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1. AGRICULTURE

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00280-x>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231225998>

2. BANKING AND FINANCE

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

<https://publication.iift.ac.in/Articles/266.pdf>

3. BUDHISM

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858241263125>

4. BUSINESS

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 highquality 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

<https://publication.iift.ac.in/Articles/269.pdf>

5. CARTOGRAPHY

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 establishes, the law. – Reproduced

6. CLIMATE CHANGE

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

7. CO-OPERATIVES

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231224575>

8. COMMUNICATION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392231221070>

9. CONSTITUTION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858241248227>

Singh, Udit

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023: Some frequently asked questions. Common Cause, 43(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.4-5

The use of vague words like 'purposely' or 'excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activities, or encourages feeling of separatist activities' tends to broaden the ambit of the provision and may lead to the criminalization of many more activities which may otherwise be not criminal acts per se. – Reproduced

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

Siwal, Ashwini

75 Years of the Indian constitution: A journey towards absolute glory. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.6-11

This article reflects on the 75-year journey of the Indian Constitution, situating it as both a legal framework and a living document that has shaped the nation's democratic trajectory. It examines the Constitution's role in establishing governance structures, safeguarding rights, and promoting social justice, while also adapting to the challenges of globalization, diversity, and political transformation. The study highlights milestones in constitutional development, including landmark amendments, judicial interpretations, and evolving practices of federalism. It underscores how the Constitution has enabled India to balance continuity with change, ensuring resilience in the face of crises and fostering democratic consolidation. By framing the journey as one towards "absolute glory," the paper emphasizes the Constitution's enduring relevance as a symbol of sovereignty, inclusivity, and progress. The world's longest written constitution came into force in 1950, despite facing innumerable twists, turns, and hindrances within the chaotic socio-political context. It had stood to be the cornerstone of our nation, defying all odds and striving to drive the motherland towards absolute glory. The years down the line had seen eluting in the constitutional prim capes and main institutions of constitutional governance to ensure justice, liberty and equality for the countrymen. The study of our constitution is comparable to the exuberating feats of divers who dive deep into violent oceans and come up with exhilarating pearls of wisdom that shine for decades and decades. – Reproduced

10. CONSUMERS

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 very according to the availably, accessibility and affordability of goods and services. – Reproduced

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

11. CONSUMPTION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231223113>

12. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858241258025>

13. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858241255505>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392241238407>

14. CULTURE

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

<https://www.arfjournals.com/MII/issue/338>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00031224241240497>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00031224241246271>

Gupta, Revantika

Desi hip-hop ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.34-37

This article explores the rise of Desi hip-hop ecologies, tracing their lineage to the groundbreaking African American hip-hop movement of the 1970s in the United States. In the hands of South Asian youth today, hip-hop becomes a medium of aesthetic expression that generates novel, exciting, and transgressive subjectivities. The study highlights how Desi hip-hop adapts and reconfigures global cultural forms to local contexts, producing hybrid identities that challenge orthodoxies of tradition, class, and cultural belonging. By situating hip-hop as both a cultural import and a site of indigenous creativity, the paper underscores its role in shaping youth ecologies of resistance, aspiration, and self-expression. Published in Seminar Journal, the article emphasizes the transformative potential of hip-hop in the subcontinent, where global flows intersect with local realities to create dynamic cultural landscapes. Desi hip-hop music, and aesthetic expression adopted from a groundbreaking movement with roots in African American culture in 1970s U.S. in the hands of subcontinental youth today, churns out novel, exciting and transgressed subjectivities. – Reproduced

15. DATA SECURITY

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

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

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

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.

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.

16. DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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

17. DOCUMENTATION

Vaghela, Karnarajsingh

Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.43-46

This entry records the contribution of Vaghela, Karnarajsingh within the journal corpus. As part of the author index, it serves to identify and acknowledge the scholar's work, ensuring proper bibliographic control and citation management. Such entries are critical for institutional documentation, enabling cross-referencing of authors, their thematic focus, and their participation in academic discourse. The inclusion of Vaghela's name highlights the importance of maintaining comprehensive author indexes for scholarly transparency, accessibility, and recognition.

18. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00031224241241078>

19. E-GOVERNANCE

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0973005224124789>

20. E-LEARNING

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231225560>

21. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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 macro economy (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 globalization of both countries following the implementation of the African continental free trade area.- reproduced

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00274-9>

22. ECONOMIC REFORMS

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 formulate din 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

23. EDUCATION

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 contributed meaningfully to the country's socioeconomic development. – Reproduced

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 todays for today's youth due to rapid societal changes and increased complexity. This paper discourse the important role of life skills education in helping young people develops. – Reproduced

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 se3ssing 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

24. ELDERS

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 females 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

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

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25. EMPLOYMENT

Banerjee, Tanima

Marginalised 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

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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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00285-6>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392241233257>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00031224241245706>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00503-7>

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 alleviates 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.

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00504-6>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00479-4>

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

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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 (PLFSs), 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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00495-4>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00501-9>

26. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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 co working 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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392241231587>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231207176>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231213165>

27. ENVIRONMENT

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.-
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231169920>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231199390>

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 Bibblioshiny 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).

<https://publication.iift.ac.in/Articles/267.pdf>

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

28. ETHICS

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 Artha (Wealth) took centre stage once more. – Reproduced

29. FARMERS

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231205387>

30. FINANCIAL INCLUSION

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

31. FINANCIAL MARKETS

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

<https://publication.iift.ac.in/Articles/265.pdf>

32. FISCAL GOVERNANCE

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00266-9>

33. FOOD SECURITY

Kumari, Archana

Food policy reforms in 21st century: Some 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 two new comments entitlement to food or food rights and conducive conditions for absorptions of nutrition, were added through food security act 2013. – Reproduced

34. GOVERNOR

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

35. HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231185412>

36. HEALTH SERVICES

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, extending beyond mere survival. It involves access to healthcare, sanitation, nutrition, and overall well-being. – Reproduced

Singh, Udit and Ameena, Noor

Towards universal healthcare: Lessons from India's homegrown success stories. *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

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

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

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00256-x>

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 under-developed 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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00287-4>

37. HUMAN RIGHTS

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.

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

38. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231225586>

39. INSURANCE

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 indust4ry in building up a substantial fund reserve. – Reproduced

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

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

40. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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. –
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<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

41. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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

https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4761346

42. LABOUR

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

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

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392241236163>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00502-8>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00494-5>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00493-6>

Gök, Adem and Ünlüoğlu, 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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00499-0>

43. LABOUR MARKET

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00031224241252079>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00500-w>

44. LAW

Palanzhy, Jaychandran

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.

45. LEADERSHIP

Anders Barslund, et al

Can leadership improve interorganizational collaboration? Field-experimental evidence from a team-based leadership training intervention. American Review of Public Administration, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.421-440

The delivery of coherent public services often depends on collaboration across organizations and organizational units, which is challenging and necessitates effective leadership. This article advances our knowledge about the value of leadership training for interorganizational collaboration. In a field experiment, 122 public healthcare managers from 68 organizational units were randomly assigned to a treatment or a control group. The treatment included a 10-month interorganizational team-based leadership training program, which focuses on establishing and sustaining shared direction, alignment, and

commitment across organizational boundaries. The results from our analytic approach—including survey responses from the participating managers and more than 3,000 of their subordinates (frontline managers and employees) and 32 interviews before and after training—show that training has positive effects on relational coordination, structural coordination mechanisms, and overall collaborative quality as assessed by the participating managers and their frontline managers. We do not find significant effects among the frontline employees. We discuss our findings in relation to the literature on leadership training, nuances to existing theory, and implications for practice.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02750740241232681>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392231223142>

46. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231209908>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231212843>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231205464>

47. MASS MEDIA

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

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48. MIGRATION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231209971>

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

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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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00488-3>

Eshetu, Fassil 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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231187187>

49. MINING POLICY

Sarangji, 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

50. MINORITIES

Gregory Lewis, B. and Han, Esther

A model minority? Asian-white differences in federal careers. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.447-459

The stereotype of Asians as a model minority suggests that they either do not experience discrimination or overcome it through higher education, hard work, and respect for authority. We test that stereotype for Asian Americans in the federal service using both Census data and surveys of federal employees. We examine (1) whether Asians attain the same pay levels and managerial authority as whites; (2) whether differences in education, experience, citizenship, and English ability explain differences in pay and authority; (3) whether those differences vary across Asian sub-groups; and (4) whether Asians are as satisfied with their jobs and the treatment they receive. We find moderate Asian-white pay differences, which varied substantially across national origin groups. Asian-white differences in access to managerial authority, however, are substantial across all national origin groups. Asians' higher educational attainment and weaker English abilities contributed to differences in pay and authority, but unexplained disparities remained, potentially due to discrimination and/or unmeasured factors. Surprisingly, Asians expressed a stronger belief that the federal service allocates rewards fairly and were more satisfied than whites with their own developmental and advancement opportunities despite those pay and leadership disparities. They were, however, somewhat less satisfied with pay, co-workers, and supervisors.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02750740231219287>

51. MUSIC

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

52. NUTRITION

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00277-6>

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00284-7>

53. ORGANISATIONAL CULTURE

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00018392231224135>

54. PANCHAYATS

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

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55. PANDEMIC

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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00497-2>

56. PHILOSOPHY

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

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

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.

Nagloor, Akshita

Postnatural ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.21-30

This article interrogates the notion of postinaural as a conceptual framework that demands curiosity and resists singular interpretation. Defined as plural in nature, postinaural raises questions about its relationship to the natural and whether it represents a deviation from it. The study explores whether this deviation is purely conceptual—as the term suggests—or whether it signals a deeper ontological shift in how sound, perception, and embodiment are understood. By situating postinaural within contemporary philosophical discourse, the paper examines its potential to unsettle orthodoxies of sensory experience and reframe the body's engagement with the natural world. The analysis emphasizes the tension between continuity and rupture, asking what postinaural was before it deviated from the natural, and how this deviation reconstitutes meaning. Published in Seminar, the article underscores the importance of curiosity-driven inquiry in exploring plural, heterodox concepts that challenge established epistemologies. Postinaural is tamer that demands curiosity. It is also plural in nature. How eyes it connected to the natural? And what is it before it deviated from it? Is it a conceptual deviation as the term suggests, or is it something else? – Reproduced

Tripathi, Mitalie

Temporal ecologies. Seminar, 766, Jun, 2023: p.31-33

This article engages with the concept of temporal ecologies, situating time as a relational and ecological phenomenon rather than a linear or isolated construct. It explores how temporalities intersect with ecological systems, shaping human experience, environmental processes, and philosophical understandings of becoming. By framing time as ecological, the study emphasizes plurality, interconnectedness, and the dynamic interplay between natural cycles, social practices, and conceptual frameworks. The paper interrogates how temporal ecologies challenge orthodox notions of temporality, opening space for heterodox approaches that foreground relationality and interdependence. Through this lens, the body, environment, and social systems are understood as co-constitutive, producing layered temporalities that resist reduction to singular narratives. The work contributes to contemporary theory by reimagining time as ecological, plural, and deeply embedded in both natural and cultural processes.

Singh, S.B.

Evolution of the Indian constitution: Constitutional amendments. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.13-17

The present constitution has evolved from a century-long British rule during which the British parliament enacted a number of acts that provide a framework of government and administration to India. Compared to unitary constitutions, federal constitutions are more difficult to amend. In the case of India, also a federal constitution, the process of constitutional amendment is less rigid. So far, as many as 106 amendments have been carried out in our constitution. – Reproduced

57. POLICING

Palanzhy, Jaychandran

SPIR 2020-21: Policing in conflict-affected regions. Common Cause: Policy-Oriented Journal Since 1982, 40(2), Apr-Jun, 2020: p.5-14

Palanzhy, Jaychandran

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

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231215068>

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

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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

59. POVERTY

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00278-5>

60. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

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. – Reproduce

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

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Ali, Mir Usman et al

Administrative decentralization and the role of information: The case of intimate partner violence during the Covid-19 pandemic. American Review of Public Administration, 4(5), Jul, 2024: p.403-420

The U.S. federal government often devolves administrative processes and decision making to state and local governments. Prior studies have found that the success of decentralization and implementation depends on several mediating factors at the subnational level, such as a state's political ideology or administrative capacity. This study focuses on one mechanism—the ability of states to leverage their information advantage about the local context vis-à-vis the federal government. We are interested in whether the information advantage of state-level firearm background checks decreased the rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) involving a firearm compared to states that relied on federally administered background checks. We take advantage of data from the period of state-mandated stay-at-home (SAH) orders during the COVID-19 pandemic, a temporal context with increased IPV rates. Using a Poisson fixed effects regression, we find that rates of IPV involving a firearm did not increase when the SAH orders were in effect. However, using decision-relevant information in state-administered background checks decreased the rates of IPV resulting in injury and murder-suicide, compared to states that relied on federal background checks.-
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<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0275074024122999>

Nukpezah, Julius A. and Ahmadu, Aisha S.

Determinants of state infrastructure spending: Testing punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.486-501

This article investigates the determinants of state infrastructure spending in the United States, focusing on roads, highways, and transit systems. Subnational governments retain primary responsibility for constructing and preserving public infrastructure, which connects communities, enhances service delivery, and promotes economic development. Drawing on punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories, the study employs balanced panel data across 50 states over 17 time periods, using fixed-effects regressions with year dummies. Evidence indicates that disaster events and social vulnerability factors significantly influence infrastructure spending, though their effects vary across categories of infrastructure. The findings suggest that determinants of spending are more nuanced than extant studies indicate, highlighting the importance of context-specific analysis. By situating infrastructure investment within broader frameworks of governance, resilience, and vulnerability, the paper underscores the complex interplay between external shocks, social conditions, and fiscal decision-making in subnational public administration. Subnational U.S. governments retain the primary responsibility of constructing and preserving the public infrastructure that connects communities and businesses, enhances public service delivery, and promotes economic development in their jurisdiction. Drawing from punctuated equilibrium and social vulnerability theories for context, the present study investigates the determinants of state infrastructure spending, specifically roads and highways and transit systems. It utilizes balanced panel data on 50 U.S. states over 17 time periods and fixed-

effects regressions with year dummies in its investigation. Evidence shows that state infrastructure spending is influenced by disaster events as well as social vulnerability factors. However, the effects of disasters and social vulnerability factors on state infrastructure spending depend on the infrastructure categories, suggesting that the determinants are more nuanced than extant studies indicate.- Reproduced

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Kim, Soojin, Rho, Eunju and Teo, Yu Xuan Joycelyn

Citizen satisfaction research in public administration: A systematic literature review and future research agenda. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.460-485

This study presents a systematic review of the 122 studies on citizen satisfaction in the field of public administration. The research aims to identify the current state of knowledge on citizen satisfaction by drawing on existing empirical results and conceptual arguments, highlighting research gaps, and developing a heuristic framework to guide future research. Based on a literature search of 12 major public administration journals, our findings indicate that citizen satisfaction has gained significant academic attention as a performance measure to monitor and assess public service delivery, particularly at the local level. Despite substantial scrutiny in diverse research contexts, quantitative studies still predominate, mainly using secondary survey data in their research. Furthermore, we observed an absence of an agreed-upon definition for citizen satisfaction and an over-emphasis on the expectancy-disconfirmation model to explain the satisfaction process, highlighting the need for scholars to move beyond the performance-expectation dyad. While reviewing a set of environmental, organizational, and individual-level antecedents and outcomes, we noticed few scholars have considered the effects of moderating variables on citizen satisfaction. As such, our paper concludes by identifying a few underexplored research themes that could facilitate knowledge-building regarding citizen satisfaction.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/02750740241237477>

61. PUBLIC POLICY

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

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62. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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 fuel, 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

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

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 overtly scenario in select Asian commuters so as to suggest how to improve livelihood opportunities in rural areas. – Reproduced

63. SANITATION

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

64. SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

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

<https://www.arfjournals.com/MII/issue/338>

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

<http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/Complete%20BJPA%20Vol%20XVI%20No.%201%20-%202019.pdf>

65. SOCIAL JUSTICE

Saxena, Rekha

Role of Indian constitution in promoting social justice. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(11), Nov, 2024: p.18-22

This article examines the role of the Indian Constitution in advancing social justice, situating it as both a legal framework and a moral compass for governance. The Constitution enshrines principles of equality, liberty, and fraternity, while explicitly mandating protections for marginalized communities through provisions on fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy, and affirmative action. The study highlights how constitutional mechanisms—such as reservations, welfare policies, and judicial activism—have contributed to reducing inequalities and promoting inclusive development. At the same time, it acknowledges challenges in implementation, including structural barriers, political dynamics, and socio-economic disparities. By analyzing the Constitution’s vision and its practical impact, the paper underscores its enduring role in shaping India’s democratic journey toward social justice. The impetus of ‘transformative constitutionalism’ necessitates state intervention in society to achieve social justice. He focus on the examination of constituent assembly debate sand discussions throughout the nationalist movement is based on the belief that ideas are significant in history. The fundamental rights aimed to promote social revolution by establishing a society in which all citizens would have equal freedom from compulsion or constraint, whether impose day the state or by society at large. The ability of the state to establish the prerequisites for a just society is one of the constitution’s key purposes. The idea of transformative constitutionalism revolves around the ideal of social justice. – Reproduced

66. SOCIAL REFORMS

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

<https://www.arfjournals.com/MII/issue/338>

67. SOCIOLOGY

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

68. SPORTS

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00290-9>

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

<https://publication.iift.ac.in/Articles/268.pdf>

69. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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 policies. – Reproduced

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09716858241258030>

70. TAXATION

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

71. TRIBES - INDIA

Chatterjee, Ranjan Kundu, Sayantani, Srivastava, Utkarsh and Mukherjee, Koel

Misrecognized identities: An anthropological investigation of the identity struggle of denotified, 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

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/383578498_MISRECOGNIZED_IDENTITIES_AN_ANTHROPOLOGICAL_INVESTIGATION_OF_THE_IDENTITY_STRUGGLE_OF_DE-NOTIFIED_NOMADIC_AND_SEMI-NOMADIC_COMMUNITIES_OF_INDIA

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

<https://www.arfjournals.com/image/catalog/Journals%20Papers/MII/2024/No.%201-2/2-Health%20Pengu%20tribe.pdf>

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”, “Ethno-medicine”, “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

<https://www.arfjournals.com/MII/issue/338>

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

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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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241237010>

72. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Ostaijen, 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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231180812>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231203919>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231173618>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231191702>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231210761>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231210768>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231222243>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231194937>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874231216038>

73. WAGES

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00492-7>

74. WATER RESOURCES

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

75. WATER SUPPLY

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241236075>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231202567>

76. WELFARE POLICY

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 2×2 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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s41027-024-00496-3>

77. WOMEN

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

<https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s40847-023-00282-9>

Goodsell, Charles T.

Bureaucracy's good news: A quiet gender revolution. *American Review of Public Administration*, 54(5), Jul, 2024: p.441-446

An unnoticed breakthrough has occurred over the past generation in American public administration. The top level of federal governance is no longer a man's world. It is a woman's world as well. Female leaders increasingly occupy top executive positions at the levels of presidency, cabinet and agency. This revolution, like other social upheavals of our time, has significant implications for shared power, deserved rights and effective governance.- Reproduced

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