the chain of custody and underscores its necessity for maintaining the integrity of evidence. – *Reproduced*

1132. Mehra, Santosh  
Thirty seconds cataclysm: Lessons for the next decade. *Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.133-138.

1133. Mishra, Dolly and Patel, Poonam  
Gender bias and stereotyping in police: Social and psychological aspects. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.23-34.

The most sought-after topic now-a-days is Women Empowerment. The word defines itself loud and clear. Despite the initiatives taken to empower women in their respective fields, the weight of gender biasness and stereotyping drags the concept downwards. Policing is such an occupation which supports the concept of women empowerment but still has biasness and stereotyping which is deeply rooted in their system. Over the globe and in India, women are mostly compartmentalized to address issues and investigate crimes related to children and women, which is purely based on stereotyping. This practice is basically keeping the women police officials from mainstream policing, addressing major issues and policy making. This statement can be backed by the fact that in India the ratio of women police officials to male police officials is very low, and of women police personnel in decision making level to their male counterparts is even lower. According to the Data on Police Organizations Report of 2022, the total number of Gazetted women police personnel are only 1,625 whereas the number of non-Gazetted women police personnel are 212,935. The concept of women empowerment has somehow taken the initiative to increase the intake of women in policing but the institutional reforms doesn't emphasize on gender equality. Women police in India not only struggle with issues of Biasness and Stereotyping but also face Family pressure, Physical struggles, Physiological struggles, Male jokes, lack of sanitation in workplace among others. This study aims to address the psychological health issues faced by women police personnel due to job and family pressure and discover solutions to curb the issues. The possible reasons for deterioration of psychological health can ultimately be family issues and the coarse environment of the job. The main concern to limit these issues can be found by looking into it more closely. These problems can then be addressed by conducting psychological health welfare programs and by conducting counselling of the suffering person. – *Reproduced*

1134. Nazia Khan, and Raj, Rohit  
Changing contours of police administration during Covid-19 pandemic in India. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 18(1A), Jan-Jun, 2021: p.137-144.

Police organizations have expertise and training in dealing with emergency situations and disaster management. Unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, in terms of the scale and complex effects, has produced adverse conditions in society.

The police, as a first responder to the disaster, have been one of the severely affected governmental organ. Thus, the present paper attempt to understand the role of police in processes of preventing and treatment of the pandemic stricken people and maintaining law and order in turmoil situation. The vulnerability of the police personnel's of exposure to virus infection, in addition to their various job commitments, has led them struggling in spite of efficient police driven by various job-related commitments. Police-public relations at the time of pandemic are shifting with multiple negotiations and communication factors. Police and their diverse contribution to the pandemic has placed them on the centre stage. Since police remain as a frontline worker in this ravaging COVID 19 pandemic, the normal nature of its work has changed and the pandemic has posed new challenges before them, particularly to enforce the changing pandemic guidelines on one hand and containing the desperation of the people on the other. – *Reproduced*

1135. Nelsen, Matthew D. et al  
Experiences of policing in gentrifying neighborhoods: Evidence from Chicago. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.1062-1093.

Do patterns of unequal policing persist or transform within gentrifying neighborhoods? Using an original survey of Chicago residents, we assess whether gentrifiers and longtime residents experience policing differently. Building on macro-level studies which rely on aggregate population data and micro-level studies which rely on ethnographies and interviews, we conduct a meso-level study that compares the experiences and views of differently positioned residents. We find that the phenomenon of being “over-policed and under-protected” that characterizes race-class subjugated neighborhoods is replicated within gentrifying neighborhoods for longtime residents. Meanwhile, gentrifiers express less concern about crime and report fewer interactions with police. While the average gentrifier has low levels of police contact, we find some evidence that a subset of gentrifiers are more likely to call the police about quality-of-life issues compared to neighbors. Our methodological approach provides a blueprint for how survey research can provide insights on individual-level experiences and attitudes in gentrifying neighborhoods. – *Reproduced*

1136. Saravade, Pradnya and Pawar, Riddhi  
On the right track: Refining policing in Maharashtra's railways. *Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.111-124.

1137. Sinha, Nidhi  
Female police personnel in Bihar: An exploration of their working conditions. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.35-43.

Women play great roles both within their families and in the workplace. However, women often encounter unique challenges in their professional lives. Police duty is one of the most demanding occupations that projects different problems for women personnel. In the state of Bihar, women police personnel constitute over 24 percent of the total police force. As the number of women in this field continues to rise, a variety of issues specific to them have come to light. Thus to have a deeper look into their problems the current paper tries to look into various challenges faced by women police personnel in Bihar. The paper aims to identify different kinds of problems faced by them and to find variations in the nature of these challenges

between the two types of police stations. Finally, based on their suggestions, the paper seeks to formulate a strategy for generating recommendations to address the problems faced by them. – *Reproduced*

1138. Upadhyay, Amit and Mehrotra, Abhinav  
Need for victim participation: Retributive to restorative justice. *The Indian Police Journal*, 71(3&4), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.82-88.

India has an adversarial model of justice dispensation where crimes are deemed to be against the state, implying that any attack on the rights of victims is an act against the state. The significance attached to victim rights in this context has been recognized by the United Nations through its Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice to Victims and Abuse of Power. In India, the major shift came in this regard through the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 2008 where victim's right to appeal, compensation, and the appointment of an advocate were recognized. However, the issue remains inadequately addressed due to the lack of active involvement of the victims in the criminal proceedings and the need to ensure adequate reparations to the victims. In this article, the authors argue for seeking guidance from the working of the International Criminal Court (hereinafter ICC) established in 2002 under the Rome Statute on July 17, 1998. Although India is not a party to the statute, the composition of the court vis-a-vis the victim assumes significance as it places victims at the core of justice dispensation. Under the Rome Statute, the role of victims has been elaborately explained by not only giving them the right to participate in the proceedings, but also putting in place a Victims and Witness Unit, Trust Fund for Victims, and Office of Public Counsel for Victims. The article analyses the role played by the separate organs of the ICC and to analyse whether such mechanisms can be realised in the municipal context and how they can be useful in ensuring victim's participation effectively. – *Reproduced*

1139. Rana, Manjesh  
SPIR 2020-21: Policing in conflict-affected regions. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 40(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.5-14.
1140. Shourie, H.D. et al  
Status of policing in India report 2023: Surveillance and the question of privacy. *Common Cause: Policy Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 42(1), Jan-Mar, 2023: p.5-14.

#### **POLITICAL ACTIVISM**

1141. Munro, Iain and Kenny, Kate  
Whistleblower as activist and exile: The case of Edward Snowden. *Organization*, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.994-1008.

This article examines Edward Snowden's transformation from whistleblower to activist and exile, situating his case within broader debates on political resistance and digital privacy. In June 2013, Snowden disclosed thousands of classified NSA and GCHQ documents, exposing unprecedented mass surveillance of citizens by Western intelligence agencies. His revelations sparked global debates on privacy, security, and state power, positioning whistleblowing as a radical form of political activism. The study highlights how Snowden's exile in Russia reflects the personal costs of whistleblower-activism, while also underscoring the limits of existing

organizational theories of whistleblowing in explaining state-level wrongdoing. By analyzing Snowden's case, the paper demonstrates how whistleblowers can fundamentally reshape public discourse, challenge institutional legitimacy, and reconstruct the boundaries of activism in the digital age. Whistleblowing is an important form of radical political activism, influencing social reform by fundamentally changing the way we see our world. This article contributes to understandings of whistleblower-activism in cases of wrongdoing on the part of state institutions. Extant theorizations of organizational whistleblowing fall short in explaining such instances. In contrast, this article develops four key dynamics of state whistleblower-activism: disclosures radically outside both organization and state, extreme dependence on supporters, democratic activism through alternative loyalties, and parrhesia revealing a crisis in Western democracy. These insights are elaborated through in-depth exploration of the exemplar case of U.S. national security whistleblower Edward Snowden. We argue that the emergent concept of "exilic whistleblowing," inspired by Hannah Arendt's work on exile, offers novel insights. Contributions extend understandings of whistleblowing theory and practice highlighting critical aspects of exilic whistleblowing as activist resistance: how it can be used strategically as part of activist critique aimed at changing the status quo, and how the exiled whistleblower acts as a vanguard helping to bring about a new political consciousness concerning the state of modern democracy and its capacity to uphold constitutional and international human rights. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICAL ECONOMY**

1142. Fenizia, Alessandra and Saggio, Raffaele

Organized crime and economic growth: Evidence from municipalities infiltrated by the mafia. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.2171-2200.

This paper studies the long-run economic impact of dismissing city councils infiltrated by organized crime in Italy. Using a matched difference-in-differences design applied to the universe of Italian social security records, the analysis finds that city council dismissals (CCDs) increase employment, firm creation, and industrial real estate prices. The effects are concentrated in Mafia-dominated sectors and in municipalities where fewer incumbents are reelected. By weakening the Mafia and fostering trust in local institutions, CCDs generate substantial economic returns. The findings suggest that dismissals represent an effective intervention for establishing legitimacy and spurring economic activity in areas dominated by organized crime, with broader implications for governance and development policy. This paper studies the long-run economic impact of dismissing city councils infiltrated by organized crime. Applying a matched difference-in-differences design to the universe of Italian social security records, we find that city council dismissals (CCDs) increase employment, the number of firms, and industrial real estate prices. The effects are concentrated in Mafia-dominated sectors and in municipalities where fewer incumbents are reelected. The dismissals generate large economic returns by weakening the Mafia and fostering trust in local institutions. The analysis suggests that CCDs represent an effective intervention for establishing legitimacy and spurring economic activity in areas dominated by organized crime. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICAL HISTORY**

1143. Schell, Orville  
The dictator's enabler: Searching for the real Zhou Enlai. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.190-198.

This article examines the enduring question of whether an intelligent, rational leader can work alongside an autocrat as ruthless as Mao Zedong without losing his moral integrity. Using Chen Jian's biography of Zhou Enlai as a focal point, it explores Zhou's reputation as a premier who valiantly constrained Mao's worst excesses, shielded colleagues from the harshest purges, and helped prevent China's collapse during revolutionary upheavals. The analysis highlights Zhou's pragmatic balancing act—protecting continuity in governance while remaining complicit in Mao's campaigns—and situates his legacy within broader debates on leadership under authoritarian systems. Nearly fifty years after his death, Zhou continues to be remembered in China as a humane figure who navigated impossible circumstances, raising enduring questions about compromise, loyalty, and survival in political history. Is it possible for an intelligent, rational counterpart to work alongside an autocrat as ruthless as Mao Zedong without losing his soul? This is the Faustian question that hovers over Chen Jian's new biography of China's longtime premier, Zhou Enlai. Nearly 50 years after his death, Zhou still enjoys a reputation in China as a leader who valiantly constrained some of Mao's worst excesses, managed to shield some colleagues from the most brutal aspects of his purges, and helped prevent the country from completely collapsing during his most tectonic revolutionary campaigns. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICAL PARTIES**

1144. Krishnamurthy, T.S.  
Indian political parties: A huge governance challenge. *The Journal of Governance*, 29, Jul, 2024: p.73-80.

When the framer of Indian constitution drafted the world's largest written constitutions, they did not make any reference to the role of the political parties or their regulation. Presumably, they took in for granted that the political parties will function responsibly and many not pose big problems in our functioning democracy. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY**

1145. Bilgrami, Akeel  
Understanding Gandhi on caste and modernity. *Social Scientist*, 52(7-8), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.3-30.

This article reflects on Gandhi's ideas of caste and modernity against the backdrop of contemporary Indian politics. It situates Gandhi's philosophy within a decade marked by political turmoil, authoritarian tendencies, and moral crisis, described metaphorically as a "dark night of the soul." The narrative highlights how Gandhi's engagement with caste and modernity offers a framework for rethinking social reform, identity, and democratic resilience. By juxtaposing historical Gandhian thought with present-day challenges, the study underscores the enduring relevance of Gandhi's critique of modernity and his vision for a more inclusive and ethical political order. After ten years of it dark night of the soul, Indian politics found, on

the 4th of June, that it had groped its way into tentative shaft of light: and though the sour stink of fascism is still in the air, we are now at least able to breathe. For this entire dishonorable decade, the present speaker was at a comfortable distance in New York, without cause of fear since all he did was fantasies that the brigands who were running his country world, by some marvelous change, all brak their nukes. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE**

1146. Beach, B., Jones, D.B. Twinam, T. and Walsh, R.  
Racial and ethnic representation in local government. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.1-36.

Does the presence of underrepresented racial/ethnic groups in a legislative body differentially impact outcomes for members of those groups? We study close elections between White and non-White candidates for California city council and the corresponding impact on housing values, a summary statistic for neighborhood investment. We find electing non-White rather than White candidates generates differential home value gains in majority non-White neighborhoods. This result, which is not explained by correlations between candidate race and political affiliation or neighborhood racial composition and income, suggests that increased representation can reduce racial disparities. Our results strengthen with increased city-level segregation and council member pivotality. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT**

1147. Mukka, Vikram  
A tale of Telugu states: The fall of incumbents BRS and YSRCP. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Oct 12, 2024: p.21-26.

The rise of Congress in Telangana and Telugu Desam Party-led alliance in Andhra Pradesh has significantly altered the political landscape in the Telugu states. Amid the rising footprint of the Bharatiya Janata Party, the once-formidable Bharat Rashtra Samithi and Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party need to fight back to regain their lost ground. The emergence of Pawan Kalyan's Janasena Party, attributed to the backing of the Kapus, has also added a new layer to AP politics. These developments make the political space crowded in both states, for it is no longer a bipolar contest it once was. – *Reproduced*

#### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - NAGALAND**

1148. Nixon, Ngoru Tapa, Kevilenuo and Sangtam, Salikyu  
Between resistance and participation: Decoding the shifting dynamics of electoral politics in Nagaland. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Oct 12, 2024: p.39-45.

A surprising verdict has emerged out of Nagaland's 2024 parliamentary election result. After long being missing from the high corridor of electoral politics in Nagaland, Congress managed to defeat the formidable force of the ruling conglomerate led by the Nationalist Democratic Progressive Party and Bharatiya Janata Party. In examining the 2024 verdict, the article underlines the need to locate the shifting dynamic of electoral politics in Nagaland against the embedded web

of historical and political processes that have come to define the Naga context.  
– *Reproduced*

### **POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - NORTH WEST INDIA**

1149. Chauhan, Abha  
Conflict, borderlands and displacement: The persistent and escalating crisis in Northwest India. *Sociological Bulletin*, 73(3), Jul, 2024: p.241-258.

Borderlands are the geographical spaces or zones around a territorial border between nations. Defined by the borders that create and maintain the nation–state, the borderlands are the sites in the making, continually moulded, transformed or reconstructed by the social actors inhabiting them. Going beyond the boundary lines, borderlands encapsulate a much broader area where the impact of happenings at the border is felt and reverberated. Borderlands are of different types. They are classified as ‘alienated’ when dominated by conflict, hostility, insecurity and instability, as in parts of northwest India, particularly in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) since 1947–1948. The border between India and Pakistan in J&K called the ‘Line of Control’ (LoC), is a de facto and not an international boundary and remains contested, disturbed, militarised and controlled. The borderlands surrounding it have witnessed many wars, war-like situations and displacement of people with several socio-economic ramifications. The post-colonial state tried to settle these conundrums of border-making but got entangled in the persistent and escalating crisis of intractable border disputes. The state and the media reconstructed and reproduced the rhetoric of nationalism and national security, sustaining the conflict and border entanglements. This paper argues for an alternative discourse to understand the crises of conflict based on people’s lived experiences, border formation and displacement in the wake of the partition of India and thereafter.  
– *Reproduced*

### **POLLUTION**

1150. Chakma, Bidnu Ranjan and Bhattacharjee, Sudip  
Trends of solid waste management in Agartala municipal cooperation (AMC): Status and challenges in implementation of AMC solid waste management regulation. 2017.. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.55-72.

For effective solid waste administration in urban and semi urban areas, in suppression of the municipal solid waste (Management and Handling) rules, 2000, the ministry of environment, forest and climate change. Government of India, enacted the solid waste management rules, 2016. – *Reproduced*

### **POVERTY**

1151. Chae, Seyoung and Heshmati, Almas  
The effects of lifetime work experience on incidence and severity of elderly poverty in Korea. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.521-554.

This study investigates the characteristics that contribute to elderly poverty, mainly focusing on individuals’ lifetime work experience. It adopts the heterogeneous

relative poverty line. It calculates the work experience and obtains demographic variables using the Korean Labor and Income Panel Study's survey data for 2006, 2009, 2012 and 2015. The objective is to estimate poverty among elderly and explain its variations in relation to individual characteristics and lifetime work experience. Poverty is measured in terms of the head count, poverty gap and the poverty severity indices based on monetary dimensions, namely income and consumption. The methodology used in this study is a logit model to explain the incidence of poverty and a sample selection model to analyze the depth and severity of poverty. The results show that an increase in the total work years and a decrease in the gap years between jobs reduce incidence and depth of poverty.  
– *Reproduced*

1152. Nair, A.N. et al  
Poverty dynamics: Exploring the relationship between urbanisation and poverty. IIPA Digest, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.10-27.

In the era sustainable development the United Nations has established the sustainable development goals, (SDGs), one of which is the eradication of poverty by 2030. Poverty is a multifaceted issue that extends beyond sheer economic deprivation, encompassing social exclusion and heightened vulnerability to various adversities, including disasters and diseases. According to world bank, poverty is pronounced as deprivation in well being, and comprises many dimensions. It includes low incomes and the inability to acquire the basic goods and services necessary for survival with dignity. According to Sen, poverty is not merely the lack of income or material resources, but rather a multidimensional deprivation that encompasses various aspects of human well being and capabilities. His concept of poverty focuses on the idea of "capability deprivation". Poverty also encompasses low levels, of health and education, poor access to clean water and sanitation, inadequate physical security, lack of voice, and insufficient capability and opportunity to better one's life. – *Reproduced*

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH

1153. Kaya, Didem Derya Özdemir and Fotaki, Marianna  
Grounding in the unconscious: "The field" in psychosocial organizational ethnography. Organization, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.929-951.

Psychosocial research, which explores the unconscious and affective dynamics of organizational and social phenomena from critical perspectives, often adopts ethnographic methods. However, its locus, the unconscious, has an obscure, diffuse and dynamic nature that calls into question two central assumptions of conventional organizational ethnography: that an organization is a self-contained physical (research) site, and ethnographic research is best led by participant observation. The unconscious is produced by countless agents dispersed across time and space, making it impossible to readily identify a research site. Furthermore, psychosocial phenomena cannot be physically demarcated because a multitude of discourses, imagery, psyches, bodies, and objects are enmeshed in them. These raise contentious ontological, epistemological, and methodological questions for psychosocial researchers. In this article, we ruminate on "the field" in psychosocial organizational ethnography, seeking a robust epistemological and methodological approach to constructing and dwelling in an unconscious research site. Drawing on

Lacanian psychoanalysis, we present a conceptual discussion of these issues and translate them into ethnographic methods illustrated by examples from the authors' research. By critically re-evaluating the question of "the field," we contribute to ethnographic studies of organizational phenomena with "fuzzy fields" without self-evident boundaries that draw on diverse onto-epistemologies. – *Reproduced*

## PSYCHOLOGY

1154. Matsuo, Akiko et al  
 Developing and validating Japanese versions of psychological safety scale, knowledge sharing scale and expressed humility scale. *Management and Labour Studies*, 49(3), Aug, 2024: p.375-388.

This article presents the development and validation of Japanese versions of three widely used organizational behavior scales: the Psychological Safety Scale, the Knowledge Sharing Scale, and the Expressed Humility Scale. Recognizing the importance of cultural adaptation in psychometric research, the study employed rigorous translation, back-translation, and pilot testing procedures to ensure linguistic and conceptual equivalence. Reliability analyses confirmed internal consistency, while validity testing demonstrated strong construct alignment with the original scales. The findings highlight the applicability of these measures in Japanese organizational contexts, enabling cross-cultural comparisons and advancing research on workplace dynamics. By situating the scales within broader debates on psychological safety, knowledge exchange, and humility in leadership, the paper underscores the importance of culturally sensitive tools for global organizational research and practice. Organizational research has increased in the contemporary, digitalized and global society. Mainly researchers in Western countries conducted empirical, organizational research in the past. These studies have investigated combinations of psychological safety, knowledge sharing and leaders' expression of humility because these variables have crucial roles in organizational functions. Japanese research on these variables has been scarce due to the lack of scales for assessing these variables in Japanese. From a methodological perspective, research conducted in Western and other cultures where most people understand English requires multicultural validation studies. Therefore, we developed Japanese versions of scales assessing psychological safety, knowledge sharing and expressed humility and assessed their structural validity, internal consistency and convergent validity. The results indicated factor structures and inter-correlations between the scales consistent with previous research. This work is novel because of its large samples across multiple job types in contemporary work organizations. We expect this study to make methodological and theoretical contributions to future research. – *Reproduced*

1155. Phillip, Prateep  
 The power of equilibrium psychology. *University News*, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.13-14.

This paper introduces equilibrium psychology, a revolutionary approach to understanding the human mind through the universal principle of equilibrium. Rooted in the idea of balance, equilibrium psychology draws from scientific domains where equilibrium serves as a foundational concept, applying it to psychological processes. The framework emphasizes how mental states seek

balance, offering a compelling lens for analyzing resilience, adaptation, and cognitive stability. By situating psychology within broader interdisciplinary contexts, the study highlights equilibrium as both a scientific and philosophical principle that can reshape our understanding of human behavior and mental health. Equilibrium, universal principle across various scientific domains, provides a compelling framework for understanding human psychology. This paper explores equilibrium psychology, a revolutionary approach to the human mind, rooted seeks balance. – *Reproduced*

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1156. Arda, Lama et al  
 Setting sustainability agenda at the local level: A process of compromise making. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.633-650.
- This paper examines how local actors set the sustainability agenda. By relying on the economies of worth, we explain how actors dwell upon multiple worlds to evaluate what is valuable, what is not valuable, and to promote their views. Empirically, we draw evidence from the Walloon region in Belgium, by investigating how multiple actors discuss their views in an attempt to set a sustainability agenda. We outline the multiple worlds that actors refer to during their interaction, the moments of critiques and how a compromise is shaped where the green world is given a significant prominence. Furthermore, we identify a set of mechanisms that facilitated the multi-actor interaction to shape a collective compromise as a continuous process. – *Reproduced*
1157. Berman, Evan et al  
 Public management frontiers in guaranteed income programs: Advancing implementation. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.785-795.
- This article explores the evolving frontiers of public management in the design and implementation of guaranteed income programs. It examines how such initiatives challenge traditional welfare models by emphasizing direct cash transfers that promote equity, dignity, and economic security. The study highlights key management issues, including program design, administrative capacity, accountability mechanisms, and stakeholder engagement. It also considers the role of innovation and experimentation in advancing implementation, drawing lessons from pilot projects and policy debates. By situating guaranteed income within broader discussions of governance and social policy, the paper underscores its potential to reshape welfare systems and strengthen democratic responsiveness. This viewpoint analyzes recent experiments in guaranteed income (GI) projects and identifies implementation issues that extend the frontiers of public administration. GI programs provide low-income individuals with substantial and regular cash with few or no strings or conditions attached and are being used to assist the lower income population, including informal workers who are left out of many government programs. The following implementation issues are discussed as frontiers in current public administration research and theory: (1) increasing the federal role in vertical collaboration; (2) improving data integration across levels of government; and (3) finding new solutions to financial and political sustainability. As GI programs and experiments proliferate, it becomes critical to examine implementation and not just outcomes or impact. – *Reproduced*

1158. Bisogno, Marco et al  
Transparency in the use of assets confiscated from mafia organizations. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.701-720.

Several remedies can be adopted in the fight against organized crime and mafias. One of the most effective is the confiscation of their assets. After confiscation, assets can be used to provide services to citizens, frequently thanks to the support of non-profit organizations. With a focus on Italy, this study investigates the transparency of the confiscation process and the factors that explain why local governments provide (or do not provide) information on confiscated assets. Points for practitioners To facilitate dialogue with citizens, it is essential to consider the perspective of data users, so as to avoid focusing on the data provider. Such a dialogue can aid the adequate reuse of assets confiscated from the mafia and other criminal organizations, contributing to the ‘social’ fight against them. This article contributes to the debate on both transparency and studies on mafia organizations, providing a new insight through the consideration of how external pressures can drive public-sector entities to be more transparent. – *Reproduced*

1159. Chan, Kwan Nok  
Public administration in authoritarian regimes: Propositions for comparative research. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(3), Sep, 2024: p.213-235.

Authoritarian regimes share an architecture of power that shores up unilateral control from the top while weakening bottom-up initiatives organised independently of central support. This kind of collective choice environment entails administrative options and policy strategies unanticipated by standard theories that explain public administration where the exercise of power is circumscribed by the separation of powers and political representation. How public administration in authoritarian regimes is shaped by radically different patterns of elite power play and state-society interactions is set out in ten propositions, with a focus on why governance solutions that seem inadequate or even impracticable in liberal democracies would be favoured and how variations in leadership style can cascade into broader disparities in administrative behaviour. The conclusion offers an example of how public policy theories originally developed to account for administrative processes and outcomes in the US and other democracies can be comparatively adapted to non-democratic systems. – *Reproduced*

1160. Chang, Ahrum  
Risk aversion and public sector employment. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.833-847.

This study examines whether public sector workers are more risk averse than those in the private sector and, if so, whether risk-averse individuals self-select themselves into the public sector or public employees become more risk averse during their career. Drawing on portfolio theory that individuals assemble their asset portfolio that maximizes expected return within an acceptable level of risk, this study analyzes 6276 South Korean employees’ portfolio selection behaviors from 2000 to 2017. Findings show that public employees are likely to hold safer assets while those in the private sector tend to own riskier assets. Such behavioral heterogeneity is witnessed at the time of their first entrance into each sector and

remains constant over their career. These results indicate that public employees' risk aversion is primarily a consequence of their self-selection, but their sector affiliation also plays a role in sustaining their risk aversion. – *Reproduced*

1161. Fraussen, Bert and Pattyn, Valérie

The niche of think tanks in a consensus: seeking and neo-corporatist policy advisory system. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.686-700.

This article examines the evolving role of think tanks within consensus-seeking and neo-corporatist policy advisory systems. Think tanks occupy a unique niche as intermediaries between government, civil society, and academia, producing knowledge that informs decision-making while also shaping public discourse. In neo-corporatist frameworks, where policy is negotiated among state institutions, interest groups, and expert bodies, think tanks contribute by offering specialized expertise, facilitating dialogue, and legitimizing policy choices. The study highlights how think tanks balance independence with embeddedness in policy networks, navigating tensions between advocacy and neutrality. By situating their role within broader debates on governance and institutional advisory systems, the paper underscores the importance of think tanks in fostering consensus, enhancing policy legitimacy, and bridging gaps between technical knowledge and political decision-making. While think tanks are no longer solely a feature of Anglo-Saxon countries, they still appear less prevalent in consensus-oriented and neo-corporatist political regimes. To what extent do central characteristics of these countries shape the organizational characteristics and political activities of think tanks? We theoretically contribute to the existing literature on policy advice by drawing inspiration from niche theory, and empirically complement previous work by focusing on think tanks in Belgium, a country with a crowded and closed advisory landscape. Relying on a combination of data sources, our analysis highlights three central features of think tanks: (1) the long-term and anticipatory character of their policy advice, (2) the evidence-based nature of their policy work, and (3) their consensus-oriented mode of operating. The first two features echo what earlier studies in pluralist setting identified as key distinguishing characteristics. The third feature, their consensus-oriented mode of operating, represents a new element that turns out critical for understanding the niche of think tanks in Belgium. Its consensus-style tradition shows not only in how think tanks position themselves externally, but also in their internal organizational structure. – *Reproduced*

1162. Knox, Stephen and Arshed, Norin

Street-level discretion, personal motives, and social embeddedness within public service ecosystems. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.918-931.

Drawing on the sense of community responsibility concept, we explore the enterprise policy ecosystem in an extensive qualitative study of Scotland. We present a processual model which explains how policies are shaped in an on-going dynamic through street-level managers' individual agency. Our findings reveal that driving the process is an interplay between personal motives (compassion, relational strength, esteem, coherence) with a social frame of reference (policy group, locality, public organization) which is based on embeddedness within specific policy contexts. This interplay guides how managers translate policy as

either an opportunity or a threat which then directs how they enact their discretion to adapt, advocate change, or resist implementation. This process offers an explanation as to how situated value is created for specific policy areas within public service ecosystems. The implications are discussed in relation to the existing literature on policy implementation. – *Reproduced*

1163. Lamothe, Scott and Lamothe, Meeyoung  
 Toward a better understanding of local service provision: Implications for studying the determinants of production choice. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.904-917.

Researchers studying local governance, especially alternative service delivery arrangements, have long relied on the ICMA ASD survey to examine the scope and nature of service provision and production at the local level. Building upon Lamothe et al. (*Public Administration Review*, 2018, 78: 613) findings that raise questions concerning the accuracy of the ASD survey and resulting misconceptions about service provision, this paper refines how provision can be conceptualized and measured to promote a better understanding of local governance. Utilizing a unique survey design that incorporates, but also extends the ASD format, we demonstrate that service provision is multifaceted, and jurisdictions participate in varying degrees of provision activities based on the sector of the producing entity. Our findings highlight the importance of properly accounting for provision activities and call into question the efficacy of the conventional contracting framework as the primary theoretical underpinning of most studies of local service delivery arrangements. – *Reproduced*

1164. Lee, E. Lewis-Liu, T. Khurnan, S. and Lu M.  
 A systematic review of the link between public service motivation and ethical outcomes. *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration*, 46(3), Sep, 2024: p.236-263.

Preventing unethical behaviour is a concern across cultures and is important for sustaining integrity and stakeholder trust in governance regimes. Encouraging self-regulation of ethical behaviour and accountability of public sector personnel has attracted multidisciplinary attention. A large body of literature has examined the link between public service motivation (PSM) and public personnel's enactments of various ethics-related behaviours. Scholars disagree, however, about whether PSM is significantly associated with ethics-related outcomes. Following the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, we conducted a systematic literature review of 59 articles focusing on the PSM-ethics linkage to provide an integrated summary of how PSM affects ethical outcomes. We conclude that the empirical evidence addressing the PSM-ethics linkage is growing, but the mechanisms by which PSM influences ethical behaviour are not yet clear. In this article, we use prosocial organisational behaviour (POB) model to explain how PSM can influence ethical outcomes for public sector employees based upon our systematic literature review. – *Reproduced*

1165. Lee, Ivan P. and Gilke, Sebastian  
 Sector attraction and the role of job information: Evidence from a conjoint experiment. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.982-996.

Are public and private employees different? And is this difference due to the fact that different people are attracted to work for government rather than companies? It has been proposed that individuals with certain characteristics, such as having high levels of risk aversion or public service motivation (PSM), are more likely to self-select into public service. This study argues that this sector attraction effect depends on the amount of job-related information available to job seekers at different stages of the job search process. We test our hypotheses using a three-stage conjoint experimental design. The employment sector only matters to job seekers when little direct information is provided. Once more job-related information is available to them, it diminishes. This effect is especially strong for people with high levels of PSM. These findings suggest that the sector attraction effect is situational, which has important implications for theory and practice of public sector attraction. – *Reproduced*

1166. Mergel, Ines  
Social affordances of agile governance. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.932-947.

Agile refers to a work management ideology with a set of productivity frameworks that support continuous and iterative progress on work tasks by reviewing one's hypotheses, working in a human-centric way, and encouraging evidence-based learning. In practice, public administrations have started to use agile principles and methods to plan projects, work in short sprints, iterate after receiving feedback from stakeholders, and apply a human-centric approach to arrive at prototyped solutions. To understand the opportunities and challenges public servants perceive when they are asked to apply agile work practices, I conducted focus groups to study the social affordances of agile governance that need to be in place for public servants to adopt an agile mindset and its related practices. As a result of the exposure to agile work practices, public servants are either able to perceive its affordances and are willing to adopt agile, they falsely perceive them or they even remain hidden from them leading to a rejection of agile. – *Reproduced*

1167. Pérez-Durán, Ixchel  
Twenty-five years of accountability research in public administration: Authorship, themes, methods, and future trends. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.546-562.

There is extensive literature on accountability, yet systematic research on the state of the art in the field of public administration is lacking. This research is essential to understand the aspects of accountability that have been studied and identify the primary findings and areas that require further investigation. This study seeks to address this gap by conducting a systematic literature review of 277 articles on accountability published in 15 leading public administration journals between 1996 and 2021. This review aims to answer the following questions: What types of accountability have been examined? To what extent has accountability been investigated as a dependent or an explanatory variable? Which methodological approaches dominate, and which cases are more commonly examined? What are the current challenges and future research trends? – *Reproduced*

1168. Piatak, Jaclyn and Jensen, Colt  
Public values and sector service delivery preferences: Public preferences on

contracting from simple to complex human services. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.948-965.

Nonprofit and for-profit providers play an increasing role in public service delivery, but we know little about what shapes public service delivery preferences. Responding to calls to put the “public” back in public values theory, we examine the influence of public values on sector service delivery preferences for government, nonprofit, or for-profit delivery across six service areas ranging from simple services such as trash collection to complex services such as child welfare. We find equity predicts a preference for government service delivery across areas, while efficiency corresponds to a preference for for-profit service delivery. Nonprofit sector preferences varied across service areas; equity corresponds to simple services such as street maintenance, whereas effectiveness corresponds to complex human services such as elder care. Public administrators should be cognizant of the public value trade-offs that underlie sector preferences for public services to design and implement service arrangements in line with the preferences of the public they serve. – *Reproduced*

1169. Prasad, T.

Change in the system of governance: India’s dominant policy imperative. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.60-69.

Whenever we talk of administrative reforms in India, we take the prevailing system of governance for granted and immutable. Under this understanding and misis, India set up two high level administrative reforms commissions as well as many committees and commissions to look into different sectors of administrative such as economic administration, agricultural administration, educational such as economic administration, agricultural administration service conditions and pays of government and other employees supported by public funds, selection and recruitment of such employees etc. – *Reproduced*

1170. Saroj, Kumari

Governance: Exploring various conceptual dimensions. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.56-68.

Governance, traditionally associated with the exercise of power within the government, has come to describe the changes in the nature of state witnessed since 1980s. It acquired a broad new meaning referring to the processes, and actors outside the sphere of government. While conceptualising this phenomenal shift towards a greater use of markets and networks, one is confronted with an array of questions that include the role of non-state actors in public service delivery and their accountability; public interest in relation to the role of unelected actors and of lobbying successes of interest and advocacy groups associated with corporate houses in policy making. Governance indicates a new process of governing, a changed condition of ordered rule and a new method by which society is governed. In the area of administration and public policy, it has six different meanings: 1) as the minimal state, 2) as corporate governance, 3) as the new public management, 4) as ‘good government’, 5) as a socio-cybernetic system, and 6) as self-organising networks. – *Reproduced*

1171. Schuster, Christian et al

Unethical leadership, moral compensation, and ethical followership: Evidence from a survey experiment with Chilean public servants. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.848-869.

Numerous studies associate ethical leadership with ethical behavior in the public sector. By contrast, the effects of unethical leadership in the public sector have largely not been explored. Yet, unethical leadership need not beget unethical followership. Instead, we theorize that some bureaucrats may perceive unethical leadership as a moral threat and respond to it with moral compensation and greater ethical behavior. We provide evidence for our theorized effect through a vignette experiment with 19,852 bureaucrats in Chile. Bureaucrats exposed in the vignette to unethical role modeling by their superior or peers react with greater ethical awareness and ethical intent. This effect is concentrated among bureaucrats recruited through merit-based, public service criteria rather than connections, and thus bureaucrats who more likely feel morally threatened by unethical leadership. This suggests that unethical leadership in the public sector may differ in its consequences from the mere absence of ethical leadership. – *Reproduced*

1172. Xiang, Tianyi and Chen, Yifan

To coordinate or not? A configurational approach to understand public organizations' emergency preparedness coordination. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.817-832.

This article investigates the complexities of coordination among public organizations in the context of emergency preparedness. Using a configurational approach, it explores how different organizational structures, governance models, and resource arrangements influence the effectiveness of coordination during crises. The study highlights the trade-offs between centralized and decentralized coordination, as well as the role of inter-agency collaboration in enhancing resilience. By situating coordination within broader debates on public administration and crisis governance, the paper underscores the importance of adaptive strategies that balance efficiency, flexibility, and accountability in emergency preparedness. With increasing hazard risks, coordinating public agencies to address emerging threats has become a pressing challenge for public administration. However, little empirical research explores why some public organizations actively coordinate with others in preparation for future crises while others do not. The related research relies on correlation-based approaches and generates inconclusive findings. To further extend current inquiry, this study takes a configurational approach and examines which configurations of organizational attributes—and environmental characteristics—lead to emergency preparedness coordination. A configurational model for emergency preparedness coordination is proposed along with three propositions. We conducted a large-N fuzzy-set QCA to examine U.S. public transit agencies' interorganizational coordination in preparation for the extreme weather events. Findings demonstrate that it is the configurations rather than individual attributes that are essential for active preparedness coordination. Both top-down and bottom-up mechanisms can achieve active coordination and managerial commitment is a critical contingency factor. – *Reproduced*

1173. Vento, Isak

Trust, collaboration, and participation in governance: A Nordic perspective on

public administrators' perceptions of citizen involvement. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.870-887.

This study analyzes public administrators' trust in citizens' capacities to participate in governance, their collaborative tendency, and the association between these factors and public administrators' willingness to implement citizen involvement efforts. The purpose of the study is to examine whether public administrators' trust in citizens' participatory capacities predicts a willingness to implement citizen participation efforts within the central administration of a Nordic welfare country. The central administration of Finland presents a counter case to previous studies, which have mostly focused on the United States. A unique survey of administrators, operationalized similarly to previous studies, was conducted, and analysis of the data provides both confirmatory and novel insights. The analysis finds that administrators' trust in citizens' participatory capacities strongly predicts their willingness to implement citizen participation initiatives. However, this relation can significantly decrease or increase depending on the degree to which administrators value the procedural legitimacy of collaborative governance. – *Reproduced*

1174. Woo, Harin and Kim, Sangmook  
Public service motivation and public sector employment in Korea. *Public Administration Review*, 84(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.966-981.

This study aims to investigate whether individual differences in public service motivation (PSM) between the public and private sectors are a cause or a consequence of choosing a job, testing self-selection and socialization hypotheses using a longitudinal dataset from a nationally representative cohort in Korea. The study uses two samples from the data of three successive waves ( $t-2$ ,  $t$ ,  $t+2$ ) surveyed biennially, finding that "self-selection" can more persuasively explain the state that employees in the public sector have higher levels of PSM than those in the private sector, with job seekers with high PSM levels being more likely to work in the public sector and with the magnitude of differences in PSM between the public and private sectors maintained through the early years after entry into the workplace, while the levels of PSM, however, decrease in all job sectors. Implications of our findings are discussed.- *Reproduced*

1175. Yadav, Sushma  
Public governance and reforms: Reinventing the bureaucracy. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.1-12.

Emerging significantly from the traditional states inability to cope with a range of contemporary social as well as global problems, the concept of governance has evolved to identify and explain new modes of problems solving and decision making. This shift from government to governance represents one for the most important theoretical developments in public administration, political science and sociology. – *Reproduced*

## **PUBLIC FINANCE**

1176. Agarwal, Varun, et al  
GST revenue performance: Gainers and losers after seven years. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.35-49.

This article examines seven years of Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue performance in India. Findings reveal that overall revenues have only recently converged to pre-GST levels, with the union government foregoing up to 1% of GDP in GST revenues annually during this period. The GST has broadly functioned as expected, benefiting poorer states through redistribution. Looking ahead, folding the cess into the regular rate structure could eliminate the need for revenue guarantees to states. The experience of revenue guarantees offers important lessons for fiscal policy design, highlighting both the challenges and opportunities of implementing large-scale tax reforms in a diverse federal system. This article examines in detail seven years of goods and services tax revenue performance. Our main findings are as follows. First, overall revenues have only now converged to pre-GST levels. Second, the union forewent up to 1% of gross domestic product in GST revenues for each of the seven years. Third, the GST has worked broadly as expected to benefit the poorer states. Fourth, going forward, folding the cess into the regular rate structure can ensure that revenue guarantees for the states may not be necessary. Finally, the revenue guarantee experience holds important lessons.- Reproduced

1177. Chakraborty, Pinaki

An overview of budget 2024–25: Analysing debt, deficit, and inflation. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.13-14.

One critical aspect of the amendments to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act undertaken in 2018 by the union government is the reduction of the general government debt ratio to 60% of gross domestic product. Its implication on state-level debt has not been examined till now. Implementation of such an amendment requires necessary changes in the existing fiscal responsibility framework at the state level. If it is imposed on states, it can create significant fiscal strain in the short run, when the debt ratio of the states is hovering at around 27% of GDP. For fiscal transparency, a comprehensive measure of debt at the union and state level is also necessary. – *Reproduced*

1178. García-Miralles, Esteban and Leganza, Jonathan M.

Public pensions and private savings. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.366-405

This article examines the relationship between public pensions and private savings, focusing on how government-provided retirement benefits influence household saving behavior. The analysis considers whether public pensions crowd out private savings or complement them, with implications for long-term wealth accumulation and retirement security. By situating pensions within the broader framework of fiscal policy and social insurance, the study highlights the trade-offs between redistribution, savings incentives, and fiscal sustainability. The findings contribute to debates on pension system design, the adequacy of retirement income, and the role of public finance in shaping household economic decisions. How does the provision of public pension benefits impact private savings? We answer this question in the context of a Danish reform that increased social security eligibility ages. Using administrative data and a regression discontinuity design, we identify the causal effects of the policy on savings throughout the financial portfolio. We find increases in contributions to personal and employer-sponsored retirement accounts when delayed benefit eligibility induces extended employment. We argue

that inertia—the continuation of previous savings behaviors—is a key mechanism, and we highlight how firm default contribution rate policies can mediate savings responses to social security reform. – *Reproduced*

1179. Goyal, Ashima  
Budget 2024–25: On the escape route. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.18-23.
- Continuity was necessary for the budget since the current policy has delivered macroeconomic stability with growth, but as the first budget of a new government, it was also expected to reveal policy directions required to fulfil its development agenda. The budget ably does both. There is continuity through the retention of elements that have done well in the past as well as the identification of and work on the key constraints that can hold back Indian growth. It resists pressures to shift to short-term populism and retains a long-term view. Tax changes are also towards simplicity, closing loopholes and progressive, but retrospective effects should be moderated. Due to a shorter time available this year and some shortfalls last year, implementation should be fast-tracked. – *Reproduced*
1180. Kathuria, Vinish and Raj, S. N. Rajesh  
Make in India in budgets: Allocation and outcome(s)!. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.45-51.
- Despite ambitious efforts like Make in India, launched in 2014, and key policies such as goods and services tax, Startup India, and Skill India, the manufacturing share in gross domestic product has failed to cross 18% in the past decade. This article analyses trends in government funding from 2015–16 to 2024–25, focusing on allocations to MII and related schemes. It probes how these funds have grown, influencing both the manufacturing sector and the aggregate economy. The objective of raising the manufacturing share to 25% represents a long-term structural transformation, where the true impact of MII may still be realised. – *Reproduced*
1181. Mundle, Sudipto and Ajaya K Sahu  
The 2024–25 budget, employment-intensive growth and Viksit Bharat. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.32-37.
- The Union Budget 2024–25 is assessed in terms of three questions: (i) How well does it address the goal of fiscal consolidation? (ii) How does it respond to the key political challenge of accelerating employment growth post-elections? (iii) How well does it address the long-term goal of Viksit Bharat, that is, making India a developed country by 2047? – *Reproduced*
1182. Srivastava, D. K.  
Revisiting the macro contours of budget 2024–25. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.27-31.
- Revisiting the macro contours of the Government of India’s 2024–25 budget, it is found that marginal revisions of nominal growth and buoyancy of gross tax revenues would have resulted in an additional fiscal space of more than `1 lakh crore. This could have been allocated for further strengthening the government’s capital spending and increasing disposable incomes in the hands of lower- to

middle-income households, thereby increasing the multiplier associated with capital spending. – *Reproduced*

1183. Thangaraj, Purvi and Gulati, Ashok  
 Union budget 2024–25: What does it have for rural–agri space?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(39), Sep 28, 2024: p.56-60.

While agriculture contributes 18% to gross domestic product, the budget’s allocation is skewed towards welfare measures, like food and fertiliser subsidies and MGNREGS, which may not be the most effective use of funds. Bold reforms are necessary to transform the rural–agrarian sector, boost farmers’ incomes. Without these changes, the goal of a Viksit Bharat@2047 may remain elusive. – *Reproduced*

### **PUBLIC HEALTH**

1184. Farin, S.M., Velasco, L. H. and Pesko, M.F.  
 The impact of legal abortion on maternal mortality. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.174-216.

This study examines whether abortion legalization between 1969 and 1973 improved women’s health outcomes, focusing on maternal mortality. Event study results show that legal abortion substantially reduced non-White maternal mortality by 30–50 percent, averting 134 non-White maternal deaths nationally in the first year of legalization. The findings highlight that early state-level legalizations were more influential than the *Roe v. Wade* decision itself in reducing maternal deaths. By situating abortion within the framework of essential health care services, the paper underscores its role in advancing reproductive justice, addressing structural inequalities, and shaping public health and legal policy in the United States. Legal abortion has recently been suggested as an essential health care service. In this study, we consider whether abortion legalization over 1969–1973 improved women’s health as measured by maternal mortality. Our event study results indicate that legal abortion substantially lowered non-White maternal mortality by 30–50 percent, with 134 non-White maternal deaths averted nationally in the first year abortion became legal. We also find that early state-level legalizations were crucial and more influential than the *Roe v. Wade* decision itself. – *Reproduced*

1185. Godoy, A. et al  
 Hospital queues, patient health, and labor supply. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.150-181.

This paper examines the consequences of delayed treatment by analyzing variation in queue congestion for orthopedic surgery. Results show that longer wait times do not increase overall health care utilization but do lead to persistent reductions in labor supply. Extended waits raise medium- to long-term work absences and permanent disability receipt, with effects concentrated among individuals already on sick leave at referral. The findings are consistent with state dependence, where prolonged periods of temporary disability while awaiting treatment create lasting barriers to returning to work. The study highlights the broader economic and social costs of hospital queues, underscoring the importance of timely access to health care. Long waits for health care raise concerns about the consequences of delayed treatment. We use variation in queue congestion to estimate effects of wait time

for orthopedic surgery. We do not find that longer wait times lead to increased health care utilization. However, we do find persistent reductions in labor supply: long waits increase medium to long-term work absences and permanent disability receipt. Effects are driven by individuals who are on sick leave at referral. Our results are consistent with patterns of state dependence, where extended periods of temporary disability while awaiting treatment create persistent barriers to returning to work. – *Reproduced*

1186. Hollingsworth, A. et al

The gift of a lifetime: The hospital, modern medicine, and mortality. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.2201-2238.

This paper explores the transformative role of hospitals and modern medicine in shaping mortality outcomes. It situates hospitals as central institutions in the evolution of public health, highlighting their capacity to deliver life-saving interventions and redefine the relationship between medical practice and patient survival. The study examines how advances in modern medicine, coupled with institutional expansion, contributed to declining mortality rates and reshaped societal expectations of health care. By framing hospitals as both medical and social institutions, the paper underscores their dual role in improving survival and in structuring the broader landscape of health systems and medical sociology. Authors explore how access to modern hospitals and medicine affects mortality by leveraging efforts of the Duke Endowment to modernize hospitals in the early twentieth century. The Endowment helped communities build and expand hospitals, obtain state-of-the-art medical technology, attract qualified medical personnel, and refine management practices. We find that Duke support increased the size and quality of the medical sector, fostering growth in not-for-profit hospitals and high-quality physicians. Duke funding reduced both infant mortality—with larger effects for Black infants than White infants—and long-run mortality. Finally, we find that communities aided by Duke benefited more from medical innovations. – *Reproduced*

#### **PUBLIC POLICY**

1187. Chakrabarty, Manas Sultana, Aleya Mousami

Public policy in India: A study with special reference to education. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.15-24.

Public policy, particularly in terms of governance, has been the most widely discussed issue evident from the fact that every government has to perform numerous functions and a policy for the purpose at the outset is a sine qua non. On the other hand, public policy has been variedly defined right from Lasswell's writings since 1940s. However, there is an agreement on the point that a public policy is what the government chooses to do or not to do. It is the policy which provides a framework within which all actions for accomplishment of an objective are to be activated. For a proper development of the society, it is absolutely essential that public policy must be good, goal oriented and to be faithfully executed for the purpose for which it has been framed. Thus, it acquires prime significance for a developing country like India. As education is the most important input in the process of transforming India into knowledge-based society, it becomes urgent imperative to examine the perspectives of education policy in India. There

have been an array of education policies since 1948 in the country, of which the policies introduced in 1960s and 1980s still carry substantial relevance but the draft Education Policy seems to be a land mark step in the process of educational development in country. – *Reproduced*

1188. Gilpin, Gregory, Karger, Ezra and Nencka, Peter  
The returns to public library investment. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.78-109.

This article examines the effects of public library capital investment in the United States, where local governments spend over \$12 billion annually to operate 15,427 public libraries. Using near-universe data, the study finds that library investment increases visits, children’s attendance at events, and circulation by 5–15 percent in subsequent years. These increases in library use translate into measurable educational benefits: a \$200 or greater per-student capital investment in local public libraries raises reading test scores in nearby school districts by 0.01–0.04 standard deviations. The findings highlight the significant returns to cultural and educational infrastructure, underscoring the role of libraries in advancing literacy, community engagement, and public policy goals. Local governments spend over \$12 billion annually funding the operation of 15,427 public libraries in the United States, yet we know little about their effects. We use data describing the near universe of public libraries to show that public library capital investment increases library visits, children’s attendance at library events, and children’s circulation by an average of 5–15 percent in the years following investment. Increases in library use translate into improved test scores in nearby school districts: a \$200 or greater per student capital investment in local public libraries increases reading test scores by 0.01–0.04 standard deviations in subsequent years. – *Reproduced*

1189. Valle, Alejandro Del  
Saving lives with indexed disaster funds: Evidence from Mexico. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.442-479.

This paper examines the role of Mexico’s indexed disaster fund (Fonden) in mitigating the mortality impacts of natural disasters. Exploiting a discontinuity in eligibility rules, the study shows that accelerated reconstruction of public infrastructure significantly reduces disaster-related deaths. The impact is concentrated in areas with medical infrastructure and among conditions responsive to basic, freely available medical care, suggesting that Fonden operates by restoring access to health services. The analysis further demonstrates that Fonden is cost-effective compared to alternative interventions, with a benefit–cost ratio of at least 3.2. These findings highlight the importance of indexed disaster funds as a policy tool for saving lives and strengthening resilience in disaster-prone regions. Developing economies are not disproportionately exposed to natural disasters, but they experience significantly more deaths. Exploiting a discontinuity in the eligibility rules for Mexico’s indexed disaster fund (Fonden), I show that the accelerated reconstruction of public infrastructure can significantly mitigate the mortality impacts of disasters. Fonden’s impact is concentrated in areas with medical infrastructure and among conditions responsive to basic and freely available medical care. These findings suggest that Fonden operates by restoring access to health services. I also show that Fonden is cost-effective relative to other interventions and that its benefit–cost ratio is at least 3.2. – *Reproduced*

## PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

1190. Lotti, C. Muço, A. Spagnolo, G. and Valletti, T.  
Indirect savings from public procurement centralization. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.347-366.

Centralization of public procurement can lower prices for the government's direct purchase of goods and services. This paper focuses on indirect savings. Public administrations that do not procure directly through a central procurement agency might benefit from the availability of centrally procured goods. We exploit the introduction of a central purchasing agency in Italy and find that prices came down by 22 percent among administrations that bought autonomously. These indirect effects appear to be driven by informational externalities, especially for less competent public buyers purchasing technologically more complex goods. Accounting for indirect savings increases the estimate of direct ones. – *Reproduced*

1191. Verma, Sandeep  
Reforming arbitration and dispute settlement in public contracts in India: Importing useful lessons from Antrix Devas. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.1-7.

This short brief attempts a possible policy framework to take forward a recent budget announcement by India's Finance Minister for enacting a settlement mechanism in respect of public contract disputes. It has been especially written as background reading material for in-service training of mid-career IAS officers at LBSNAA, Mussoorie, India. The brief contains some suggestions that draw inspiration primarily from Indian Prime Minister's overarching vision for integrity and efficiency in governance: suggestions that are in continuation of pathbreaking reforms introduced by the Finance Ministry in 2021 for contract administration, while also incorporating the need for enhancing diversity in arbitral fora, as emphasised recently by the Chief Justice of India. – *Reproduced*

## PUBLIC SECTORS

1192. Aneja, Abhay and Xu, Guo  
Strengthening state capacity: Civil service reform and public sector performance during the gilded age. *The American Economic Review*, 114(8), Aug, 2024:p.2352-2387.

We use newly digitized records from the post office to study the effects of strengthened state capacity between 1875 and 1901. Exploiting the implementation of the Pendleton Act—a landmark statute that shielded bureaucrats from political interference—across US cities over two waves, we find that civil service reform reduced postal delivery errors and increased productivity. These improvements were most pronounced during election years when the reform dampened bureaucratic turnover. We provide suggestive evidence that reformed cities witnessed declining local partisan newspapers. Separating politics from administration, therefore, not only improved state effectiveness but also weakened the role of local politics. – *Reproduced*

1193. Krause, Tobias Polzer, Tobias and Sidki, Marcus

'Mind the board!': Board efficacy, managerial role dilemmas and performance in municipally owned corporations. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.651-668.

Globally, the corporatisation of local public services has gained substantive momentum over the past decades. However, there is a research gap concerning the functioning of governance bodies, particularly boards, in municipally owned corporations as hybrid organisations. In this study, analysing German municipally owned corporations, we investigate the relationship between supervisory board efficacy, as attributed by chief executive officers, and perceived organisational performance. We do not find a direct relationship; instead, we find evidence for a 'catalyser' relationship: board efficacy alleviates managerial role dilemmas, thus removing obstacles to organisational performance. The results imply that particular attention needs to be paid to the enhancement of competencies of board members and their collaboration. Limitations are outlined. – *Reproduced*

1194. Rahmani, A. et al

A public sector financial management maturity model for developing countries: The case of Iran. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.581-598.

Maturity models (MMs) are used as a reference framework in various fields. In the public sector (PS), the principles of good governance have necessitated an evolution in financial reporting. This study aimed to design a model of accounting and financial maturity for PS reporting units. This study has a mixed-methods design. The initial MM was designed using a systematic review and expert panel discussions. Then, five focus group interviews were held over seven sessions. Next, a questionnaire was distributed among Iranian PS experts to validate the components of the MM. Thirty-two people filled out the questionnaire. A binomial test was used to validate the dimensions of the model. The outcome of this study was the design of a MM for accounting and financial reporting in PS units. The model was designed in five levels and includes eight dimensions, namely leadership, budgeting and financial planning, financial leadership and supervision, efficiency and effectiveness, rules and regulations, financial reporting, human capital and information technology. This model can be used as a basis for assessing the performance of PS units and to implement good governance in organizations. This model is applicable to all developing countries that utilize the revised International PS Accounting Standards and seek to establish a new PS management approach and performance-based budgeting. – *Reproduced*

## **RAILWAYS**

1195. Chakraborty, Rahul and Prakash, Shri

Roadblocks to Indian railways' 'mission 3,000 MT'. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 37(14), 14 Sep, 2024: p.27-34.

The share of Indian Railways in domestic freight transport has been declining over time, from 85% in 1951 to less than 30% in 2022. However, Indian Railways has set loading targets of 3,000 million tonnes by 2027 and 3,600 MT by 2030–31, to achieve 45% of freight share by 2030–31. This article analyses the operational characteristics of Indian Railways and identifies several issues.

Sustained dependence on bulk commodities, mainly coal, iron ore, steel, and cement for revenue generation may significantly impact profitability in the long run. Establishing the role of non-price factors in the declining share of railways in domestic freight transport, the study indicates that the freight-loading targets are highly ambitious and require a complete overhaul of current marketing and revenue policies. – *Reproduced*

### REGULATORY GOVERNANCE

1196. Silva, Jeovan and Guimaraes, Tomas Aquino  
Clashes and agreements between regulatory agencies and courts: The influence on regulatory governance. *International Review of Administrative Sciences*, 90(3), Sep, 2024: p.529-545.

Literature on the operation of regulatory agencies and their interactions with the executive branch of government is well established. Much less attention has been devoted to the relationship between these agencies and the courts, especially in case of judicial review of regulators' decisions. This paper examines how judicial review of regulatory decisions produces clashes and agreements between regulatory agencies and the courts, and the influence of these relationships on regulatory governance. The research was conducted in Brazil with 21 interviews, consisting of eight officials of six federal regulatory agencies, seven attorneys from five agencies, and six federal judges. Regulatory governance, institutional theory, and regulatory overlap were the main analytical frameworks for this research. Data was subjected to content analysis. The findings showed that judicial review plays an important role in the overlapping scopes between courts and regulatory agencies. The institutional details of regulatory governance are crucial for the regulatory bodies to function. Despite the conflicts, judges seek more coordination with regulators, because of a greater awareness of the specifics of regulatory policies. Attorneys of regulatory bodies perform a key role in the dialogue between regulators and courts, especially by bridging the gap between technical and legal protocols. Regulatory litigation provides powerful economic agents with the opportunity to obtain a successful remittance of fines, thereby diluting the regulators' ability to enforce regulation. – *Reproduced*

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

1197. Kumar, Ashwani and Kumar, Rakesh  
Impact of Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana on rural women: A study of Mandi District in Himachal Pradesh. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.19-36.

This article evaluates the impact of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) on rural women in Mandi District, Himachal Pradesh, situating the scheme within broader debates on social policy and rural development. PMUY, launched in 2016, aimed to provide free LPG connections to women from below-poverty-line households, thereby reducing dependence on traditional biomass fuels. The study highlights how access to clean cooking fuel has improved health outcomes, reduced drudgery, and enhanced the dignity of rural women. It also examines challenges such as affordability of refills, sustained usage, and awareness gaps that limit the scheme's long-term effectiveness. By analyzing field data and administrative

perspectives, the paper underscores the transformative potential of PMUY in empowering women and advancing rural development, while calling for policy refinements to ensure inclusivity and sustainability Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY) was launched by the government of India in 2016 in the form of a social movement. The main objective of the PMUY is to safeguard the health of women and children by providing them with a clean cooking field, i.e. liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG). It aims to provide women right to clean energy and right to a life free from drudgery, smoke and ill health. – *Reproduced*

1198. Amose, T., Sreedevi, N. and Jeyakumar, K.R.

A break up of livelihood service sector in rural India: A shaken to sustainable development during Covid-19. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.73-80.

An absence of service sector in rural India is a thematic topic that widely discussed among the leaders and supports to them for manage livelihood needs also a considerable concept during the pandemic Covid-19. A large part of rural areas is severely affected by economic loss such as income and occupations. – *Reproduced*

1199. Singh, S.K.

Policy of rural livelihoods in Asia: A cross-country analysis. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.13-25.

This short paper attempts to address briefly the critical issues of rural livelihoods and examines the overall scenario in select Asian countries so as to suggest how to improve livelihood opportunities in rural areas. – *Reproduced*

## SANITATION

1200. Akhter, Andalib

India's ODF milestone: The Sanitation revolution. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.23-27.

India celebrates a decade of Swachh Bharat Mission, a groundbreaking initiative to make India open defecation free (ODF). 'Nearly 50 crore people have stopped defecating in the open since 2014, with sanitation coverage improving from 39 per cent to 100 per cent. However, quantifiable metrics to measure behavioral change and as creation ODF status with certainty are essential as challenges persist, underscoring the need for sustained efforts to eliminate open defecation entirely. – *Reproduced*

1201. Annamalai, A.

Gandhiji's philosophy on Swachhata through self-practice. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.57-61.

Gandhiji was deeply committed to the idea the cleanliness and sanitation is fundamental human qualities. He famously stated, "everyone must be his own scavenger," and led by example, cleaning filth himself when others refuse. His experiences South Africa and India Solidified his belief in the necessity of both personal and community hygiene. He declared, "A lavatory must be as clean as a drawing room. "Gandhiji's vision for India's independence included societal transformation, with "village sanitation and knowledge of health and hygiene" being

key components of his 18 point constructive programme. – *Reproduced*

1202. Kumar, Ashok  
Smart grids and renewable energy: Powering rural sanitation. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.43-47.
- Access to water and sanitation is essential for the health and well being of individuals and communities. The integration of smart grids and renewable energy offers an opportunity to ensure reliable power supply for rural sanitation initiatives, such as water pumping and waste management. The PM Surya Ghar Yojana is set to be a game changer by empowering rural households with affordable solar energy. Solar PV systems, particularly through microgrids, can help Gram Panchayats reduce electricity costs and provide reliable power for sanitation efforts, aiding India's goal of carbon neutrality by 2070. – *Reproduced*
1203. Singh, Amit Kumar  
Implementation of Swachh Bharat mission: A case study of Ranchi city. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.69-78.
- The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), a flagship programme launched on 2nd October, 2014, is being implemented on war footing. But it has faced immense challenges at ground level. The present study examines the challenges faced by implementation mechanism of SBM, taking Ranchi city as a case study. After examination of Open Defecation Free in the city, it was found that initially people could not believe that it could be actually implemented. People's distrust in governmental promises, paucity of space and drainage facilities in slum areas and people's reluctance in adopting measures of SBM are the major challenges. As such, the present paper suggests to take steps for raising sustained awareness and active community participation. – *Reproduced*
1204. Srinivas, V.  
Special campaign 4.0 for institutionalising Swachhata and reducing pendency in government. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.13-16.
- This article examines Special Campaign 4.0, a nationwide initiative launched in October 2024 to institutionalize Swachhata (cleanliness) and reduce pendency in government offices. The campaign, coordinated by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG), achieved significant milestones: over 45 lakh files reviewed, 5.55 lakh public grievance cases redressed, and 190 lakh square feet of office space freed through record management and disposal of redundant materials. Ministries and departments across India, including missions abroad, actively participated in the campaign, integrating cleanliness drives with systemic reforms in file management and grievance redressal. The initiative not only optimized administrative efficiency but also generated substantial revenue from scrap disposal, reinforcing the link between governance reforms, transparency, and public service delivery. By situating Special Campaign 4.0 within broader debates on administrative modernization, the paper underscores its role in embedding Swachhata as a governance ethic and reducing bureaucratic delays for citizen-centric outcomes. The special campaign 4.0 will be one of the largest campaigns undertaken by government for institutionalisation of Swachhata and reducing pendency in government. It will enable creation of clean functional

efficient citizen centric office spaces, where citizens can interact with government. The loner outcomes of the special campaigns include digital empowerment of citizens and digital transformation of Institutions. – *Reproduced*

1205. Srivastava, Jintendra  
Swachh Bharat Mission: Impact on rural sanitation & Smart approach for sustained sanitation success. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.7-12.

The success of SBM likes not only in the infrastructure it cares but in the values It instills making cleanliness a shared responsibility for every citizen. This cultural shift is key to ensuring that the gains made under SBM are sustained for generations to come. As India works towards the gals of Viksit Bharat 2047 a developed India by its centenary of Independence the Swachh Bharat mission will continue to play a critical role in improving public health, empowering women, protecting the environment, and driving economic growth. – *Reproduced*

1206. Sharafudeen, Mohammed Irshad  
Swachh Bharat Mission successfully transforms India’s sanitation landscape. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.17-21.

The Swachh Bharat mission (SBM), launched by prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on 2 October 2014, represents a paradigm shift towards with the ambitious goal of making India open., defecation free (ODF) by the 150th Birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi in 2019, this Imitative has since revolutionised country’s approach to hygiene and satiation. – *Reproduced*

### SAVINGS

1207. Francis, Mary K. and Sabu, P.J.  
Pattern of household expenditure and savings in India. *Productivity*, 65(2), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.133-140.

Households are the main contrition to the domestic savings of the country. The income received by the households can be invested in proactive purposes which will help in the growth of the economy. The changing nature of the consumption expenditure highlights the changes in the consumption pattern of the households. The social and economic changes make the household preference their income for consumption, saving, and investment. The paper ties to analyze household saving which have a major share in gross savings. The major share of households saving goes to bank deposits, longs and financial fidelities. – *Reproduced*

1208. Mishra, P.K.  
Does the saving-led growth hypothesis support of Visit Bharat @ 2047 mission in India?. *Productivity*, 65(2), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.107-117.

This article examines the saving-led growth hypothesis in the context of India’s Visit Bharat @ 2047 mission, which envisions a prosperous and globally competitive nation by its centenary of independence. The saving-led growth hypothesis posits that higher domestic savings fuel investment, thereby driving long-term economic growth. The study explores how India’s demographic dividend, financial inclusion initiatives, and expanding middle class can contribute to increased savings and capital formation. It also considers the balance between

savings-driven investment and consumption-led growth, highlighting policy challenges in ensuring equitable distribution and sustainable development. By situating the saving-led growth hypothesis within India's developmental vision, the paper underscores its potential role in supporting structural transformation, rural upliftment, and resilience in the journey toward 2047. Saving is considered a driver of economic growth as it contributes to investment in an economy. In this context, this study examines the validity of the savings-led growth hypothesis in India over the sample period spanning from 1961 to 2022. By estimating the autoregressive distributed lag (ADL) model, the study found a positive effect of savings on economic growth in the country. Thus, the study validates the saving-led growth hypotheses. The implication is that sustaining higher economic growth requires an increase in gross domestic savings. So, the study recommends savings promotion measures in the country. Therefore the Viksit Bharat@ 2047 mission is not an untenable goal in the country. – *Reproduced*

1209. Tyagi, M. et al  
A study on the socioeconomic determinants affecting individuals' savings habits. *Productivity*, 65(2), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.141-150.

Savings are one of the highly important components that may be used to create capital and invest to increase production, employment, income and other socioeconomic factors that contribute to the development of a nation. – *Reproduced*

#### **SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

1210. Ambewadikar, Jayashree  
Resistance and retaliation of caste-based violence and assertion: Evidences from Odisha state. *Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy*, 104(1-2), 2024: p.119-130.

Even after 75 years of Indian freedom, the ascriptive nature of caste resistance has not been able to totally outlaw the empirical separatist practices of segregation, untouchability, and caste discrimination. Over 200 million people in India are classified as "Untouchables," a group stained by birth who are placed under the Hindu caste system, which regards them as impure and less than human. The practice of "untouchability" is a form of social discrimination that is prevalent in many parts of India, particularly in rural areas. Despite the constitutional abolition of "untouchability" in India under Article 17, the practice still pervades society, particularly towards the lower castes. Among these castes, the Dalits face a particularly harsh reality. Caste-based violence is byproduct of a centuries-old custom. This inequality has far-reaching consequences for the Dalits, hindering their ability to legitimize their claims to access education, employment, housing, religious rights and all basic human rights, dignity and respect. This paper looks into the issue of the above said violence with conceptual understanding with qualitative approach through case study method and focus group discussions for understanding resistance and retaliation of caste based violence and assertion in the state of Odisha, Kendrapara district. – *Reproduced*

1211. Kumar, Vijay  
Dalits' identity and migration: A study of contradictions in Bihar milieu. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 16(1), Jan-Jun, 2019: p.88-92.

Dalits or Scheduled Castes in India have been deprived of resources and dignity and are ill treated by the rest of the society. Dalits, in Bihar society, are generally assetless and landless. So they have to depend, by and large, on wage labour or agricultural labour or traditional occupation for their subsistence. But, with passage of time, average land holding size in rural Bihar has shrunk to nearly 0.5 hectares, resulting into reduction of the employment opportunities in agriculture. Further, the various schemes like MNREGS have also been insufficient to provide adequate opportunity for their livelihood. The situation forced them to migrate to other places outside state or urban centres within the state. The present paper finds that Dalit, as the migrant workers, feel dignified by working outside, away from their native social set up. – *Reproduced*

### **SOCIAL REFORMS**

1212. Debnath, Debashis  
Babasaheb Dr.B.R. Ambedkar's human rights movement and contemporary issues in socio-economic and socio-political upliftment of the depressed sections in India. Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy, 104(1-2), 2024: p.77-92.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is a great thinker, academician, philosopher, lawyer, and renowned intellectual who took up leadership for the upliftment of the depressed, underprivileged and marginalized classes in society, securing human rights through various movements in social, educational, economic, and political realms. Dr. Ambedkar's comprehensive efforts spanned social, economic, political, educational, intellectual, women's rights, religious, and labor movements, highlighting his dedication to addressing the challenges faced by these communities. It also underscores his role as a scholar, activist, and architect of the Indian Constitution, emphasizing his principles of liberty, equality, fraternity, and social justice. Furthermore, it discusses the root cause of inequalities in India as caste-based, with Dr. Ambedkar identifying Brahmanism and Capitalism as enemies of humanity. His significant contributions to economic thought, including land reforms, industrialization, and the role of the state in economic planning and development, are highlighted. Additionally, the paper emphasizes his emphasis on the importance of education in empowering marginalized communities and his efforts to secure equal status for women in Indian society. Furthermore, it outlines his legal activism, proposals for legal reforms, and his memorandum to the Constituent Assembly, which aimed at establishing social democracy and state socialism. His unwavering commitment to advocating for the rights of Dalits and other marginalized communities through legal means is also highlighted, along with his struggle for separate electorate and the Hindu Code Bill for the protection and development of Hindu women. The paper concludes with a call for further research into the economic conditions of these communities, their political ideologies, and the governmental and organizational efforts to enhance their self-employment opportunities and overall progress. – *Reproduced*

### **SOCIAL WORK**

1213. Corbett, C.N., Shirma Y. and Miller, C.R.  
 Intrnationalisation in social education: Development of a study aboard course.  
 The Indian Journal of Social Work, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.19-38.

The challenges of the global community, as stated in the world millennium project, the world economic forum, and the United Nation sustainable development goals, are greatly reamed to issues imbedded in social work pedagogy, such as social development, educational inequality status of women, gaps between the poor and the rich, population and available resources. – *Reproduced*

### SOCIOLOGY

1214. Dahlman, Sara  
 Affective boundaries: The power effects of objects of emotion in collaborative encounters. *Organization*, 31(6), Sep, 2024: p.952-969.

Organization studies has (re)turned to affect, a development that has brought affective tensions—build-ups of energy, or vitalities—to the fore of research. Previous studies on affect in organizations underline the organizational and transformational effects of affective milieus or atmospheres. I contribute to this research with a micro perspective on how affect shapes intersubjective relationships. I do so through an ethnographically inspired study of SusPens, a fin-tech start-up that uses algorithmic tools to screen sustainable investments. In the course of my empirical engagement, I identified recurring tensions in the collaboration between tech professionals and business professionals. I unpack these tensions in three collaborative encounters, focusing on how the algorithm functioned as a common reference point as well as a barrier for the collaboration. To conceptualize the observed tensions, the article builds on Sara Ahmed’s concept of objects of emotion and introduces affective boundaries as a theoretical construct for understanding the power effects of affective circulation. The article details how affective boundaries are installed through the affective misalignments that arise as the algorithm circulates as an object of emotion among the team members. The article concludes that the installment of affective boundaries delineates who is included in and who is excluded from the collaboration, pointing to how power works affectively in intersubjective relations, empowering some and disqualifying others. – *Reproduced*

1215. Raghu, K.C.  
 Omics body and social memes. *Seminar*, 764, Apr, 2023: p.12-14.

This article explores the intersection of omics (comprehensive biological data systems), body studies, and social memes, situating them within contemporary sociological inquiry. It argues that the body, as both a biological entity and a cultural construct, becomes a site where scientific knowledge and social meaning converge. Omics research provides insights into genetic and molecular dimensions of the body, while social memes—units of cultural transmission—shape collective perceptions, identities, and practices. The paper highlights how these domains interact, producing new frameworks for understanding human behavior, health, and social communication. By drawing on interdisciplinary perspectives, the study underscores the importance of integrating biological sciences with sociological analysis to capture the complexity of modern identity formation. It situates this

dialogue within the Seminar Journal, emphasizing the role of academic discourse in bridging science and society.

Generally, it is said about water that it is the most studied compound but the least understood. This holds good to some extent even for our Owen body. The more we dig deeper the more we discover our ignorance, maunder standing, and complexity. – *Reproduced*

### SPORTS

1216. Borooah, Vani Kant  
Caste and schooling in professional cricket in India and England. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.353-369.

This paper's theme is about opportunities in cricket—offered and denied. It discusses opportunities offered systemically to members of certain groups and denied to those who belong to other groups. In India, this takes the form of a person's caste to which a person is born; in England, the type of school that one attended is relevant; and in South Africa, skin colour plays an important role in determining one's chances of playing representative cricket. It is very easy to underestimate the importance of opportunities in sculpting sporting success by, instead, ascribing success to a sportsperson's talent and natural gifts. – *Reproduced*

1217. Nagpal, Ankita et al  
Do home ground and toss win make cricket an unfair game? An empirical study from the first fifteen years of Indian premier league. *Indian Institute of Foreign Trade*, 26(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.86-102.

Cricket is the most popular and most-watched game in India. However, the fairness of the game has been questioned many times in the past, on account of the possible advantage of home-ground and toss wins. Therefore, this research study aims to examine the influence of home ground and toss wins on the outcome of Indian Premier League matches over the first fifteen years of the IPL. The chi-square test of association suggests that these effects are statistically significant at a 90 percent confidence level for a few of the matches only, but not for others at the individual match level. However, at the aggregate level, a positive effect has been found by the logistic regression model that was used to predict the probability of winning for any team. The logistic regression model was developed to predict the match outcome based on these variables taken at an aggregate level for the three most prominent IPL teams using logistic regression, since there are other variables that can influence the performance, such as bowling performance, batting performance, etc. The study also mentions the implications of the findings for game players, sponsors, patrons, regulators, etc. – *Reproduced*

### STATISTICS

1218. Kline, P., Rose, E.K. and Walters, C.R.  
A discrimination report card. *The American Economic Review*, 114(8), Aug, 2024: p.2472-2525

We develop an empirical Bayes ranking procedure that assigns ordinal grades to

noisy measurements, balancing the information content of the assigned grades against the expected frequency of ranking errors. Applying the method to a massive correspondence experiment, we grade the race and gender contact gaps of 97 US employers, the identities of which we disclose for the first time. The grades are presented alongside measures of uncertainty about each firm's contact gap in an accessible report card that is easily adaptable to other settings where ranks and levels are of simultaneous interest. – *Reproduced*

### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1219. Babu, Gopal Satya, Harsh Satya, Santosh and Pandey, Bihari Nandan  
Looking at sustainability more fundamentally: Quest for a holistic worldview. *Journal of Human Values*, 30(3), Sep, 2024: p.257-269.

An in-depth analysis of earlier work for sustainable development has revealed that well-intentioned and rigorous efforts globally towards achieving sustainability have at best achieved marginal results. The problem appears to be certain inherent contradictions within the contemporary paradigm of development. The article explores these unaddressed contradictions and argues that the present model of development is fundamentally incapable of resolving the prevalent problems of contemporary times. Hence, a strong need is felt to relook at sustainability more fundamentally and work towards a paradigm shift. Such a shift in the paradigm of development would put emphasis on sustainable consumption—a shift from sense gratification to actual human happiness and from treating nature as a resource for consumption to appreciating the inherent balance based on interconnectedness in nature. – *Reproduced*

1220. Beohar, Anshi  
Frequently asked questions: SDGs and India's progress so fare. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 39(4), Oct-Dec, 2020: p.15-22.

SDGs are universal, for all developed, developing and under-developed nations), interconnected and indivisible, encouraging global partnership, multilateralism and a step towards shaping international polices. – *Reproduced*

1221. Chukkath, Meghna  
A blueprint for the future: Navigating he path to sustainable development. *IIPA Digest*, 6(1), Jan-Mar, 2024: p.28-31.

He sustainable development goals (SDGs) are more than just goals but are a recognition that to end poverty and other deprivations, the world must adopt holistic strategies that improve health, education, and economic growth while simultaneously tacking climate change and protecting our oceans and forests. This interconnected approach ensures that progress in one area fuels advancements in others, creating a sustainable future for all. – *Reproduced*

1222. Ghatak, Shambu  
A world where everyone thrives: Fiscal expansion to achieve the SDGs. *Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982*, 39(4), Oct-Dec, 2020: p.5-14.

The sustainable development Goals, (SDGs) which were adopted by the United Nations (UN) general assembly I New York during its 70th session, held on

September 25, 2015, are a comprehensive list of global goals interacting social economic and environmental dimensions of development. – *Reproduced*

1223. Parthasarathy, R.  
 Harnessing the power of disruption: Toward a sustainable future. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.95-100.

This article explores how disruptive forces—technological, social, and economic—can be harnessed to build a sustainable future. It examines the dual nature of disruption: while often destabilizing existing systems, it also creates opportunities for innovation, resilience, and transformative change. The study highlights how sustainability-oriented policies can channel disruption into constructive pathways, addressing climate change, resource management, and social equity. By situating disruption within broader debates on governance and development, the paper underscores the importance of adaptive strategies, inclusive innovation, and long-term planning in shaping a sustainable future. – *Reproduced*

### TAXATION

1224. Gerster, Andreas and Kramm, Michael  
 Optimal internality taxation of product attributes. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.394-419.

This paper explores how a benevolent policymaker should optimally tax (or subsidize) product attributes when consumers are behaviorally biased. We demonstrate that market choices are informative about biases, which can be exploited for targeting biased consumers via a nonlinear tax schedule. We show that the properties of this schedule depend on few parameters of the joint distribution of consumer valuations and biases. Furthermore, we provide a novel justification for behaviorally motivated product standards and derive when a combination of taxes and standards is optimal. We illustrate our findings based on a numerical example from the lightbulb market. – *Reproduced*

1225. Yadav, N.P.  
 Tax policy reforms in India in 21st century: A study of goods and services tax. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 14(2), Jul-Dec, 2017: p.70-76.

After much hue and cry, the historic tax reform named goods and services tax has been brought into being in 2017 through 101st constitutional amendment acts. The tax intends to subsume several direct taxes into one for the smooth flow of market transitions, relieve the consumer of extra tax burden and accolade the economic growth of the country. – *Reproduced*

### TRANSPORT

1226. Kumar, Chanchal  
 Optimising pre-construction activities in highways: Construction in North East areas. The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.8-16.

This article examines strategies for optimizing pre-construction activities in highway projects, with a focus on the unique challenges of North East India. It highlights the importance of thorough planning, resource allocation, and

terrain-specific assessments in ensuring timely and efficient project execution. The study emphasizes how pre-construction activities—such as land acquisition, environmental clearances, and community engagement—play a decisive role in shaping construction outcomes. By analyzing the infrastructural and policy dimensions of highway development in the region, the paper underscores the need for integrated approaches that balance engineering efficiency with socio-environmental considerations, ultimately enhancing regional connectivity and sustainable growth. – *Reproduced*

### TRIBES - INDIA

1227. Chatterjee, Ranjan Kundu, Sayantani, Srivastava, Utkarsh and Mukherjee, Koel  
 Misrecognized identities: An anthropological investigation of the identity struggle of de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities of India. *Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy*, 104(1-2), 2024: p.1-23.

This article investigates the identity struggles of de-notified, nomadic, and semi-nomadic communities in India, focusing on the anthropological dimensions of misrecognition. Historically stigmatized under colonial laws such as the Criminal Tribes Act, these communities continue to face social exclusion, discrimination, and denial of full citizenship rights despite formal de-notification. The study highlights how misrecognition manifests in bureaucratic hurdles, lack of access to welfare schemes, and persistent stereotypes that undermine their dignity and belonging. Through ethnographic inquiry, the paper situates these struggles within broader debates on identity, marginalization, and human rights, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies that acknowledge cultural diversity and historical injustices. By foregrounding the lived experiences of these communities, the article underscores the importance of anthropological perspectives in addressing structural inequities and fostering recognition in India's democratic framework. India stands as a mosaic of diversity, its cultural heritage and intricate social fabric enhancing its complexity. Within this context, a distinct amalgamation of ethnic groups, each distinguished by culture, language, and traditions, finds its abode. However, this tapestry bears threads of fading identity and existential turmoil that intertwine with the De-notified, Nomadic, and Semi-nomadic communities. Hence, this research explores the critical factors surrounding the ethnic identity of these communities within India, simultaneously delving into the influence exerted by globalisation upon their livelihood practices and the anomalies in self-identity amid the diverse Indian milieu. The study is rooted in an investigation encompassing five communities: Dhara/Dhibar, Bansphor/Bansforda, Khurpalta, Muriari, and Savar. These communities are drawn from clusters in West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. Purposive and snowball sampling techniques were employed to identify and select the community members as participants, followed by the collection of data through numerous qualitative methods, including semi-structured interviews, observation, field notes, and focus group discussions. In addition, existing literature was undertaken to supplement existing knowledge through literary sources, governmental reports, and unpublished reports. The study's findings illuminate how the erosion of traditional livelihood practices has propelled these communities to the verge of marginalisation, concurrently exacerbating the intricacies of their identity predicament in their daily life. Keywords: de-notified; nomadic; ethnic identity; Indian communities; marginalised groups; intersectionality; social inclusion; social justice; identity

struggle; livelihood. – *Reproduced*

1228. Chettti, Srinivas, Kumar, P.D. Satya Pal and Ramesh D. Conceptualization of health and seeking behaviour among Pengu tribe in Visakhapatnam agency of Andhra Pradesh. *Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy*, 104(1-2), 2024: p.25-39.

Societies perceive health in terms of disease and well-being, the health-seeking is regulated by varied practices in the fold of culture and environment. Health-seeking behaviour and practices vary across cultures due to diversities in the concept of health, socio-religious beliefs, and eco-cultural processes. The present study delineates the health-seeking behaviour among the Pengu tribe in Visakha Agency. The present study has been selected Eight Pengu villages representative and purposive sampling procedure and used participant observation, case study, FGDs, and in-depth interview methods. Pengu ethnic group has its own perspective and view of health and the healthcare system. The Pengu ethnic community thinks that illness is the consequence of supernatural phenomena, thereby carrying out prayers or performing ritual acts, which cure the illness and relieve them from pain. Four kinds of healthcare practitioners are seen in the study area. They are Disari, Gurmai, Pujari and Quacks. Accepting modern medical treatments and medication is at the initial stages of acceptance, but inaccessibility and unavailability of need and urgency are driving them back to native methods of healing. – *Reproduced*

1229. Chakrabarty, Suman and Hossain, Kamrul Recognizing indigenous traditional knowledge with medicinal value within a legal framework: An overview of the issues and challenges with special focus on India. *Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy*, 104(1-2), 2024: p.41-60.

Recognizing traditional knowledge with medical value among Indigenous people is indispensable to sustaining their way of life. However, legal complexities and challenges exist in recognizing the medical value of traditional knowledge, as it is orally transmitted and thus undocumented. While a global solution to such difficulties cannot employ a “one size fits all” approach and invokes multifaceted solutions within national regulatory and policy contexts, India has shown progress in this area. Yet, appropriate guidelines for incorporating the diverse medical knowledge of Indigenous people under a coherent framework must be developed so that Indigenous people can enjoy, and utilize, their rights regarding this knowledge. The objective was to unfold the current situation of traditional medicinal value among Indian Indigenous communities and find ways of recognizing this knowledge within India’s intellectual property rights (IPR) legal regime. The present study was based on secondary data sources. A specific literature review was done using the key word “Traditional Knowledge”, combined with “Intellectual Property Rights”, “Tribes”, “Medicinal Plant”, “Ethnomedicine”, “Folk Lore”, “Medical Anthropology”, “World Health Organization (WHO)”, “Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)”, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), “Patent Act”, “Illness and Sickness” and “India” on PubMed, Google Scholar and other relevant online and offline sources from March 2021 to September 2023. Our findings recommend a multi-tiered approach to documenting traditional medical knowledge, sensitive to regional diversities within India, as a necessary precursor to legal recognition. Therefore, a human rights approach, particularly from the viewpoint of cultural rights, could be a best

fit both to recognize the traditional knowledge as a cultural right and to offer the community as the right holder of the knowledge. Hence, appropriate guidelines to that direction should be formulated for incorporating the dispersed traditional medical knowledge of Indigenous people under a coherent framework so that they can enjoy, and utilize, their rights to this knowledge especially in the diverse Indian context. – *Reproduced*

1230. Dasgupta, Gourab  
Stigmas are still there: Colonial stereotype behind Budhan Sabar's death. *Man in India: Founded in 1921 by Sarat Chandra Roy*, 104(1-2), 2024: p.93-117.

After a long two and a half decades, when Budhan became a symbol of movement, the conclusive verdict in the Budhan Sabar death case was delivered in February 2023, in which he died in jail custody following an illegal detention by the local police authority. Budhan was a member of the Kheriya-Sabar Tribe, an Ex-D.N.T. in the Purulia district, which was formerly known as the Criminal Tribes and was officially used after the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1871. The British capitalised on colonial legislative authority to stigmatise such class and tribal identities in order to control and wipe them out from any passive or active struggle in the remaining phases of their reign; however, these stigmatic feelings of exhaustion and dearth of confidence long persisted among these marginalised tribes of India for decades after independence. The present study illuminates the connection between colonial stereotypes and the Budhan Sabar case in Historical point of view. – *Reproduced*

1231. Prasanth, A., and Balasubramaniam, P.  
Economy as a social institution in the tribal society: A scale to measure the perceived role performance of economic institutions. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S48-S69.

Economic institutions play a pivotal role in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) among tribal communities. Despite improved access to economic institutions and their services through government and private interventions, a majority of tribals in India continue to face extreme poverty. This study focuses on developing and validating a scale to measure the perceived role performance of economic institutions in tribal societies. Employing Likert's summated rating scale construction technique, a scale comprising 10 statements related to economic institutions' roles has been developed. Standardisation through reliability and validity measures, as well as confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), confirms the robustness of the scale. Administered to 270 tribal respondents in Salem, Tiruvannamalai and Viluppuram Districts of Tamil Nadu, our findings unveil diverse roles and challenges faced by economic institutions in tribal societies. The study reveals a nuanced perception among tribal respondents, with a majority indicating a medium to high level of perception. However, a notable proportion demonstrates a low perception level, highlighting areas of concern. The study underscores the importance of targeted strategies to boost financial inclusion and empower tribal communities. It also provides policy recommendations for addressing challenges and fostering sustainable development within tribal societies. – *Reproduced*

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

1232. Alonso, José M. and Andrews, Rhys  
Can city deals improve economic performance? Evidence from England. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.835-863.

City deals – place-based agreements between central and local state actors – are an increasingly common intervention for supporting economic performance in urban areas. This paper presents empirical evidence on the effectiveness of city deals by estimating the impact of the UK’s City Deals scheme on rates of economic growth, productivity and job creation across England between 2010 and 2019. Because the City Deals were introduced in two waves, we estimate its effects using a differences-in-differences (DiD) with multiple time periods (MTPs) approach. Our DiD estimates indicate that, overall, the City Deals were associated with improvements in local economic performance, but that the first wave of city deals resulted in gains of around 2.5% to 3% that were not observed in the second wave. These results suggest that city deals are most effective when appropriate institutional structures are in place and highlight the value of MTP approaches. – *Reproduced*

1233. Cooper, Christopher A. and Rimes, Heather  
Towards a measure of local legislative professionalism. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1254-1271.

Municipal policy leadership is shared between managers, city councilors, and mayors, all of whom vary in institutional power and resources across municipalities. Corresponding with their importance, scholars have established consistent measures of professionalism for Mayors and City Managers. Unfortunately, there is no parallel measure of professionalism for city councils. After reviewing the role of councils in local policy leadership and establishing the need for a systematic measure of local legislative professionalism, this paper uses data from over 4,000 municipalities to develop a measure of legislative professionalism for city councils. We demonstrate that considerable variation exists in levels of professionalism among local legislatures and describe the implications of this variation for questions of municipal policy leadership and local legislative representation. – *Reproduced*

1234. Chiu, Chihsin  
Toward a state-led, market-enabled commons: Positioning urban civic energy in East Asia. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1272-1287.

Empirical studies on energy democracy (ED) tend to presume boundaries among community energy (CE) practices, corporate operations, and state leadership. This research note identifies three features underlying existing literature: an implicit binary thinking of state and society, the understated market influence, and a lack of urban features that enable ED functioning through spatial means. I therefore propose urban commons (UC) as a complementary framework to interrogate the interplay among the state, society, and market operations in CE research and practices. I examine how ED informs CE operations in Japan, Taiwan, and Korea, identifying a set of limitations to which UC can respond. Some latest thinking on UC and a body of strategies proposed by key interlocutors were discussed. I then propose “state-led, market-enabled commons” as a conceptual framework to account for urban civic energy initiatives in East Asia. – *Reproduced*

1235. Drucker, Joshua and Kayanan, Carla Maria  
 Innovation districts: Assessing their potential as a strategy for urban economic development. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.802-834.

Innovation districts have gained attention as a fast-spreading urban economic development strategy, raising numerous questions. What are their distinguishing attributes? Are they a substantive policy innovation? Are they likely to succeed in fostering innovation and economic dynamism? We propose a definition of innovation districts based on their characteristic features. Given the ambiguity of the term in practice, this is crucial for understanding and analyzing the strategy. We then evaluate innovation districts by applying theories and current understandings of the spatial and economic development aspects of innovation, entrepreneurship, and human capital, illustrating with examples from Boston, Detroit, Saint Louis, and San Diego. We conclude that the combination of components that comprises innovation districts is both new and valuable. Innovation districts present a potential pathway for advancing regional economic development goals via the pathways of innovation and entrepreneurship. We stress the importance of rigorous empirical evaluation and research regarding a variety of practical and strategic concerns. – *Reproduced*

1236. Hertting, Nils  
 Participatory bias and participatory neighborhood governance: Reanalyzing the most-likely case of the Stockholm neighborhood renewal program. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.674-705.

Strategies for revitalizing marginalized neighborhoods often include participatory innovations. According to the participatory bias argument, however, participatory governance arrangements benefit the privileged rather than the poor. In the present article, the validity of this argument is examined by analyzing how individual resources and social positions relates to recruitment to, participation within, and outcomes derived from participation in a most-likely case of bias in participatory neighborhood governance. Although the privileged were overrepresented in recruitment, the pattern was less clear regarding influence within the processes, and quite the opposite regarding certain outcomes of participation. Also in a most-likely case for bias, participatory neighborhood governance may induce empowerment among poor. Based on the observation that participants that differ with regard to available resources and social positions also have different motives for participation, a mechanism-based account regarding why and how bias in early phases under certain conditions may produce empowering outcomes is proposed. – *Reproduced*

1237. Hoang, Bai Linh and Benjamin, Andrea  
 “Defund” or “refund” the police?: City council responsiveness to the black lives matter protests. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.387-419.

In this research note, we investigate the degree to which local governments reduced or expanded the budgets of police departments in the aftermath of the nation-wide protests organized by the Black Lives Matter movement during the summer of 2020. We also consider the political and social factors that might explain local councils’ decisions on the budget. In analyzing an original dataset of about 100 of the most populous U.S. cities, we do not find strong evidence of government

efforts to “defund” the police. However, across various specifications of potential responsiveness to the movement’s demands, we do find that mayoral partisanship may be associated with local government decisions to meaningfully reduce their police budgets or abstain from increasing them, but even this relationship may not be sustained in the longer term. Thus, we encourage more research on barriers that potentially inhibit local government responsiveness to social movements like Black Lives Matter. – *Reproduced*

1238. Lee, Diana Da In and Velez, Yamil Ricardo  
Rising tides or political ripcurrents? Gentrification and minority representation in 166 cities. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.956-982.

Transformative changes in urban economies are raising vital questions about minority representation. Given that cities are sites of political power for communities of color, gentrification and the housing affordability crisis threaten to deteriorate decades of progress. This article considers the impact of these economic and demographic shifts on minority candidate supply and success. Collecting data on 166 city councils across several decades, we find that White population growth is associated with reductions in local political power for Black and Latino councilors. We also observe modest evidence that local economic improvements may not have deleterious effects on the diversity of city councils. We probe these findings using data on local elections, as well as over 380,000 tweets from city councilors, and uncover evidence of a candidate supply mechanism in the case of “racial gentrification” and a credit-claiming mechanism in the case of “economic gentrification.” We conclude by discussing the political implications of the cross-cutting effects we observe. – *Reproduced*

1239. Neves, Marta and Neves, Sara  
“The councilors are the ones to blame”: The symbolic reproduction of territorial boundaries created by policy and planning decisions. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(3), May, 2024: p.923-955.

This study draws upon cognitive maps and interviews with 57 residents living in two diverse areas of Porto, Portugal, to examine how individuals’ symbolic neighborhood boundaries reflect policy and planning decisions, and the implications of recognizing the role of government in the creation of territorial divisions and inequality. The study shows that residents’ subjective neighborhood constructions reproduce political territorial practices and representations. Awareness of the political origins of territory discourages residents from constructing their neighborhoods in alternative ways. Drawing on the concepts of symbolic and social boundaries, the study sheds light on the persistence and contestation of unjust territories. – *Reproduced*

1240. O’Brien, Benjamin Gonzalez, Collingwood, Loren and Paarlberg, Michael Ahn  
Sanctuary policies and the influence of local demographics and partisanship. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.49-72.

Despite the increased scholarship on sanctuary localities in the United States, there is little research analyzing the factors that lead to the adoption of sanctuary resolutions at the municipal level. Drawing on a new dataset of sanctuary and nonsanctuary cities, we theorize that policy adoption is driven primarily by two

factors and their interaction: the size of the foreign-born population and local partisanship. We examine cities that passed sanctuary policies between 2000 and 2018 and compare these localities to nonsanctuaries. Using a novel time series cross-section dataset (TSCS) of all cities and designated places and a Cox proportional hazard model, we find that Democratic-leaning cities with high foreign-born populations predict sanctuary passage, whereas Republican-leaning cities with larger foreign-born populations are unlikely to adopt these policies. We thus find that while partisanship motivates sanctuary policy adoption, at the same time, the size of the foreign-born population also increases the likelihood of passage. – *Reproduced*

1241. Ostaaijen, Julien Van

Using the urban regime framework to study processes of urban governance: Agendas, coalitions, resources, and schemes of cooperation. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(2), Mar, 2024: p.515-544.

One of the questions when undertaking comparative research into local politics and processes of collective organization is what frame should be used. In recent decades, many scholars have opted for the urban regime. There is however much debate about the usefulness of this concept for comparative purposes, with the urban regime accused of being theoretically both too narrow as well as too general. In three Dutch case studies, researchers have sought a middle way by applying the urban regime's four building blocks (agenda, coalition, resources, and scheme of cooperation) as a heuristic framework. The results show that this approach has several advantages, especially for comparative purposes, as it provides a clear oversight as to which agendas dominate where and when, and how certain coalitions, resources, and schemes of cooperation align. These benefits however require close attention to certain points: researchers should interpret the building blocks consistently and try to avoid overlap and repetition between them. – *Reproduced*

1242. Pitner, Ronald O. et al

Innovating methodologies for examining gentrification-induced social and cultural displacement: An illustration of integrating photovoice into story map. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.367-386.

This article explores innovative methodologies for examining the social and cultural displacement caused by gentrification, focusing on the integration of photovoice into story map frameworks. Gentrification often disrupts community cohesion, displaces marginalized groups, and erodes cultural identities, yet traditional research methods struggle to capture these lived experiences. Photovoice, a participatory visual method, empowers community members to document displacement through photography and narrative, while story maps spatially situate these accounts within urban landscapes. The integration of these tools creates a multidimensional methodology that combines visual, narrative, and spatial data, offering richer insights into the impacts of gentrification. By situating this approach within debates on urban sociology, participatory research, and spatial justice, the paper underscores the importance of methodological innovation in capturing the complexities of displacement and amplifying community voices in urban policy discourse.

Gentrification has been identified as a phenomenon that involves impacts on space and place. Particularly, gentrification's social and cultural impacts involve disrupted meanings residents associate with spaces. Although space and place dynamics of gentrification have been well-documented, gentrification research has primarily involved traditional quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods approaches. These traditional approaches have not fully captured the nuanced ways space and place dimensions of gentrification converge in their impacts on residents. Also, traditional approaches have limited most gentrification research to theory and descriptions, as opposed to action and practice. To this end, innovative, integrated methodologies are needed for a paradigm shift in how gentrification is examined and addressed. In this article, we illustrate the use of photovoice and Geographic Information Systems' Story Map as an integrated methodological approach to examining and fostering action against gentrification's space-place impacts. We provide strengths and challenges of this approach and recommendations for future research. – *Reproduced*

1243. Przybylinski, Stephen

From rejection to legitimation: Governing the emergence of organized homeless encampments. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.118-148.

This paper analyzes the City of Portland, Oregon's recent zoning code amendment which legalized sanctioned homeless encampments. Drawing from ethnographic fieldwork in Portland, the paper details how the City Government's long-held opposition to homeless camping shifted to a position of acceptance. The paper identifies the state of emergency (SOE) on housing and homelessness as a critical moment for developing not only a legal foundation, but also a social justification, for legalizing encampments as an official shelter strategy. In contrast to research over the past few decades articulating the camp as the realization of punitive sovereign power, the paper suggests the relationality of emergency governance, or "governing-through-emergency," instead provides an opportunity to legitimate the lived experiences and desires of unhoused people residing in sanctioned encampments. It concludes by warning that, although emergency governance serves as a critical tool to advance the interests of the unhoused, such governing strategies are limited by structural forces producing homelessness more broadly. – *Reproduced*

1244. Puig, Luisa Godinez

White fortressing: How racial threat and conservatism lead to the formation of local governments. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.16-48.

A large body of research has shown that American politics have been highly influenced by conservative movements born in American White suburbia. Yet, suburbs are also moving left and becoming more diversified. I argue that this context has led to new cityhood movements in unincorporated areas of some regions of the US. By forming cities, unincorporated communities detach themselves from shared county-level authorities and the wider populations served in these jurisdictions. What triggers municipal incorporations today and how are recent incorporation movements different from those of the postwar era? To answer these questions, I conduct fieldwork in Georgia. I find that municipal incorporations are a modern type of segregation triggered by sentiments of racial threat and conservatism, which I call White fortressing. I update the study of

government formation by analyzing a new wave of municipal incorporations and contribute to the literature works on White flight, racial threat, and residential segregation. – *Reproduced*

1245. Small, Zachary and Minner, Jennifer S.  
Do land banks mean progress toward socially equitable urban development? Observations from New York state. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(1), Jan, 2024: p.272-303.

Local governments view land banks as an improvement to the municipal management of foreclosed property. Critics contend that land banks wield too much power, concentrate demolitions in poor and majority neighborhoods of color, and have unfortunate parallels to the flawed, top-down policies of mid-twentieth century urban renewal. Examining land banks through a lens of social equity and reparative planning, this research asks “To what extent do land banks in New York state work toward equitable urban development?” Interviews with land-bank leaders, property acquisition and disposition data, and spatial analysis of neighborhood dynamics were triangulated in a comparative case study of three land banks in New York state communities. Although land-bank leaders show an awareness and desire to address issues of equity, the authors observed that more community engagement, expanding partnerships with nonprofits, and shifts in approaches to demolition could provide more equitable outcomes in disinvested communities. Some land banks had clearly adopted policies aimed to acknowledge and address the role land banks can and should play in addressing historical inequities. Whether that commitment to equity will remain strong into the future remains an open question. In a COVID-19 context, land banks were operating with significantly reduced inventories and resources. More resources could be provided to land banks from Federal and State sources to support equity initiatives. But those resources should be provided under the condition that land banks become vehicles for repairing past White supremacist and structurally racist policies that created the uneven landscapes that land banks were created to address. – *Reproduced*

1246. Srinivas, S.V.R.  
Rebooting Mumbai: Economic growth & ease of living. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.90-94.

This article explores the challenges and opportunities of rebooting Mumbai’s urban trajectory by balancing economic growth with improvements in ease of living. It highlights how infrastructure development, housing, transport, and governance reforms are central to enhancing the city’s livability while sustaining its role as India’s financial hub. The study emphasizes the need for integrated public policy approaches that address congestion, inequality, and environmental sustainability. By situating Mumbai’s growth within broader debates on urban development and governance, the paper underscores the importance of creating inclusive, resilient, and efficient urban systems that support both economic dynamism and quality of life. India is aspiring to become a five trillion economy in the next two years or so. The government of India has envisioned India reaching this and beyond viz, \$ seven trillion in few years. To achieve this, urban India, especially the metropolitan areas, have to play a major role. – *Reproduced*

1247. Zwick, Austin and Spicer, Zachary  
Examining the smart city generational model: Conceptualizations, implementations, and infrastructure Canada's smart city challenge. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(4), Jul, 2024: p.1229-1253.

Cohen's Smart City Generational model has been the basis of understanding for the evolution of the Smart Cities movement. However, how does this model align with practitioners' conceptualization of the term? Our research focuses on Infrastructure Canada's Smart City Challenge (SCC). Through 14 primary interviews and 20 finalist applications, this research reveals that practitioners overwhelmingly understand Smart City building as a government-driven, data-centric endeavor (Smart City 2.0), as opposed to being about vendor transactions (Smart City 1.0), resident engagement (Smart City 3.0), or community co-creation (Smart City 4.0), where the specific technology is of secondary importance to project objectives. We conclude that, rather than moving through distinct generations, the smart cities movement should be understood as a gradual process of municipal public administration modernization as local governments are becoming increasingly savvy and experienced about contracting with technology firms to address urban problems. – *Reproduced*

#### WAGES

1248. Subramaniam, Thirunaukarasu, O'Brien, Martin and Mansor, Norma  
Covid-19 and wages and salaries dynamics in Malaysia: A blessing in disguise?. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.373-388.

Predictors of wages and salaries (earnings) are investigated to track the impact of COVID-19 on wages and salaries dynamics in Malaysia for 2019 and 2020. Data obtained from Salary and Wages Survey (2019 and 2020) is used to estimate the Mincerian models for those years. The main findings are: Firstly, public sector employees receive lesser impact during COVID-19; secondly, the younger (15–19 and 20–24) and the older (60–64) workers experienced significant reduction in earnings; thirdly, citizens in public sector saw a large improvement in earnings compared to non-citizens; fourthly, ethnic Bumiputera in public sector received 4% lower earnings than the reference category (Indian ethnic) in 2019 but in 2020, this reduced by half; and finally from a regional perspective, employees in West Coast, both public and private seems to experience earnings reduction in 2020 closer to the reference category. In a way, COVID-19 is a 'blessing in disguise' as urban–rural and male–female earnings gap in private sector reduced and citizens in public sector saw a rise in their earnings. We recommend the following. Firstly, those with lower education and low-skilled should invest more in human capital. Provision of specific skill-based or life-long learning programs are essential. Secondly, more targeted measures to reduce the impact of COVID-19 on declining wages and salaries to specific group of people will bring them far. Finally, the younger and older workers appear to be more vulnerable. More skill development opportunities enable the younger participants to build human capital. For older workers, concrete income generation opportunities through entrepreneurial opportunities (private) or extending the age of retirement (public) are essential. – *Reproduced*

### WATER RESOURCES

1249. Saklani, Joginder Singh and Chanjta, Ajay  
Physio- chemical analysis of natural water source of Sari Panchayat, District Mandi Himachal Pradesh.. *Administrative Development: A Journal of HIPA*, Shimla, 9(2), Jul-Dec, 2022: p.133-147.
1250. Singh, Seema  
Ganga rejuvenation and water conservation. *Yojana*, 68(10), Oct, 2024: p.28-33.
- India's iconic Rever Ganga, revered as 'Maa Ganga', faces severe pollution and environmental degradation despite its cultural, spiritual, and ecological significance. Launched in 1986, the Ganga Action plan aimed to reduce pollution, but its success was limited. The Namani Gange Programme (2014) has made significant progress in sewage treatment, riverfront development, and public awareness. However, challenges persist due to inadequate infrastructure, climate change, and groundwater extraction. Restoring the Ganga requires collective effort, financial investment, and suitable practices. It's not just an environmental challenge, but a moral and spiritual responsibility to safeguard India's heritage and future. – *Reproduced*

### WATER SUPPLY

1251. Ahmed, Aariz et al  
Fulfilling domestic water demand in semiarid regions of North Karnataka: Challenges and way forward. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(1), Suppl, April, 2024: p.S85-S104.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes Goal 6 (SDG 6): 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. SDG target 6.1 aims to achieve by 2030 'universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all'. The Government of India has also launched the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) to provide potable tap water to every rural household by 2024. In this context, this article explains the findings of a study to assess the domestic water demand and the availability of water in seven villages in the Ballari and Raichur districts in North Karnataka. This study indicates that groundwater is predominantly used for domestic purposes in these districts due to the lack of adequate and reliable surface water. Only 14% of households in the study area receive adequate water as per the JJM norms and this water stress is projected to worsen due to the increasing supply-demand mismatch in the future. The authors recommend the implementation of the revised configuration of the Krishna (Almatti)-Pennar river interlinking project by 2030 since this alignment is optimised to reduce project-related deforestation, people displacement, project duration and costs. This is critical for the sustainable development of North Karnataka. – *Reproduced*
1252. Naiga, Resty, Ananga, Erick O. and Kakumba, Umar  
Gendered participation in water governance: Implications for successful community based water management and women empowerment. *International Journal of Rural Management*, 20(2), Aug, 2024: p.255-270.

This article sought to analyse the gender dimensions in communally managed water schemes in rural Uganda. Taking two rural villages as empirical referents, the study used multi-methods of data collection and a gender-based analysis to interrogate the challenges to equitable access and decision-making in rural-based water schemes. The analysis reveals that, despite the existing policy and legislative regime, access to water for women is severely constrained, and their level of decision-making in communally managed water schemes is remarkably low. The article holds that women's participation is critical for the much-needed collective action towards community-based water governance, gender equity, and empowerment. Consequently, the barriers to sustainable water access and effective women's participation can be addressed through significant investments in systematic water institutional reforms, targeted capacity-building initiatives, and plugging existing policy monitoring and implementation gaps at all levels. There is a need to address the policy reality gap regarding ownership of productive resources for women as a key strand towards addressing the equity challenges at different levels of water governance. – *Reproduced*

#### **WELFARE POLICY**

1253. Banerjee, Dibyendu, Bhattacharyya, Purbasha and Chatterjee, Susmita  
Market distortions and welfare in developing countries: A search for critical levels of reforms. *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics*, 67(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.501-522.

This article investigates the relationship between market distortions, welfare outcomes, and reform strategies in developing countries. It argues that while reforms are essential to correct inefficiencies and stimulate growth, their impact on welfare depends on reaching critical thresholds of implementation. Partial or poorly sequenced reforms often exacerbate inequality, weaken social safety nets, and fail to deliver inclusive development. The study highlights how distortions in pricing, subsidies, and trade policies create structural imbalances that hinder welfare improvements, while comprehensive reforms can enhance efficiency and equity. By analyzing case studies from developing economies, the paper underscores the importance of identifying “critical levels” of reform—points at which policy changes begin to yield sustainable welfare gains. The findings emphasize that reform design must balance economic efficiency with social justice, situating welfare as a central objective of development policy rather than a secondary outcome. This work theoretically finds out the welfare implications of different reformatory policies in a small open developing economy using a  $2 \times 2$  full-employment general equilibrium model with distorted factor and product markets. We have found that there exists a trade-off between labour market and credit market reforms, and that there might exist certain critical levels beyond which the implementation of the policies might produce perverse effects on social welfare. Even though our results are interesting and have important policy bearings, their applications in reality in a large democratic country like India, may not be practicable because of political economy reason. – *Reproduced*

#### **WOMEN**

1254. Ambade, Mayanka and Chattopadhyay, Aparajita  
Economic growth and women's empowerment: A repeated cross-sectional study

from India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.73-82.

This study examines the relationship between women's empowerment and economic growth, utilising data from the National Family Health Surveys spanning from 2006 to 2021. Our findings reveal: (i) a positive influence on economic empowerment but a more subdued, if not negative, effect on women's agency; (ii) significant but minor associations of state gross domestic product with all women's empowerment indicators; (iii) economic empowerment factors such as bank account ownership and employment demonstrate the highest responsiveness to gross domestic product. Visual inspections show that the predictive capacity and association of economic growth on women's empowerment decreases with rising SGDP at individual and ecological levels, respectively. – *Reproduced*

1255. Balachandran, Arun and Bailey, Ajay  
Transportation barriers to accessing maternal care services in India: Insights from NFHS. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.45-50.

There is large evidence on efforts that are aimed at informing on benefits of institutional delivery in reducing maternal mortality. However, the critical role of transport infrastructure in accessing and improving maternal care in India is underexplored. This paper discusses how different dimensions related to transport infrastructure create barriers in accessing maternal healthcare services. Empirical analysis show distance, absence of transport, choice of the mode of transport and its cost often increase barriers for women in accessing health facilities. Such transport-related barriers are often higher among socio-economically vulnerable and rural women. Attention to mobility and transport while designing maternal care policies will contribute to improving lives of mothers and children. – *Reproduced*

1256. Behera, Narayan and Shukla, Shrutika  
Pre-pregnancy care: What exists & way forward. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 72(12), Oct, 2024: p.27-31.

Pre-pregnancy care can reduce the incidence of various neonatal and birth disorders by addressing modifiable risk factors and providing targeted interventions, resulting in healthier pregnancies and better long-term health outcomes for children. – *Reproduced*

1257. Dey, Sumit and Upadhyay, Vandhana  
Impact of India's inclusive growth strategy in ensuring socioeconomic security of women: An assessment of MGNREGA and NRLM. *The Indian Journal of Social Work*, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.69-84.

This article attempts to assess the role of inclusive growth strategy in ensuring the socioeconomic security of women based on primary data collected from Chitlerpur village of Dhubri district in Assam. The sample for the study comprises women beneficiaries and non beneficiaries of two selected government schemes, the MGREGA and NRLM. The study constructed a socioeconomic security index to assess the socioeconomic status of the respondents and a beta regression model to identify the factors that determine the socioeconomic security status of the women. – *Reproduced*

1258. George, Tijo and Ramanathan, Mala

Influence of internal migration and gender on maternal healthcare services utilisation in South Indian states: Evidence from NFHS-4 and 5. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.65-72.

Migration is a means of survival for individuals who are poor both globally and in India. While male migration is a common focus of research, the significant contribution of female migrants to the total number of migrants within India cannot be overlooked. Migration can disrupt existing gender norms, affecting women's healthcare either by improving or adversely affecting health of women migrants. This study examines how migration status and gender norms affect maternal healthcare utilisation among married women in south Indian states using NFHS-4 and 5 data. When compared to intra-state migrants, interstate migrant women had a less chance of utilising antenatal care and delivery at health facilities in 2015–16. This trend was reversed by 2019–21. Utilisation of maternal care services for interstate migrant women was operationalised through their reduced autonomy to act for their health. Therefore, health systems should ensure that these whose healthcare-seeking autonomy may be compromised, are brought within the pale of maternity care services. – *Reproduced*

1259. Jejeebhoy, Shireen J., Raj, Tapasya and Sahoo, Harihar  
Association of child and late adolescent marriage and married life among young women in India, 2019–21. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.38-44.

Despite policies aimed at reducing child marriage, the practice continues in India. Using data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019–21), this study examines the experiences of young women aged 15–29 who marry in childhood (before 18) or late adolescence (ages 18–20), compared to those marrying later. Findings reveal that even after adjusting for confounding factors, women marrying in childhood or late adolescence are more likely to hold traditional gender role attitudes, fear their husbands, and face controlling behaviour and violence within marriage. They are also less likely to control resources, make decisions, or enjoy freedom of movement. The study concludes that initiatives must focus on empowering women to exercise their rights and on reshaping notions of masculinity and femininity to foster more equitable marital relationships. Despite policies aimed at reducing child marriage, the practice persists. Using data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019–21), we explore whether young women aged 15–29 who marry in childhood (before 18) or late adolescence (ages 18–20) are disadvantaged compared to those marrying later. Findings show that even after adjusting for confounding factors, those marrying in childhood or late adolescence are more likely than others to hold traditional gender role attitudes, fear their husbands, and face controlling behaviour and violence within marriage; and less likely to control resources, make decisions and enjoy freedom of movement. Initiatives must empower women to exercise rights and build new notions of masculinity and femininity. – *Reproduced*

1260. Kumar, Shekhar Chandra and Sharma, Manoj  
Women's empowerment through panchyati raj Institutions. *The Journal of Governance*, 29, Jul, 2024: p. 4-35.

India is predominantly rural with over 60 percent of its population residing I more

than 600,000 villages and has around 60 percent of its workforce located in these rural areas which contributes 46 percent to country's gross domestic product (GDP). Notably, 48 percent of the population in rural areas are women (according to census 2011), with a women's labor force participation rate of 41-5% (15 years and above) in 2022-23 recognizing his demographic significance is crucial, as women play vital roles in various developmental aspects of a nation. – *Reproduced*

1261. Majeed, Mehak, Rather, Zahid Gulzar and Mushtaq, Saeed Owais  
Informal enterprise as harbinger of women empowerment in India. *Journal of Social and Economic Development*, 26(2), Aug, 2024: p.435-456.

The prevailing economic theory of development has traditionally linked the informal sector businesses with backwardness, under-development, and adherence to traditional practices. According to this theoretical framework, in order to foster development and modernization, it is believed that the informal sector should gradually disappear over time. However, the present research challenges this structuralist perspective specifically in relation to women-led enterprises operating in the informal sector in India. By analyzing data from two rounds of the National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) conducted five years apart, the study reveals that not only have women-led enterprises in the informal sector experienced significant growth over time, but their level of technical efficiency has also increased. The research paper identifies the main factors contributing to both efficiency and inefficiency within these women-led enterprises. Furthermore, empirical investigations conducted in conjunction with this study validate the potential of the informal sector as a catalyst for women's empowerment in India. In conclusion, the study offers practical policy recommendations that support the growth and development of the informal sector in India. – *Reproduced*

1262. Pandey, Surendra Narayan  
Women empowerment through self-help groups: A case study. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.75-89.

1263. Patil, Rajesh  
Navi Disha Community toilet model: An initiative towards women empowerment. *The Administrator: Journal of LBSNAA*, 63(1), Jan, 2024: p.17-33.

Investment in water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) Practices is pivotal for safeguarding public health, especially in the context of recent global health crises like the Covid-19 pandemic. The paper emphasis cost-effective interventions for bolstering core health infrastructure, particularly in resource limited areas, as a means of enhancing pandemic preparedness. – *Reproduced*

1264. Rajapontula, M.S. Chandana  
Women, peace, and security: UNSCR 1325 and its relevance for India. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.285-302.

This appears explore the implication of the United Nations security council resolution (UNSCR 1325) on women, peace, and security, initially adopted in response to the gendered impacts of the Yugoslav wars. Since its unanimous approval in 2000. UNSCR 1325 has catalyzed international and nongovernmental humanitarian organizations to integrate a gender perspective into the peace and

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## BOOK NOTES

Acemoglu, Daron and Johnson, Simon. *Power and Progress*. London: Basic Books, 2023, 546p.

Daron Acemoglu and Simon Johnson challenge the common belief that technological progress automatically benefits society. They argue that throughout history, innovation has often concentrated power and wealth in the hands of elites unless guided by inclusive institutions and policies. The book traces how technological change has shaped inequality from the Industrial Revolution to the digital age.

The authors advocate for a more democratic direction of technology that prioritizes shared prosperity. The book is insightful for policymakers, economists, and readers interested in the intersection of technology, power, and inequality.

Agarwala, Rina. *The Migration-Development Regime: How Class Shapes Indian Emigration*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2022, 271p.

Rina Agarwala examines how migration policies and development strategies in India are deeply influenced by class structures. She argues that the state actively promotes migration for certain classes while restricting or neglecting others, shaping unequal opportunities in global labor markets. Using empirical research, the book highlights the social and political dimensions of migration. It is particularly useful for scholars of development studies, public policy, and labour migration.

Agarwal, Manish Kumar. *Indian Telecom Sector: An Assessment...* New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 106p.

The report evaluates telecom infrastructure policies, especially right-of-way rules, and their impact on sectoral growth. It provides policy insights for improving connectivity. Useful for telecom and governance studies.

Agarwal, Prashant. *Employing Digital Technologies in School Education...* New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 162p.

This study analyzes the integration of digital tools in education under NEP 2020 and budget initiatives. It highlights opportunities and challenges in digital learning. Relevant for education policy.

Ahluwalia, Darshnita. *Economy in Expenditure... Railways*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 208p.

The report examines the challenges of manpower planning and expenditure management in Indian Railways, one of the largest public sector employers in the country. It analyzes workforce distribution, vacancy management, and inefficiencies arising from outdated staffing patterns. The study highlights how disproportionate allocation of human resources affects operational efficiency and financial sustainability. It also reviews existing policies on recruitment, promotions, and redeployment of staff.

Ahluwalia emphasizes the need for rightsizing through rational redistribution of vacancies and optimal utilization of available personnel. The report suggests adopting data-driven workforce planning, improving productivity benchmarks, and aligning manpower with technological advancements. It also advocates institutional reforms to enhance accountability and efficiency. The study is particularly useful for policymakers and administrators seeking to improve cost-effectiveness and governance in large public organizations.

Bakshi, Manish. *Material Management during Natural Disasters*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 187p.

This study focuses on the critical role of material management and logistics in disaster response and relief operations. It examines the challenges faced in procurement, storage, transportation, and distribution of essential supplies during natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, and earthquakes. The report identifies gaps in coordination among agencies and inefficiencies in supply chain mechanisms that often delay timely assistance. It also evaluates existing disaster management frameworks and institutional arrangements.

Bakshi emphasizes the importance of pre-disaster planning, inventory management, and real-time information systems for effective logistics. The report suggests strengthening inter-agency coordination, adopting modern supply chain practices, and leveraging technology for tracking and distribution. It also highlights the role of local governance and community participation in improving outcomes. The study provides practical insights for enhancing preparedness and resilience in disaster management systems.

Bedi, Gautam. *Women in the Indian Navy*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023.

The report examines the evolving role of women in the Indian Navy, focusing on issues of representation, integration, and institutional challenges. It traces policy developments related to gender inclusion and evaluates their implementation across various branches of naval service. The study highlights structural barriers, including limited access to combat roles, infrastructural constraints, and cultural perceptions within the armed forces. It also discusses the impact of these challenges on career progression and retention of women personnel.

Bedi advocates for a paradigm shift towards a more inclusive and gender-sensitive organizational framework. The report recommends policy reforms such as expanding role opportunities, improving training and infrastructure, and ensuring equal career advancement pathways. It also emphasizes the need for attitudinal change and leadership support to foster inclusivity. The study is significant for defense policy, gender studies, and institutional reform in armed forces.

Bhatia, Gurpreet Singh. *Medical Students' Perception of the New Competency-Based Undergraduate Curriculum for MBBS*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 105p.

The study examines medical students' responses to the competency-based undergraduate curriculum introduced in India, with a focus on its design, implementation, and learning outcomes. It evaluates key components such as skill-based training, early clinical

exposure, and integration of subjects. The report highlights both positive shifts toward practical learning and challenges faced by students in adapting to new methods. Issues such as faculty preparedness, infrastructure gaps, and assessment patterns are also discussed.

Bhatia emphasizes the importance of continuous feedback from students to refine curriculum delivery. The study suggests strengthening faculty training, improving institutional support, and ensuring uniform implementation across medical colleges. It also underlines the need for balancing theoretical knowledge with clinical competence. The report is a valuable resource for policymakers, educators, and institutions involved in medical education reform.

Banerjee, Abhijit V. and Duflo, Esther. *Good Economics for Hard Times*. New Delhi: Juggernaut Books, 2019, x, 403p.

Banerjee and Duflo address some of the most pressing global economic challenges, including inequality, migration, trade, and climate change. They critique simplistic and ideological economic narratives, advocating instead for evidence-based policymaking rooted in empirical research. Drawing on field experiments and real-world data, the authors examine how economic policies affect people's lives in diverse contexts.

The book emphasizes the importance of nuance, local conditions, and human behavior in designing effective policies. It challenges conventional wisdom on issues such as globalization and redistribution. Written in an accessible style, it bridges academic economics and public discourse. The work is highly valuable for students, policymakers, and general readers seeking a balanced and informed understanding of contemporary economic debates.

de Botton, Alain. *The Architecture of Happiness*. London: Penguin, 2006, 280p.

Alain de Botton explores the deep connection between architecture and human emotions, arguing that the spaces we inhabit significantly influence our well-being and identity. He blends philosophical reflections with architectural analysis to show how buildings embody cultural values and personal aspirations. The book examines different architectural styles and their psychological impact on individuals and communities.

De Botton draws on thinkers such as Ruskin and Le Corbusier to illustrate how beauty, harmony, and proportion shape our experiences of space. He also reflects on the tension between modernity and tradition in urban design. The work offers a unique interdisciplinary perspective, combining philosophy, art, and cultural critique. It is engaging and insightful for readers interested in architecture, design, and the emotional dimensions of everyday environments.

Chaddha, Reema. *Bal Gangadhar Tilak: Philosophy for Nation*. New Delhi: Global Research, 2023, 260p.

Reema Chaddha explores the political philosophy of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, highlighting his role in shaping Indian nationalism and his emphasis on self-rule and cultural identity. The book situates Tilak's ideas within the broader freedom movement.

It provides a useful intellectual overview of one of India's key nationalist thinkers. The book is valuable for students of political thought and modern Indian history.

Clyde, Paul Hibbert. *Far East: A History of the Impact of the West on Eastern Asia*. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1952, xxvi, 942p.

Paul Hibbert Clyde presents a comprehensive historical account of Western influence on East Asia, examining political, economic, and cultural transformations across the region. The work traces colonial expansion and its long-term consequences.

Though dated, the book remains a detailed reference for historical analysis. It is useful for scholars interested in Asian history and international relations.

Dhariwal, Rameshwar. *Bridging Digital Divide: A Study of Universal Service Obligation Fund in Meghalaya*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 152p.

This report analyzes the role of the Universal Service Obligation Fund in expanding telecom connectivity in remote and underserved regions like Meghalaya. It examines policy design, funding mechanisms, and implementation challenges in achieving digital inclusion. The study identifies infrastructural constraints, geographical barriers, and administrative bottlenecks that hinder effective service delivery.

Dhariwal highlights disparities in access to digital services and their implications for socio-economic development. The report emphasizes the need for better coordination among stakeholders and more efficient utilization of funds. It also suggests leveraging new technologies and localized solutions to improve connectivity. The study is particularly relevant for policymakers working on digital inclusion and rural development initiatives.

Dushyant Kumar. *Fisher Folk Safety in India: A Case Study of Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg Districts*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 327p.

The study examines the vulnerabilities faced by fishermen in coastal regions, focusing on safety risks, occupational hazards, and environmental challenges. It analyzes factors such as inadequate safety equipment, lack of timely weather information, and limited access to emergency response systems. The report also considers the socio-economic conditions of fishing communities and their dependence on marine resources.

Dushyant Kumar emphasizes the need for institutional support, improved infrastructure, and better coordination among maritime agencies. The study recommends adoption of modern safety technologies, training programs, and awareness initiatives for fishermen. It also highlights the importance of policy interventions to ensure livelihood security. The report is useful for coastal management, disaster preparedness, and maritime safety planning.

Dhar, Devashish. *India's Blind Spot*. Gurugram: HarperCollins, 2023, 393p.

Devashish Dhar critically examines the persistence of caste-based inequalities in India

and their impact on economic and social development. He argues that despite economic growth, structural inequalities continue to limit opportunities for marginalized groups. The book explores how caste influences access to education, employment, and social mobility.

Dhar challenges dominant narratives that assume growth automatically leads to inclusion. He calls for targeted policy interventions and greater recognition of social realities in development planning. The analysis is supported by data and contemporary examples. The book is insightful for policymakers, social scientists, and readers interested in issues of equity, justice, and inclusive development.

Garg, Amandeep. *Utilization of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports in IAS*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 163p.

This report evaluates the role of Annual Performance Appraisal Reports (APARs) in managing and assessing IAS officers. It examines their effectiveness in measuring performance, guiding promotions, and supporting human resource development. The study identifies limitations such as subjectivity, lack of transparency, and inconsistencies in evaluation standards.

Garg emphasizes the need to modernize appraisal systems by incorporating objective indicators and feedback mechanisms. The report suggests aligning performance evaluation with organizational goals and competencies. It also highlights the importance of training evaluators and ensuring fairness in assessments. The study is relevant for administrative reforms and improving governance efficiency.

Gupta, Sandeep Kumar. *Last Mile Connectivity and BharatNet*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 116p.

The study examines the challenges of achieving last-mile connectivity under the BharatNet project, which aims to provide broadband access to rural India. It analyzes infrastructural, financial, and administrative constraints affecting implementation. The report highlights delays in project execution and gaps in coordination among agencies.

Gupta emphasizes the importance of strengthening local-level infrastructure and community involvement. The study suggests policy measures to improve efficiency, including better planning, monitoring, and use of technology. It also underscores the role of connectivity in promoting digital inclusion and economic development. The report is useful for policymakers and planners working on digital infrastructure.

Gogatz, Arthur. *Business Creativity: Breaking the Invisible Barriers*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005, 285p.

Arthur Gogatz focuses on the role of creativity in business innovation, arguing that psychological and organizational barriers often limit creative potential. He offers frameworks to overcome these constraints. The book is practical and relevant for managers and entrepreneurs. It encourages innovative thinking in organizational settings.

Gurha, Abhinav. *Human Displacement and Migration in Nagaland*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 209p.

This report explores patterns of migration and displacement in Nagaland, examining environmental, economic, and administrative factors. It highlights the impact of development projects, resource pressures, and governance challenges on local populations. The study also considers cultural and social dimensions of migration.

Gurha adopts a multidisciplinary approach, integrating insights from public administration, environmental studies, and sociology. The report suggests policy interventions to address displacement and improve livelihoods. It emphasizes the need for sustainable development and inclusive governance. The study is valuable for understanding regional migration dynamics.

Gowda, Chandan. *Another India: Events, Memories, People*. New Delhi: Simon & Schuster, 2023, 267p.

Chandan Gowda presents a collection of essays that reflect on contemporary India through personal memories, cultural observations, and political insights. He brings attention to lesser-known narratives and voices that are often excluded from mainstream discourse. The essays explore themes such as identity, social change, and public life.

Gowda combines scholarly reflection with accessible storytelling, offering a nuanced understanding of Indian society. The book challenges dominant perspectives and encourages readers to engage with diverse experiences. It is reflective, thought-provoking, and relevant for readers interested in sociology, politics, and cultural studies.

Huria, Bharat. *Alternate Fuel Vehicles in the Indian Army*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 239p.

The study explores the feasibility of introducing low- and zero-emission vehicles in the Indian Army as part of broader efforts toward environmental sustainability. It examines current fuel usage patterns, logistical requirements, and operational constraints within military transport systems. The report evaluates different alternative fuel options, including electric, hybrid, and biofuel-based vehicles, in terms of cost, efficiency, and adaptability to varied terrains.

Huria highlights challenges such as infrastructure limitations, high initial costs, and the need for technological readiness in defense operations. The study emphasizes the importance of phased implementation and pilot projects to assess viability. It also recommends policy support, investment in charging infrastructure, and collaboration with industry stakeholders. The report contributes significantly to discussions on green defense practices and is useful for policymakers, defense planners, and sustainability experts.

Jaiswal, Ajay Kumar. *Training Design for Indian Railway Management Service*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 151p.

This report focuses on designing an effective induction training framework for the newly constituted Indian Railway Management Service (IRMS). It examines the

evolving needs of railway administration and the competencies required for modern management practices. The study reviews existing training systems and identifies gaps in skill development, coordination, and leadership training.

Jaiswal emphasizes the importance of a structured and integrated training approach that combines technical knowledge with managerial and behavioral skills. The report suggests incorporating case studies, field exposure, and digital learning tools to enhance effectiveness. It also highlights the need for continuous capacity building and performance evaluation. The study is valuable for institutional reforms, training design, and strengthening governance in large public organizations.

Jayachandran, C. J. *Forest Rights Act and Community Rights in Kerala*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 247p.

The study evaluates the implementation of community rights under the Forest Rights Act (2006) in Kerala, focusing on its impact on forest-dwelling communities. It examines administrative processes, legal provisions, and ground-level realities affecting the recognition of rights. The report highlights delays in claim processing, lack of awareness among beneficiaries, and institutional bottlenecks.

Jayachandran underscores the importance of effective coordination between government agencies, local bodies, and communities. The study also addresses environmental concerns and the balance between conservation and livelihood rights. It recommends strengthening awareness programs, simplifying procedures, and ensuring transparency in implementation. The report is particularly relevant for environmental governance, tribal rights, and policy implementation studies.

Jaishankar, S. *Why Bharat Matters*. New Delhi: Rupa Publications, 2024, xx, 226p.

S. Jaishankar examines India's evolving role in global politics, emphasizing its strategic importance in an increasingly multipolar world. He discusses key aspects of India's foreign policy, including strategic autonomy, regional engagement, and global partnerships. The book provides insights into geopolitical challenges such as great power competition, regional conflicts, and economic diplomacy.

Jaishankar highlights India's aspirations to shape global governance while safeguarding national interests. He draws on his diplomatic experience to explain policy choices and international developments. The narrative is clear, accessible, and grounded in real-world events. The book is highly useful for students of international relations, policymakers, and readers interested in understanding India's global role.

Jaques, E. *Changing Culture of a Factory*. London: Tavistock Publications, 1957, 341p.

Elliott Jaques examines organizational culture within an industrial setting, analyzing how management practices and worker relations influence productivity and morale. The study is grounded in empirical observation. It remains a classic in organizational theory. The book is useful for understanding workplace dynamics and institutional change.

Kelsen, Hans. *Political Theory of Bolshevism: A Critical Analysis*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1955, 60p.

Hans Kelsen critically examines the ideological foundations of Bolshevism, focusing on its legal and political structures. He evaluates its theoretical claims in relation to democratic principles.

The work is concise yet analytically rich. It is relevant for students of political theory and comparative ideology.

Khare, Vijay. *Politics of Climate Change and Global Peace and Security*. New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2012, 256p.

Vijay Khare analyzes climate change as a global political issue, linking environmental challenges with international security concerns. He emphasizes the need for cooperative global governance.

The book offers a policy-oriented perspective. It is useful for readers interested in environmental politics and global security.

Kalam, A. P. J. Abdul and Tiwari, Arun. *Transcendence: My Spiritual Experiences with Pramukh Swamiji*. Noida: Harper Element, 2015, 239p.

A.P.J. Abdul Kalam shares his spiritual journey and experiences with Pramukh Swamiji, reflecting on the role of faith, values, and inner growth in personal and professional life. The book blends science with spirituality in a unique narrative.

It offers inspiration and philosophical insight for readers seeking meaning beyond material success. The book is especially appealing to those interested in spirituality and leadership.

Kumar, Manoj. *Make in India in Telecommunication Sector*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 111p.

The report examines the implementation of the “Make in India” initiative in the telecommunications sector, focusing on efforts to promote domestic manufacturing and reduce import dependence. It analyzes policy frameworks, incentives, and institutional mechanisms aimed at strengthening indigenous production capabilities. The study highlights challenges such as limited technological capacity, supply chain constraints, and competition from global manufacturers.

Kumar identifies gaps in policy execution and the need for better alignment between industry and government initiatives. The report emphasizes the importance of research and development, skill enhancement, and infrastructure support to boost domestic production. It also suggests fostering public-private partnerships and encouraging innovation ecosystems. The study is relevant for industrial policy, digital infrastructure development, and strengthening India’s position in the global telecom market.

Kumar, Sandeep. *Atmanirbharta in Defence Sector*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 120p.

This study analyzes the concept of self-reliance (Atmanirbharta) in India's defense sector, focusing on indigenization of manufacturing and procurement processes. It examines existing policies aimed at reducing dependence on foreign imports and promoting domestic defense industries. The report evaluates institutional frameworks, procurement procedures, and the role of public and private sector enterprises.

Kumar highlights key challenges such as technological gaps, delays in project execution, and limited participation of private players. The study emphasizes the need for policy coherence, innovation, and capacity building to achieve long-term self-reliance. It also recommends strengthening research institutions and encouraging collaboration between defense agencies and industry. The report is significant for defense policy, national security, and economic development.

Lal, Heera and Verma, Kumud. *Dynamic D.M.: Prosperity through Participatory Governance*. New Delhi: Prabhat, 2023, 207p.

The book presents innovative governance practices adopted by district magistrates across India, highlighting the role of participatory approaches in achieving inclusive development. It showcases case studies of successful administrative interventions in areas such as rural development, health, education, and social welfare. The authors emphasize the importance of citizen engagement, local leadership, and collaborative decision-making in governance.

Lal and Verma demonstrate how proactive administration can bring measurable improvements in public service delivery. The book also discusses challenges faced by administrators and strategies to overcome them. It provides practical insights and replicable models for effective governance at the grassroots level. The work is particularly useful for civil servants, policymakers, and students of public administration seeking real-world examples of good governance.

Mangla, Akshay. *Making Bureaucracy Work: Norms, Education, and Public Service Delivery in India*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2022, 420p.

Akshay Mangla analyzes how bureaucratic norms and institutional culture influence public service delivery in India. He argues that effective governance depends not only on formal rules but also on informal practices and organizational learning.

The book provides rich case studies and policy insights. It is essential reading for scholars and practitioners in public administration and governance.

Muralidharan, Karthik. *Accelerating India's Development: A State-Led Roadmap for Effective Governance*. Gurugram: Penguin, 2024, 812p.

Karthik Muralidharan presents a comprehensive roadmap for improving governance and public service delivery in India. He emphasizes the role of state capacity, data-driven policymaking, and institutional reforms in achieving development goals.

The book is detailed and research-oriented, offering actionable policy recommendations. It is highly valuable for policymakers, administrators, and development professionals.

Mohapatra, Julia. *Right to Information Act 2005: Is it Time for a Course Correction?* New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 178p.

This report evaluates the functioning of the RTI Act and identifies challenges in its implementation.

It suggests reforms to strengthen transparency. Relevant for governance and public accountability.

Mathur, Om Prakash. *Changing Paradigms of Urbanisation: India and Beyond.* Gurugram: Academic Foundation, 2024, 628p.

Om Prakash Mathur examines the evolving patterns of urbanization in India, comparing them with global trends. He discusses challenges such as infrastructure, governance, and sustainable development.

The book provides in-depth analysis and policy insights. It is essential for urban planners, policymakers, and researchers.

Munshi, K. M. *Krishnaavtar (Series).* New Delhi: Rajkamal, 2022.

K. M. Munshi's multi-volume series retells the story of Lord Krishna through a literary and philosophical lens, blending mythology with historical imagination. Each volume explores different phases of Krishna's life.

The series is rich in narrative and cultural depth. It appeals to readers interested in Indian mythology and literature.

Murgia, Madhumita. *Code Dependent.* New Delhi: Picador, 2024, 311p.

Madhumita Murgia examines the growing influence of artificial intelligence and algorithms on human lives, highlighting issues of bias, surveillance, and ethical concerns. She uses real-world examples to illustrate the impact of technology.

The book is timely and thought-provoking. It is valuable for readers interested in technology, ethics, and society.

*National Cadet Corps (NCC) as a Force Multiplier during Disaster Management.* New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 122p.

This study examines the role of the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as a force multiplier during disaster situations, with particular focus on its contribution during the COVID-19 pandemic. It analyzes how NCC cadets supported civil administration in tasks such as awareness campaigns, logistics coordination, and community outreach. The report

highlights the adaptability, discipline, and organizational capabilities of NCC volunteers in crisis situations.

The study emphasizes the importance of youth engagement in disaster management and nation-building activities. It identifies areas where NCC involvement can be institutionalized and strengthened through policy support and structured training. The report also discusses coordination challenges and the need for better integration with disaster management authorities. It is highly relevant for public administration, disaster management policy, and youth development initiatives.

Newstrom, John. *The Big Book of Team Building Games*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 238p.

John Newstrom presents an extensive collection of team-building activities aimed at improving communication, collaboration, and leadership within organizations. The book focuses on experiential learning, encouraging participants to actively engage in structured exercises that foster group cohesion. It includes activities suitable for diverse workplace settings and varying group sizes.

Newstrom emphasizes the role of facilitation in maximizing the effectiveness of these exercises. Each activity is designed with clear objectives and practical outcomes, making implementation straightforward. The book also highlights the importance of reflection and feedback in team development. It is a valuable resource for trainers, HR professionals, and managers seeking practical tools to enhance team performance.

Natarajan, Karthikeyan. *Productivity of Indian Defence MSMEs*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 126p.

This study analyzes productivity challenges faced by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the defense sector and their contribution to national security. It examines factors such as technology adoption, supply chain integration, and policy support affecting their performance. The report highlights the strategic importance of MSMEs in strengthening indigenous defense manufacturing.

Natarajan identifies key constraints including limited access to finance, technological gaps, and regulatory hurdles. The study recommends policy interventions to enhance efficiency, innovation, and competitiveness. It also emphasizes collaboration between public and private sectors. The report is significant for industrial policy, defense production, and economic development.

Nawathe, S. A. *Balance Scorecard for Indian Air Force Squadrons*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 110p.

The report explores the application of the Balanced Scorecard approach as a performance management tool in Indian Air Force squadrons. It examines how this framework can improve operational efficiency, strategic alignment, and accountability. The study adapts the Balanced Scorecard to the specific needs of military organizations.

Nawathe highlights the importance of integrating financial, operational, and human resource indicators into a unified system. The report identifies challenges in

implementation and suggests strategies for effective adoption. It emphasizes continuous monitoring and feedback mechanisms. The study is useful for defense management, organizational performance, and strategic planning.

Negi, Ajay. *Guidelines for Other Service Providers (OSPs)*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 100p.

This study evaluates the revised guidelines issued for Other Service Providers (OSPs) in the telecommunications sector, focusing on their regulatory and operational implications. It examines changes aimed at simplifying compliance and promoting ease of doing business. The report analyzes the impact of these guidelines on industry practices and service delivery.

Negi highlights both the benefits and challenges associated with the new regulatory framework. The study identifies areas requiring further clarification and policy refinement. It emphasizes the need for balancing regulation with industry growth. The report is relevant for telecom governance, regulatory policy, and digital infrastructure development.

Nariman, Fali S. *You Must Know Your Constitution*. New Delhi: Hay House, 2023, 516p.

Fali S. Nariman presents a clear and engaging exposition of the Indian Constitution, explaining its key principles, structure, and evolution. The book discusses fundamental rights, duties, and the functioning of democratic institutions, making complex legal concepts accessible to a wide audience. Nariman also reflects on landmark judicial decisions and their impact on constitutional interpretation.

The author emphasizes the importance of constitutional values in sustaining a democratic society and protecting individual freedoms. He highlights the role of citizens, judiciary, and institutions in upholding the rule of law. The book combines legal insight with practical relevance, making it an essential guide for students, legal professionals, and informed citizens interested in constitutional governance.

Radhanath Swami. *The Journey Home: Autobiography of an American Swami*. Mumbai: Jaico, 2013, 350p.

Radhanath Swami narrates his spiritual journey from the West to India in search of meaning and self-realization. The book recounts his experiences, challenges, and transformation along the path of devotion.

It is deeply inspirational and philosophical, appealing to readers interested in spirituality, personal growth, and cross-cultural experiences.

Sandberg, Sheryl. *Lean In: Women, Work, and the Will to Lead*. London: WH Allen, 2015, 233p.

Sheryl Sandberg discusses the challenges faced by women in the workplace and encourages them to pursue leadership roles with confidence. She highlights societal barriers and internal constraints that limit women's professional growth.

The book combines personal experience with practical advice. It is widely read by professionals and those interested in gender equality and leadership.

Otten, Herman. 101 Team Building Exercises. 2020, 414p.

Herman Otten presents a comprehensive collection of team-building exercises designed to enhance collaboration, communication, and problem-solving skills within organizations. The book covers a wide range of activities suitable for different group sizes, objectives, and organizational settings. It focuses on experiential learning, encouraging participants to engage actively and reflect on group dynamics.

Otten emphasizes the importance of trust-building, leadership development, and effective communication in team performance. The exercises are structured with clear instructions, objectives, and expected outcomes, making them easy to implement. The book also highlights the role of facilitators in guiding group processes. It is highly practical and serves as a valuable resource for trainers, managers, and organizational development professionals.

Pattanaik, T. M. Body Language of Junior Leaders in the Indian Army. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 100p.

This report examines the significance of non-verbal communication in shaping leadership effectiveness among junior officers in the Indian Army. It analyzes how gestures, posture, facial expressions, and other forms of body language influence command presence and interpersonal interactions. The study highlights the role of non-verbal cues in building trust, discipline, and authority within military units.

Pattanaik emphasizes the need for training programs that incorporate behavioral and communication skills alongside technical competencies. The report identifies gaps in awareness and structured learning related to body language. It recommends integrating these aspects into leadership development modules. The study is particularly useful for military training institutions and leadership development initiatives.

Prasad, Shiva Shankar. SWAMITVA Scheme in Haryana. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 90p.

The study evaluates the implementation of the SWAMITVA scheme, which aims to provide property ownership records in rural areas through modern mapping technologies. It examines the use of drones, digital mapping, and administrative processes in establishing clear land titles. The report highlights progress made in enhancing transparency and reducing disputes over land ownership.

Prasad also identifies challenges such as technological limitations, lack of awareness among beneficiaries, and coordination issues among agencies. The study emphasizes the importance of capacity building and community engagement for effective implementation. It recommends strengthening institutional mechanisms and improving data management systems. The report is relevant for rural governance, land reforms, and digital administration.

Sayed, Syed. *Understanding B. R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2023, 229p.

Syed Sayeed provides a critical interpretation of Ambedkar's seminal text *Annihilation of Caste*, situating it within contemporary debates on social justice and equality. The book examines Ambedkar's critique of caste hierarchy, religious orthodoxy, and social exclusion. It also reflects on the continued relevance of his ideas in present-day India.

Sayed combines analytical commentary with the full text of Ambedkar's work, making it both a scholarly and reference resource. The book highlights the transformative potential of Ambedkar's vision for a more egalitarian society. It is particularly valuable for students, researchers, and readers interested in caste, social reform, and political thought.

Seldon, Anthony. *Johnson at 10: The Inside Story*. London: Atlantic Books, 2023, 611p.

Anthony Seldon offers a detailed account of Boris Johnson's tenure as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, examining key decisions, leadership style, and political challenges. The book draws on insider accounts, interviews, and extensive research to provide a comprehensive narrative of his time in office. It covers major events such as Brexit, the COVID-19 pandemic, and internal political dynamics.

Seldon critically evaluates Johnson's leadership approach, highlighting both achievements and controversies. The book provides insights into governance, crisis management, and political communication. It is an important contribution to contemporary political history and is useful for readers interested in British politics and leadership studies.

Sengupta, Arghya. *The Colonial Constitution*. New Delhi: Juggernaut, 2023, 285p.

Arghya Sengupta examines the colonial roots of India's constitutional framework, exploring how British administrative practices shaped modern governance structures. The book highlights continuities between colonial institutions and post-independence constitutional arrangements. It raises important questions about inherited legal and bureaucratic systems.

Sengupta provides a critical and historical analysis, supported by archival research and legal interpretation. He argues for a re-examination of institutional practices to make them more responsive and democratic. The book is insightful and engaging, making it relevant for students of law, history, and public policy.

Seshadri, V. S. *Free Trade Agreements: India and the World*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2023, 394p.

V. S. Seshadri analyzes India's engagement with free trade agreements, focusing on their economic, political, and strategic implications. The book examines key agreements and their impact on trade flows, domestic industries, and development outcomes. It provides a balanced perspective on the benefits and challenges of globalization.

Seshadri emphasizes the need for careful negotiation and alignment of trade policies with national interests. The book offers practical insights into global trade dynamics and policy formulation. It is a valuable resource for economists, policymakers, and scholars of international trade.

Sodhi, Manpreet. *The Partition Trilogy* (Lahore; Hyderabad; Kashmir). Noida: HarperCollins, 2021–2023.

Manpreet Sodhi's trilogy explores the human, political, and emotional dimensions of the Partition of India through three region-specific narratives. Each novel focuses on a different geographical and cultural context, highlighting the experiences of displacement, identity, and conflict. The series blends historical events with fictional storytelling.

Sodhi captures the trauma and resilience of individuals affected by Partition, offering a nuanced portrayal of history. The trilogy emphasizes the long-term consequences of division on communities and relationships. It is engaging and insightful, appealing to readers interested in historical fiction and Partition narratives.

Singh, Gautam. *Role of United Nations in Inter-State Conflicts*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 137p.

This report examines the effectiveness of the United Nations in preventing and resolving inter-state conflicts. It analyzes peacekeeping missions, diplomatic interventions, and institutional mechanisms used by the UN. The study evaluates successes and limitations in addressing global conflicts.

Singh highlights challenges such as political constraints, resource limitations, and varying member state interests. The report suggests reforms to strengthen the UN's role in conflict resolution. It provides a critical global perspective and is useful for students of international relations and policy analysis.

Singh, N. K. *Suicide Cases in Indian Air Force*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 92p.

The study investigates the causes of suicides among personnel in the Indian Air Force, focusing on psychological, organizational, and social factors. It examines stressors such as workload, isolation, and occupational pressures. The report highlights the importance of mental health awareness and support systems.

Singh emphasizes the need for early intervention, counseling services, and improved working conditions. The study recommends institutional reforms to address mental health challenges proactively. It is significant for defense welfare policies and mental health initiatives.

Singh, Neelesh. *Operating Efficiency of Indian Railways*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 128p.

This report evaluates the performance and efficiency of Indian Railways over a two-decade period, using key operational and financial indicators. It analyzes factors affecting productivity, cost management, and service delivery. The study highlights structural inefficiencies and operational challenges.

Singh suggests reforms to improve efficiency, including modernization, better resource allocation, and adoption of new technologies. The report emphasizes the importance of data-driven decision-making. It is relevant for infrastructure policy and public sector management.

Singh, Sanatan. *India-China Military Conflict Possibility*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 111p.

The study assesses the likelihood of military conflict between India and China in the context of recent geopolitical tensions. It examines strategic, political, and economic factors influencing bilateral relations. The report analyzes border disputes and regional dynamics.

Singh provides a strategic perspective on defense preparedness and diplomatic engagement. The study highlights the importance of conflict prevention and policy coordination. It is useful for defense analysis and foreign policy studies.

Singhal, Madhu Sudan. *Automated Vehicles and Criminal Law in India*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 182p.

This report examines the legal and regulatory challenges posed by the emergence of autonomous vehicles in India. It analyzes gaps in existing criminal laws related to liability, safety, and accountability. The study explores international practices and their relevance to the Indian context.

Singhal emphasizes the need for a comprehensive legal framework to address technological advancements. The report recommends policy reforms and regulatory clarity to ensure safe adoption of automated vehicles. It is relevant for law, technology policy, and governance.

Srivastava, Harsh Deep. *Startup Ecosystem in India*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 179p.

The study explores the capabilities of startup founders and the broader innovation ecosystem in India. It examines factors such as access to funding, mentorship, policy support, and market conditions. The report highlights challenges faced by entrepreneurs in scaling their ventures.

Srivastava emphasizes the importance of institutional support and a conducive policy environment for fostering innovation. The study suggests measures to strengthen startup ecosystems and encourage entrepreneurship. It is useful for policymakers, business leaders, and researchers.

Tremblay, Jean-Francois. *The Forum of Federations Handbook of Fiscal Federalism*. Switzerland: Palgrave Macmillan, 2023, 483p.

Jean-Francois Tremblay provides a comprehensive overview of fiscal federalism, examining how financial powers and responsibilities are distributed across different levels of government. The book includes comparative analyses of federal systems across countries. It discusses taxation, revenue sharing, and intergovernmental transfers.

Tremblay highlights the importance of balancing autonomy and coordination in federal systems. The book offers theoretical insights along with practical policy perspectives. It is highly valuable for policymakers, scholars, and students of public finance and governance.

Tripathi, Surendra Nath and Bihari, Saket (eds.). *Bharat Ratna: Inspiring Works of Rajendra Prasad*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 211p.

This edited volume presents selected writings and speeches of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, highlighting his contributions to India's freedom movement and nation-building. It reflects his vision of leadership, public service, and democratic values. The compilation offers historical and intellectual insights into his life and work.

The editors provide context to Prasad's ideas, making them accessible to contemporary readers. The book serves as both a scholarly resource and an प्रेरणादायक (inspirational) text. It is particularly useful for students, researchers, and readers interested in Indian political history.

Thakur, S. N. K. B. *Hedgewar and Hindu Nationalism*. New Delhi: Global Research, 2023, 272p.

S. N. Thakur examines the life and ideological contributions of K. B. Hedgewar, founder of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). The book explores his role in shaping Hindu nationalist thought and organizational structures. It situates his ideas within the broader political and historical context of India.

Thakur provides a detailed analysis of ideological evolution and its contemporary relevance. The work contributes to understanding the foundations of political movements in India. It is useful for scholars of political science, history, and ideology.

Upadhyay, Manas. M. S. *Golwalkar and Hindutva*. New Delhi: Serials Publications, 2023, 268p.

Manas Upadhyay explores the philosophical and political ideas of M. S. Golwalkar, a key ideologue of Hindutva. The book examines his writings, organizational role, and influence on nationalist thought. It provides insight into ideological frameworks and their evolution over time.

Upadhyay analyzes both theoretical and practical dimensions of Golwalkar's ideas. The book contributes to debates on identity, nationalism, and political ideology. It is relevant for students and scholars of political studies and contemporary Indian thought.

Upreti, Manoj Kumar. *Motivational Factors among Children of Defence Personnel*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 69p.

This report analyzes the career aspirations and motivational factors influencing children of defence personnel, with a focus on their inclination toward joining the armed forces or pursuing alternative careers. It examines the role of family background, exposure

to military life, and institutional schooling environments in shaping their decisions. The study also considers psychological dimensions such as discipline, patriotism, and identity formation.

Upreti highlights the impact of parental expectations, peer influence, and access to career guidance in determining career choices. The report identifies gaps in counseling and support systems for students from defence backgrounds. It recommends strengthening career awareness programs and providing structured guidance in schools. The study is useful for education planners, defence institutions, and policymakers concerned with youth development and career planning.

Varanasi, Chanti. *AI-Based Expert System for Disaster Risk Reduction*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 167p.

The study explores the application of artificial intelligence in disaster risk reduction, with a specific focus on its implementation in Andhra Pradesh. It examines how AI-based expert systems can assist in predicting disasters, assessing risks, and improving response mechanisms. The report evaluates existing technological frameworks and identifies gaps in data integration and system deployment.

Varanasi emphasizes the importance of real-time data, predictive analytics, and decision-support systems in enhancing disaster preparedness. The study recommends integrating AI tools with existing governance structures and strengthening technical capacity at local levels. It also highlights challenges related to infrastructure, data quality, and coordination among agencies. The report is highly relevant for disaster governance, technology policy, and risk management strategies.

Vats, Deepak Kumar. *Financial Literacy of Defence Personnel*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 78p.

This report examines the level of financial literacy among defence personnel, focusing on their awareness of savings, investments, insurance, and retirement planning. It analyzes how financial knowledge impacts financial readiness and long-term well-being. The study highlights common challenges such as limited access to financial advice and inadequate understanding of financial products.

Vats underscores the importance of structured financial education programs tailored to the needs of defence personnel. The report recommends incorporating financial literacy training into service routines and providing accessible advisory services. It also emphasizes the role of institutions in promoting financial security and resilience. The study is useful for welfare policy, financial planning, and institutional support systems.

Verma, Arvind. *Emotional Labour and Job Burnout in Post Offices*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 201p.

The study investigates the relationship between emotional labour, job satisfaction, and burnout among employees in post offices, particularly in the Delhi region. It examines how employees manage emotions while interacting with customers and the impact of such efforts on their mental well-being. The report identifies stress factors such as workload, role expectations, and organizational constraints.

Verma highlights the negative effects of prolonged emotional labour, including fatigue, reduced job satisfaction, and burnout. The study recommends organizational interventions such as stress management programs, supportive work environments, and improved human resource policies. It also emphasizes the need for recognizing emotional labour as a critical aspect of service roles. The report is relevant for organizational psychology, HR management, and public service delivery.

Williams, Rina Verma. *Marginalized, Mobilized, Incorporated: Women and Religious Nationalism in Indian Democracy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2023, 205p.

Rina Verma Williams examines the complex role of women in religious nationalist movements in India, analyzing how they are simultaneously marginalized and politically mobilized. The book explores the processes through which women become active participants in political and religious organizations, contributing to broader ideological movements. It situates women's participation within the context of identity, power, and social change.

Williams provides a nuanced gendered analysis of political mobilization, highlighting both agency and structural constraints. The book draws on empirical research and case studies to illustrate how women negotiate roles within nationalist frameworks. It contributes to debates on gender, democracy, and political participation. The work is valuable for scholars and readers interested in gender studies, political science, and contemporary Indian politics.

Yadav, Anil Kishor. *Traditional Indian Knowledge System and Well-being*. New Delhi: IIPA, 2023, 124p.

This report explores the relevance of traditional Indian knowledge systems in promoting health, well-being, and happiness in contemporary society. It examines practices rooted in Ayurveda, yoga, and other indigenous traditions, highlighting their holistic approach to physical and mental health. The study connects these traditional systems with modern concepts of well-being and sustainable living.

Yadav emphasizes the importance of integrating traditional knowledge into policy frameworks and public health initiatives. The report suggests promoting awareness, research, and institutional support for these practices. It also highlights their potential role in addressing lifestyle-related challenges and enhancing quality of life. The study is useful for policymakers, researchers, and practitioners interested in holistic and culturally rooted approaches to well-being.



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- Reviewed by** Bhushan, Shashi. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(3), Sep, 2024: p.648–652.
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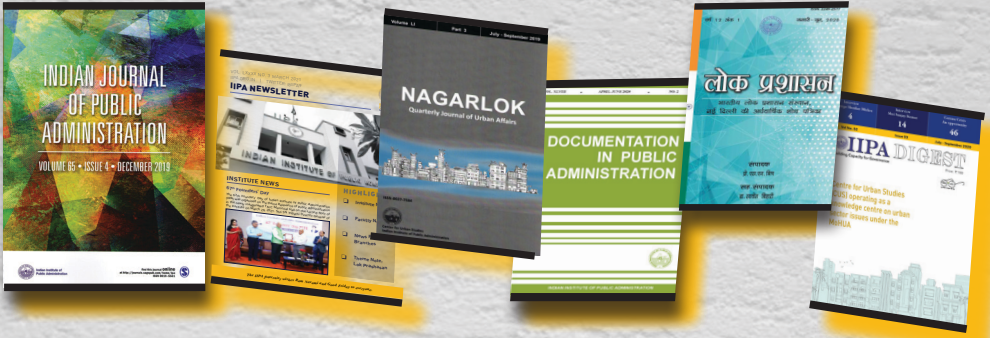
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