DOCUMENTATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Focus WTO: Journal of WTO and International Business
Foreign Affairs

Harvard Business Review

IASLIC Bulletin
IASSI Quarterly
IIPA Digest
India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs
Indian Economic and Social History Review
Indian Journal of Labour Economic
Indian Journal of Political Science
Indian Journal of Public Administration
Indian Journal of Social Work
Indian Journal of Training and Development
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Social Action: A quarterly Review of Social Tends
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Social Work: A Journal of the National Association of Social Workers
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South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies

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SUBJECT INDEX

AGRICULTURE

1. Koner, Nilojyoti and Laha, Arindam
   Estimating marketing efficiency of organic farmers: Evidence from districts of West Bengal, India. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p.335-352

   The growing organic food market offers considerable trading opportunities for organic farmers in India. In this context, this article intends to find out whether the organic farmers are exploring these marketing opportunities in the three districts (namely, Purulia, Purba Bardhaman and Nadia) of West Bengal. Farm-level marketing efficiency is measured in a framework of data envelopment analysis. Evidence reveals that farmers' marketing activities determine the level of marketing efficiency. Results show that organic farmers in Nadia district are relatively marketing efficient in comparison to the farmers in Purulia and Purba Bardhaman districts. Moreover, an attempt has been made to identify the determinants of marketing efficiency. The result shows that marketing efficiency is affected by the economic status, level of education, years of farming experience, size of landholding of the farmer household and the type of marketing arrangement. – *Reproduced*

2. Araya, M.J. Moreno-Araya, J. Choulibaly, Y.C. and Savadogo, T.B.
   Between 'the technical' and 'the social'? the case of farm ponds for supplemental irrigation in Burkina Faso and mail. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p.353-368

   Adopting the perspective of practitioners, we analyse the case of farm ponds for supplemental irrigation built in Burkina Faso and Mali. We reflect on the ways in which climate technologies can contribute to smallholder farmers' resilience to climate change, showing that in the different processes involved in the design and implementation of farm ponds as climate technologies, the distinction between infrastructure, equipment and machinery, on the one hand, and people, societies and communities, on the other, concealed the complexity of agricultural, agro-ecological and development practices. This ultimately hindered the potentially positive impacts of the technology and confirmed what the literature has already shown: that climate technologies should be approached as solutions that, regardless of their use of a particular piece of infrastructure or equipment, are always 'socio-technical'. – *Reproduced*

3. Basumatary, Rupon Kalita, Simi and Bharadwaj, Himakshi
   Informal credits in india's agriculture sector: Debt incidence, size and distribution across major farm-size groups. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p.392-412

   Until recently, studies on agricultural finance in India mostly focus on farmers' access to formal credits, thereby largely sidelining their informal borrowings. This study makes an effort to present an analysis of farmers' informal debts and their distribution across the major farm-size groups in India. The study uses unit-level

data from the 77th round 'Situation Assessment Survey (SAS)' of agricultural households conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI), Government of India (GOI), during January–December, 2019. Data were collected for the reference period of July 2018–June 2019. We use descriptive statistics and multivariate regression procedures for analysis. Results show that about one-half of the borrowers continue to depend on informal credit sources—partially or fully. Informal sources also account for about one-third of the total debt of the agricultural households. Informal debt incidence (IDI) and informal debt share (IDS) are found to be higher among the smallholders. Our findings are imperative of policy measures to improve the current state of the antecedents of formal credit access to benefit the otherwise high default risk and credit-rationed smallholders. Future studies may focus on formal credit rationing, informal credit terms and repayment burden of the agricultural households in India. – *Reproduced*

4. Kumar,Manish
Minimum support price, agrarian issues and farmers' movement in India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.801-816

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is one of the many important aspects related to agricultural development. Farmers have been demanding MSP for decades, but the demand for legalisation of MSP has been raised prominently by the contemporary farmers movement. On the one hand, farmers had been engaging in protests in Tikri, Singhu (Delhi–Haryana border) and Ghazipur (Delhi–UP border) throughout the year (2020–2021) for legalisation of the MSP. On the other hand, the government is in favour of neoliberal policy and saw the MSP as an agro-ecological and financial risk. This article uses quantitative and qualitative methods to establish a relationship between MSP, agrarian issues and the farmers movement in India. The result shows that the MSP policy has had a very negative impact on agro-ecology and groundwater conditions in Punjab, Haryana and Western UP. – *Reproduced*

5. Neubert, Susanne
Cures disguised as blessing. Development and Cooperation, 51(3), 2024: p.25-27

Proponents of what is called "conventional" agriculture in high-income countries claim that global food security depends on the use of pesticides. At first glance, this statement may seem plausible. However, there is no empirical evidence. Hunger and under nutrition have many reasons, so they do not simply result from too little agricultural production. Moreover, pesticides cause serious environmental harm, but are nether the only, nor a foolproof may to increase production. – *Reproduced*

6. Gupta, Nikkita and Kannan, Elumalai
Agricultural growth and crop diversification in India: A state-level analysis. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.709-733

This paper focuses on trend in India's agricultural growth estimated based on structural breaks in agricultural GDP from 1981–82 to 2019–20, using Bai–Perron multiple breakpoint method. The paper also examines the relationship between agricultural growth and crop diversification. At the national level, five structural breaks in agricultural GDP were identified: 1987–88, 1992–93, 1997–98, 2003–04, and 2011–12. At the state level, structural break points occurred at different

time periods indicating the effect of state-specific policy changes or occurrence of extreme climatic events. The southern, western, and central regions have highly diversified cropping pattern, whereas eastern and northern regions follow a specialised cropping pattern. Panel instrumental variable regression results show that crop diversification has a positive and statistically significant effect on agricultural output controlling for effects of other variables such as gross terms of trade, irrigation, cropping intensity, public capital expenditure, fertiliser use and labour. The study results have policy implications for promoting crop diversification that holds the key to sustain agricultural growth in the long run. – *Reproduced*

7. Reddy, Amarender and Lingareddy, Tulsi
Enhance agricultural production and marketing to ensure zero hunger. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr- Jun, 2024: p.10-13

India has become the most pupations country in the world surpassing China in 2023 with about 1.43 billion population and is expected to reach about 1.5 billion by 2030 as pr the estimates of UN pupations division. With only about 2.4% of worlds land area. India has to produce food to feed over 17% of the world's population. – *Reproduced*

8. Singh, Gurpreet Ranguwal, Sangeeta
Determinants in adoption of direct seeding of rice (DSR) in Punjab state. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(6), Sep, 2023: p.8-16

Considering sustainable agriculture as the keystone of Punjab's social and economic prosperity, promotion of direct seeding of rice (DSR) has been one of the pioneer steps in this regard in the Punjab Government's 2023-24 Budget. Inspite of an incentive Rs. 1500 per acre, DSR has been adopted by only about 30000 famers covering 84.9 thousand hectares (only about 3 percent of the total area under paddy during 2021-22). With this consideration, the present study was carried out in Punjab state during 2021-22 to highlight the constraints faced by the DSR adopters and determinants of its speedy adoption. It was found that poor seed germination and pitiable crop establishment followed by heavy rain immediately after sowing were the main reasons of ploughing back the DSR. Data related to adoption of practices recommended by PAU revealed that most of the farmers followed the recommendation, i.e. seed treatment, recommended date of sowing and recommended machinery for sowing. Results of binomial regression analysis indicated that among 7 statistically signicant factors affecting adoption of the DSR, one percent rise in the availability of direct seeding implements, extension contacts and DSR trainings increased the adoption level by 33, 23 and 20 percent, respectively, while with increase in age it declined by 2 percent. High transplanting cost for human labour, expert advice and non availability of required implements were the major hurdles in adopting DSR by the adopters while easily available labour for transplanting paddy, lack of technical knowledge, difdence in adopting DSR and non-availability of required implements were the major reasons of non-adoption. Study suggested the need to generate more awareness of recommended DSR production practices; capacity building by educating/ training; timely availability of required farm implements on custom hiring basis; auxiliary research and development efforts for large scale adoption of the DSR. – *Reproduced*

9. Ramdas, D.
Adoption of system of rice intensication and its determinants in the dry-land region of the Telangana state. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(6), Sep, 2023: p.17-25

Given the higher economic and environment benets, and exibility in adoption, there is a need to nd out the reasons for farmers not adopting the SRI practice. The scientic literature published on SRI adoption made an attempt to assess its overall adoption by farmers rather than specic problems while adopting the components of the SRI practice. Therefore, the paper studies the socio-economic problems in adopting (overall adoption) the SRI practice. More importantly, it addresses farm level and SRI components wise problems and challenges in adopting the SRI practice. In order to address questions, seven dryland villages from central Telangana have been selected where entire paddy is cultivated under lift irrigation (bore well irrigation). Household related, land related, risk related (component wise), labour issues related information have been asked through structural questionnaire. The study revealed that 95 percent of the farmers have adopted slightly modied components of the SRI practice. The study nds that risk and uncertainty are involved in adoption of the SRI components especially in weeding, spacing, transplanting operations. – *Reproduced*

10. Kalamkar, S.S. and Sharma, H.
Castor crop cultivation in Gujarat: Problems, prospects and export potential. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(6), Sep, 2023: p.26-30

11. Solomon, K. and Paul, Raju
Break even analysis of black gram production in Andhra Pradesh. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(5), Oct, 2023: p.9-14

The present study is based on economic analysis of black gram cultivation in Andhra Pradesh. The data on cost of cultivation has been collected under the comprehensive scheme on cost of culmination of principal crops and available with the directorate of economic and statistics (DES) , government of India. – *Reproduced*

12. Radhika et al
Dynamics of production and marketing of cotton in Karnataka. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(5), Oct, 2023: p.15-27

Cotton is the major commercial and fiber crop of India and it is considered as "white gold' and 'kind of the fire'. The adjective of the study is to analysis the trends in area production, market arrivals and prices of cotton in major markets of Karnataka and also to estimate the marketing costs, margins and price spend in cotton marketing. – *Reproduced*

13. Jha, Brajesh Chakravarty, Sangeeta and Kumar, Deepak
Future market for agriculture commodities in India. Agricultural Situation in India, 79(5), Oct, 2023: p.28-31

The present study analysis the benefits of future trade in agricutu4ral commodities with gram, wheat, soybean, Matize-Kharif, and maize rahi. The data for the above analysis is distained from the national community derivations exchanges (NCDEX) and per times to the period from 2013 to 2018. – *Reproduced*

ARMED FORCES

14. Yadav, Narender
Evolution of the British Indian Army: An overview. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.660-672

The British came to India for trade. With the expansion of trade, they made some security arrangements to protect their commercial interests. They initially engaged guards and armed them with local weapons to protect their trading posts. Commercial rivalry with the French led the East India Company to bring soldiers from Britain. However, the experience was found inconvenient and costly. The traders, therefore, recruited the locals and organised them in an European pattern. This laid the foundation for the future army of the Indians. The organisation gradually grew according to the needs of the time and developed into a fullfledged professional army. This article, thus, deals with the evolution of the British Indian Army, and tries to address some questions related to it including Indianisation, uniform patterns, and expansion. – *Reproduced*

15. Singh, Anirudh K.
Looking at the disabled soldier: Past, present, and future his care, career prospects, and rehabilitatio. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.711-734

This essay explores the rehabilitation and career prospects of war-wounded soldiers, focusing on current systems and areas for improvement. While the armed forces provide initial medical treatment, long-term rehabilitation procedures often lack standardisation and comprehensive support, leaving personnel dependent on personal resilience and family support. Through qualitative and quantitative methods, this study gathers perspectives from affected soldiers, highlighting deficiencies in psychological care, inadequate facilities, and bureaucratic challenges, such as the L1 procurement process that delays access to quality medical implants and prosthetics. The need for standardised rehabilitation protocols, partnerships with non-governmental organisations, and advanced civilian medical centres is emphasised. Key recommendations include implementing a structured, multidisciplinary approach to care, improving mental health support, and fostering a sense of purpose within the organisation to motivate recovery. The inclusion of veteran-led civil organisations like Conquer Land Air Water, which empowers warwounded soldiers by demonstrating their continued value and resilience, underscores the potential for reintegration into society and the workforce. This analysis advocates for systematic reforms to ensure war-wounded soldiers receive the support necessary for meaningful rehabilitation and re-engagement, benefiting both the individual and the broader military community. – *Reproduced*

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

16. Bullock, Justin B. and Chen, Yu-Che
The brave new world of AI: Implications for public sector agents, organisations, and governance. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.321-325

Over the past 10 years, public administration scholarship has begun to wrestle with the increasing capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI). This can be seen in the increasing attention paid to the various opportunities and issues presented by AI to public administration. These topics have included observing changes in discretion, management, organisational design, and process frameworks (J. Bullock et al., Citation2020; Busch & Henriksen, Citation2018; Peeters, Citation2023; Zuiderwijk et al., Citation2021). Public organisations have evolved from street-level to screen-level organisations (Bovens & Zouridis, Citation2002) and many organisations have evolved further to be dominated by digital systems that shape the behaviours throughout these organisations. – *Reproduced*

17. Wang, Chian -Wen Hsu, Bo-Ya and Chen, Don-Yun
Chatbot applications in government frontline services: Leveraging artificial intelligence and data governance to reduce problems and increase effectiveness. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.488-511

Taiwan has been developing digital technology for many years. Whether it is industry or government, Taiwan's digitalisation level is among the highest in the world. This research aims to show how the application of chatbots and AI technology affects Taiwan's local governments, what problems have arisen from its operations so far, and what key factors provide a better understanding of the effectiveness of chatbots. Contributions to the transformation of existing digital governments can be used to strengthen governance and political participation. This article adopts a case study approach. The research findings are based on the evaluation model constructed by literature review and in-depth interviews; this ideal model examined the operational effectiveness of existing local government chatbots. Through in-depth interviews, we discovered that human-robot collaboration would be the most beneficial model for using artificial intelligence in the future. In order to maximise the benefits of human-robot collaboration, government agencies must enhance organisational members' understanding of artificial intelligence through education and training to help cross-domain communication and coordination activities with entrusted units and through education and training to build an organisational culture that supports the organisation's digital transformation. – *Reproduced*

AUDITING - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS - INDONESIA

18. Yahya, M. Rizal Jalaluddin and Batara, Gamal
Current auditor expertise and future relevance of innovative audit technology: Evidence from Indonesia public sector auditor. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.471-487

The COVID-19 pandemic has inevitably accelerated technology adoption in almost all industries, including the auditing industry. Indonesia's supreme audit institution (Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan-Republik Indonesia – BPK-RI) as a government auditor had to use remote audit technologies in conducting state financial audits. Despite the widespread adoption of digital technologies in public administrations, little attention has been paid to the expertise level of auditors as the main users of audit technologies. This study aims to investigate current auditor expertise, and the future importance, of 18 innovative audit technologies identified from

relevant studies. In addition, this study also aims to compare the importance of the technologies with current auditor expertise to identify the relevance-knowledge gap (expertise gap). We surveyed state external auditors (supreme auditors) from Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan Republik Indonesia – BPK-RI. We used t-test and deviation analysis to analyse the data. Cloud computing, self-service reports, and scanbots are perceived as the most relevant technologies, and auditors perceive their knowledge of most technologies as moderate. The results also reveal an expertise gap ranging from moderate to high across all the innovative audit technologies. It appears crucial for policymakers to focus on educational efforts to bridge this gap. – *Reproduced*

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

19. Surange, Vinod G. and Bokade, Sanjay U.
A comparative study of the severity ranking of risks in the Indian automobile manufacturing supply chain using Promethee, Vikor and Topsis. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.327-348

The supply chains in automobile manufacturing face numerous risks, impacting organisational performance due to improvised responses and inadequate contingency plans. This study employs the PROMETHEE methodology to identify and rank critical risk factors (CRFs) in the Indian automotive manufacturing supply chain. Thirteen risks were evaluated across five industry criteria using entropy methodology to ensure a robust and objective assessment of each risk factor. Risks related to delays, management, and suppliers emerged as the most severe. A comparison with VIKOR and TOPSIS methods was conducted. Prioritising risk factors through this approach aids organisations in addressing threats effectively. – *Reproduced*

BUDGET

20. Jacquet, Vincent Minsart, Elisa and Dodeigne, Jérémy
The spread of participatory budgeting: Procedural diversity, municipal context, and electoral drivers in the Belgian context. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.773-792

Public participation is a popular mantra in contemporary governance. Participatory mechanisms have been analysed extensively. The systematic study of how, where and why public authorities implement them is, however, under researched. The paper aims to fill this gap by focusing on participatory budgeting (PB) processes in the Belgian context (Wallonia and Brussels). First, we critically assess the 'participatory' feature of PB by comparing who decides in such processes. Second, we identify the contextual and political factors that trigger the establishment of PB. Findings suggest that PB has become a widely diffused institutional practice for authorities with different ideological orientations and across different municipal contexts. However, the way the participatory ideal is put into practice reveals distinct dynamics. In some cases, the use of the participatory rhetoric is a way to requalify an old practice without significantly transforming how the budget is allocated. Overall, this study seeks to offer a better understanding of the integration of democratic innovations in contemporary governance. – *Reproduced*

BURMA--HISTORY

21. Inkah, Sachoiba
Understanding the socio-economic and political ramifications of the 2021 military coup on the communities in the Indo-Myanmar borderlands. Indian Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(4), Dec, 2024: p.515-531

Myanmar has experienced two major military coups since its independence in 1948. These coups have had a significant impact on the socio-economic and political landscape of the country, particularly in the Indo-Myanmar border region. The region, which shares a 1,643-km-long border with India, is home to diverse ethnic groups with distinct cultures and languages. Military coups have not only disrupted the lives of these communities but have also perpetuated long-standing conflicts in the region. This article aims to unravel and scrutinise the ramifications, shedding light on the intricacies of socio-economic disparities, political destabilisation and the erosion of fundamental rights and freedoms by elucidating the complex interplay between military rule, socio-economic inequalities and political dynamics and the far-reaching implications of the 2021 military coup in the Indo-Myanmar borderland. The article employs a qualitative research methodology, drawing on primary and secondary sources, to provide a comprehensive analysis of the impact of military coups on the Indo-Myanmar border region. – *Reproduced*

CENSUS

22. Kumar, Vikas
Data, development and democracy: The political economy of the Indian census. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.145-155

India's ability to conduct large-scale modern scientific exercises such as decennial population censuses with clockwork precision and unparalleled regularity is widely regarded as a source of collective national pride. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted the regular schedule of the census, and it is not clear when the indefinitely postponed 2021 Census will be held. The present study uses this pause to explore the evolution of the Census of India and examine the quality of its data over the past few decades followed by a discussion of potential reforms including rationalisation of schedules to adapt the exercise to meet emerging challenges. – *Reproduced*

CHILD WELFARE

23. Bhutia, Pem Uzeyla Rai, Maheema and Salvin, Paul V.
The role of NGO's in providing child protection and peacebuilding in Sikkim.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.97-105

Sikkim, the 22nd state of India and tourist hotspot, exhibits a relatively lower prevalence of criminal activity in comparison to other geographical areas. Though instances of armed conflict or warfare resulting in the destruction of lives and property are scarce or non-existent, why Sikkim faces a multitude of social challenges and issues, such as suicide, alcoholism, drug addiction, domestic violence, and violence against children? is less explored in the academia. There exists structural violence that persist both direct and indirect forms of violence that

affect all individuals, especially vulnerable children who are susceptible to harm and exploitation. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are among the actors dedicated to promote the welfare of society, with a particular focus on safeguarding the rights of children. Numerous non-governmental organizations have been operating at both the national and state levels with the aim of safeguarding and advancing the rights of children. By applying a qualitative methodology combined with an embedded research design, this research has tried to examine the role of NGOs towards peacebuilding specially in providing child protection and safeguarding child rights in the state of Sikkim. It will outline the various forms of violence that Sikkim's children encounter and may provide a better and broader comprehension of how NGOs work to protect children in the state of Sikkim, given the lack of research conducted within the context of Sikkim's society. – *Reproduced*

24. Nguyen, My

The health costs of being born unwanted. The Developing Economies, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.115-138

This study quantifies the cost of unwanted pregnancy in relation to early childhood health in 62 developing countries. The endogeneity problem is dealt with through the household fixed-effects model that utilizes the variation in the degree of birth wantedness among children within a household. The study uncovers the serious health consequences of children born unwanted. Specifically, children from unwanted births tend to have lower height-for-age, weight-for-age, and weight-for-height by 0.054, 0.065, and 0.04 standard deviations, respectively. We further present suggestive evidence that these health consequences might be ascribed to inadequate prenatal care and unfavorable postpartum behaviors among unintentionally pregnant women. Because poor health in early childhood can lead to long-term negative ramifications, it is urgent to make contraceptives accessible to reduce unwanted births as well as to implement effective measures to assist women facing unwanted pregnancies. – *Reproduced*

CHINA - FOREIGN RELATIONS

25. Mayal, D.C.S.

China's Influence in the United Nations: An Evolving Role. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.468-484

Beijing views the United Nations (UN) as a tool to achieve its 'Middle Kingdom' Dream and reshape global governance. Despite being a late entrant, China has skilfully infiltrated key UN departments, aligning norms with its long-term strategy. This influence signifies a shift in global governance with implications for a rules-based order. Beijing has advanced its agenda by placing nationals/ proxies in key positions, providing funding, and initiating aligned programs, which has allowed it to shape agendas and build coalitions against Western dominance. China's presence has reshaped UN cultures, diluting human rights norms and raising transparency issues. As China's role expands its impact on global decision-making will likely increase and challenge the traditional rules-based order. – *Reproduced*

CIVIL AVIATION

26. Bollapragada, Ramesh and Chan, Vivian
Six-sigma methodologies in airlines operations. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.302-326

In this paper, we illustrate the key improvement indicators, their performance variance, and their respective financial impacts on airline operations. Through the six sigma process improvement methodology (DMAIC), this paper presents the passengers' expectations, current performance level, compensation expenses due to nonconformities, root causes of the nonconformities, and means to reduce performance variance and improve process to achieve cost savings. The research methods consist of data collection from several sources such as SITA, U.S. Aviation consumer reports, Aviation accident statistics from multiple sources. Our results indicate airlines can save billions of dollars annually once six sigma operational processes are reached. – *Reproduced*

CIVIL SERVICE--REFORM--INDIA

27. Gireesan, K.
Lateral entry in civil services: Balancing the demands for 'specialist' and the imperatives of 'social justice'. IIPA Digest, 6(10), Apr, 2024: p.38-41

This article examines the practice of inducting domain experts into the Indian bureaucracy via lateral entry. It evaluates how bringing in specialists can augment state capacity and address complex governance challenges while analyzing the operational dynamics and policy implications of balancing technical expertise with the constitutional imperatives of social justice and affirmative action.

CLIMATE CHANGE

28. Roy, Punaki
Whispers from the ground in the sundarbans: Farmers and the climate crisis. India International Centre, 51(1), Summer, 2024: p.119-132

29. Pradhan, Raj Kishor and Mahapatra,Rajesh Kumar
Effects of climate change on paddy cultivation in Bargarh district, Odisha: A case study.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.106-110

Bargarh is one of the districts of Odisha lies in the western side of the state. Agriculturally it is one of the leading districts. One third of the district is irrigated by the Hirakud Dam. So Bargarh is known as the Rice Bowl or " Bhata Handi" of Odisha. This paper analyses the effect of climate change and other problems in between a time period. There is no comprehensive study on effect of climate change on agricultural pattern and output of Bargarh district. Besides that current problems related to agriculture like marketing, crop insurance and current agricultural policies has not been touched. So it is an attempt to study all these factors. This paper explores the vulnerability of agriculture to climate shocks in Bargarh, Odisha, India and also shows the loss of agricultural crops and productivity due to extreme climate events like droughts, floods and cyclones. Climate change and

climate shocks affect different sectors, and livelihoods of population differently depending on the adaptive capacity. Using secondary data, the study analyses the agricultural vulnerability to the increasing climate shocks and present a historical picture of climate shocks that took place in the district of Bargarh during last few decades. – *Reproduced*

30. Prasanta Moharaj
The significance of community engagement in achieving India's carbon sink target. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.65-74

Community engagement is crucial for India's ambitious target of establishing carbon sinks to combat climate change. By fostering local ownership, facilitating knowledge sharing, and promoting collective action, community engagement plays a vital role in carbon sequestration and ecosystem restoration. The significance of community involvement is highlighted by analysing successful case studies and best practices from various regions in India. The factors that enhance effective community engagement are identified. The findings underscore the importance of community engagement, illustrating its socio-economic benefits and the strategies needed to empower communities to contribute to India's carbon sink objectives. – *Reproduced*

31. Dutta, Himangshu
Insights into different facets of the refugee crises–environment nexus. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.1120-1143

The manifestations of the environment combine with societal circumstances that force people to flee their own countries and in this way accelerate refugee emergencies. Environmental factors are also important determinants of the survival of refugees in host countries. At times, humanitarian and developmental goals contradict each other in the context of refugee emergencies, and often environmental sustainability is compromised. The present review aims to develop an understanding of the interlinkage of the environment with different stages and consequences of refugee crises. While doing so, it does not focus on circumstances under which people leave their countries only because of environmental problems. The objectives of the review are to understand the impacts of the environment on the refugee crisis, problems triggered by socio-environmental factors as well as the interaction between the refugee crisis and climate change. The objectives have been fulfilled by discussing refugee crises in Syria, Nigeria, Myanmar South Sudan, and Somalia based on published literature. It was found that refugee crises represent a complex web in which social, political, and economic aspects of the society are closely linked with environmental factors. Steps taken to address refugee crises in host countries should always take environmental factors into consideration. – *Reproduced*

32. Dubash, Navroz K.
Domesticating climate change: The evolution of Indian climate politics and policy. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p78-85

Climate change considerations are increasingly being internalised, or domesticated in India's development decision-making. This paper examines how political narratives linking climate change and development have emerged over the

past decade, explores top-down approaches to climate policy, discusses key sectoral shifts and economy-wide approaches, and ends with a discussion of what mainstreaming climate change may mean for the Indian state. Through this analysis, the paper argues for taking seriously the linkage between climate change and development, but in a way that engages with their complex linkages. – *Reproduced*

33. Kothari, Raj Kumar
Politics of climate change: India's approach in the evolving international scenario. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.20-27

Over the last few decodes India's role in global climate governance has considerately changed from a protest voice during 1970s and 1980s to actively shaping international efforts in dicing with climate. – *Reproduced*

CO-OPEARATIVES

34. Gupta, Krishna Kumar
Kisan credit card for members of cooperative societies in India. The Cooperator, 61(10), Apr, 2024: p.5-12

The concept of Ksian credit cards 9KCC) was introduced in the agriculture sector in the year 1998 with the imitative of NABARD. The scheme envisaged issuance of KCC by the banks to the farmers that carried a pre-fixed cre3dit limit based on a farmer's landholding as per his capacity to purchase agricultural inputs from any supplier or even draw cash amount, as per his instant crop production requirement, from the bank up to his cre3dit limit. – *Reproduced*

35. Anand, Navin
Need for cooperative bank of India to strengthen financial cooperative. The Cooperator, 61(7), Jan, 2024: p.29-36

The idea of cooperative bank of India (COB) at the national level was first mooted in 1965 by the committee on cooperation that suggested a national cooperative bank may be set up as an apex bank at the national level for the cooperative credit structure of the state . – *Reproduced*

36. Vijayakumar, S.
ULCCS: A century of cooperative excellence and global impact. The Cooperator, 61(10), Apr, 2024: p.13-15

37. Kumar, Avinash
Transformative role of farmer producer cooperatives: FPCs impact on rural livelihoods. The Cooperator, 61(10), Apr, 2024: p.17-19

38. Gupta, Krishna Kumar
Encouraging the participation of youth in rural fin-coops in India. The Cooperator, 62(4), Oct, 2024: p.9-13

The cooperative instructions are about 120 year India with the first of these institutions having been brought into existence under cooperative credit societies act, 1904. – *Reproduced*

39. Wadkar, Sagar Kisan
Cooperative sector as a 'career hub' youth: Opportunities and strategies for retention. The Cooperator, 62(4), Oct, 2024: p.5-8

Indian economic landscape and its growth is crippled by various factors, one critical among them is unemployment. According to the India employment report (2024), India's working population has increased from 61 percent in 2011 to 64 percent in2021, and it is projected to further rise to 65 percent in 2036. – *Reproduced*

40. Choudhary, Neha and Verma, Mahesh Kumar
A meaningful effort to take co-operation to a new dimension through youth. The Cooperator, 62(4), Oct, 2024: p.14-15

In recent years, the role of youth in advancing international cooperation has become incre3singly prominent. This article examines he evolution of youth-led initiatives from 2018 to 2023, highlighting key efforts and their impacts on global cooperation. By analyzing year wise data and referencing pivotal programs, we demonstrate how young people are reshaping diplomatic and collaborative landscapes. – *Reproduced*

41. Kadam, Prashant V.
Youths in cooperatives: A beginning of new Era for cooperatives. The Cooperator, 62(4), Oct, 2024: p.16-18

42. Dave, Mohit
India in the global cooperative scenario: A rising influence. The Cooperator, 62(6), Dec, 2024: p.12-15

The international cooperative alliance (ICA) general assembly and global cooperative conference, held in New Delhi from November 25 to 30, 2024, market a transformative moment for the global cooperative movement. With cooperativeness contributing significantly to the livelihoods of owner 1.2 billion people worldwide, the on fence reinforce their role in addressing critical challenge such as poverty, inequality , and culminate change. – *Reproduced*

43. Veerakumaran, G.
2024 Economics Nobel laureates and their contribution to co-operative theory: A review. The Cooperator, 62(6), Dec, 2024: p.20-22

The sverige Riksbank prize, 2024 in economic scie3nces in memory of Alfred Nobel was awarded jointly to daron Acemoglu, Massachusetts Institute of technology , Cambridge, USA. Simon Johnson, Massachusetts Institute of technology, Cambridge, USA, James A. Robinson, University of Chicago, II USA for studies of how institutions are forme3d and affect prosperity. – *Reproduced*

44. Shafi, Muhammed
AYCOOPS: An innovative youth centric media co-operative. The Cooperator, 62(6), Dec, 2024: p.23-25

45. Iyear, Balasuramanain
Musing on international year of cooperatives 2025: 'cooperatives build a better world'. The Cooperative, 62(7), Jan, 2025: p.6-10

On January 1, 2025, cooperatives worldwide began celebrations for the international year of cooperatives (#IYC2025, # coops year)" The year's themes, "cooperatives build a better world," reaffirms the significant role cooperative play in crating lasting global impact and offering essential solution to today's challenges. – *Reproduced*

46. Verma, Sanjay Kumar
Popularizing cooperative success stories among. The Cooperative, 62(7), Jan, 2025: p.11-14

47. Singh, Naveen Kumar and Kashyap, Monalisa
Shared responsibility, shared growth: Cooperatives in the care economy. The Cooperative, 62(7), Jan, 2025: p.15-19

48. Arif, Mohammad and Jain, Lokesh
Professionalization in cooperative management and suitably development. The Cooperative, 62(7), Jan, 2025: p.20-24

49. Sharma, Rajeev and Kalyani, Yashank
Strengthening cooperative among cooperative. The Cooperative, 62(7), Jan, 2025: p.25-28

COMPARATIVE POLITICS

50. Jackson, Pamela Irving and Doerschler, Peter
What drives support for authoritarian populist parties in eastern and central Europe?. International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.606-630

Using data from the European Social Survey (2002–2018), we examine the rise of the far right in nine east-central European states in the last half of their third post-communist decade: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovenia, and Slovakia. For many in the region in 2018 religion remained a cornerstone of national identity even as the nation struggled with the institutional demands of democracy in the aftermath of a global economic recession and the 2015 migration crisis. While far-right parties had many paths to success, our results suggest that respondents affiliated with a religious denomination were more likely to vote for the authoritarian populist party and the most religious were even more likely. Religion served as a tool of illiberalism. Because the appeal of populist parties that combine exclusionary anti-immigrant and anti-diversity rhetoric with generous benefits for citizens may transcend regional historical and political boundaries, the role of religiosity in these findings merits further consideration. Autocratic leaders in some states used Church support for traditional culture and social welfare payments to families and tax rebates to secure electoral victories for themselves and guide party establishments and the civil society away from judicial independence and a free press that could expose corruption. It is not inconceivable that authoritarian populism propped

up by ethno-nationalism and social welfare benefits could gain sufficient scope, direction, and durability to undermine the European Union and serve as a beacon of intolerance. – *Reproduced*

CONSTITUTION

51. Kurhade, M.S.
Constitution of India: A journey from darkness to light. University News, 63(3), Jan 20, 2025: p.7-14

"By independence we have lost the excuse of blaming the British for anything going wrong. If hereafter thinks go wrong we will have nobody to blame except ourselves. – *Reproduced*

CONSUMERS

52. Sood, Ekta and Sharma, Yogita
Geographical indicators as tools of economic development. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.774-787

A geographical indication (GI) defines a product as being from a certain place, when the product's quality, reputation, or other attributes are largely related to its location. GI is a collective property, not a private one. It can be registered by an organisation representing the interests of a group of people in practically all nations. GIs helps in achieving and boosting rural development, environmental sustainability, consumer awareness and many other aspects. GIs are especially beneficial to agricultural product producers since they allow them to differentiate their products from common commodity items such as rice, coffee and tea, allowing them to get market access. A sturdy GI ecosystem has numerous advantages. It will automatically address the three contentious issues faced by India—poor pay for talent, low female labour force participation and urban migration. On the evolution side, some GIs have resulted in improved and superior uniqueness of rural employment. – *Reproduced*

53. Bhar, Soumyajit and Lele, Sharachchandra
Luxury consumption in India: Exploring the environmental, social, and cultural dimensions of affluence. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.86-94

Luxury consumption, so far seen as a problem of the global North, is now growing dramatically in India. We explore its complex dynamics, including definitions, drivers, impacts and responses. Luxury consumption has both material and symbolic value and is driven by various aspirations, amplified by social media. Environmental consequences include heightened carbon emissions, water depletion, air pollution, and biodiversity loss. The psychological toll includes materialistic dissatisfaction and cognitive dissonance, challenging the narrative of material wealth as a pathway to human flourishing. We call for a new definition of the "good life," integrating eudaemonic well-being and sustainability into societal frameworks. Cultural movements and structural interventions such as luxury taxes are necessary responses to address this phenomenon. More research on luxury

consumption adopting a mixed-method approach is essential to understand it better. – *Reproduced*

COOKING, INDIC - INDIA

54. Katoch, Nidhi and Katoch, Neha
Rooted in tradition: Himachali Dham Cuisine and sustainable food practices. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr- Jun, 2024: p.14-19

The article examines Himachali Dham, a traditional celebratory feast from Himachal Pradesh, as a sustainable culinary practice deeply tied to the region's cultural heritage. It highlights the use of locally sourced, seasonal ingredients, traditional satvik cooking techniques, and eco-friendly leaf plates (pattal), emphasizing its nutritional merits and alignment with modern environmental sustainability principles.

Himachal Pradesh is famous for its divine and pristine paucity Himachal Pradesh divines geographical and cultural hurting serves for the diverse cuisines. – *Reproduced*

CORPORATE FINANCE

55. Krishnamurthy, Vjyapari Madhusudan and Mundargi, Kukund M.
Growth measurement of shareholder\s wealth: A case study. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.28-32

The widely accepted objective of corporate finance is shareholders wealth maximisation. Every shareholder in the corporate world expects his/her investment in the company's shares to keep growing. The present paper attempts to measure the growth in the wealth of the shareholders. Compounded annual growth rate measures the annual increase in the value of any variable, on an annual overage basis. Informs is the most ad mind company in the bourse so Indian compatible markets. – *Reproduced*

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

56. Kumar, Sandeep
Indian experience of CSR and corporate governance in the post-liberalised Era. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.829-842

Corporate governance (CG) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) have gained considerable space in business management literature in recent times. Both these concepts share many commonalities and overlap in the day-to-day operational and strategic life of business organisations. The purported aim of both CG and CSR is to ensure that corporations behave ethically and responsibly and are governed strictly according to the law while interacting with and empowering all the stakeholders. Therefore, it is important to explore the potential commonalities and hurdles in achieving synergy between CG and CSR in the Indian context. Indian CG serves the monopoly corporations by tweaking the basic principle of a free market economy. It leaves workers, customers, the environment, society and other important stakeholders in the vagaries of predatory market forces. Similarly,

CSR in India, like elsewhere, is used to hide the systematic vices of the corporate sector. The unholy nexus of corporates, politicians and bureaucrats is killing the essence of CG and CSR synergy. Therefore, a strong, effective, non-partisan, transparent and independent policy-making, institutional, regulatory, accounting and audit mechanism must be implemented to insulate all stakeholders from the tyranny of monopoly corporations. This article uses an argumentative analytical method to conceptualise and theorise the different aspects of CG and CSR in the Indian context. – *Reproduced*

CORRUPTION

57. Trabelsi, Mohamed Ali
The impact of corruption on economic growth: A nonlinear evidence. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.953-962

On the basis of the lubricating corruption effect hypothesis (grease-the-wheels hypothesis), the impact of corruption on growth seems ambiguous. Therefore, the question that arises is how corruption affects economic growth, to what extent corruption can be tolerated and at what threshold it has a detrimental effect on an economy. This paper examines the impact of corruption on economic growth by testing the hypothesis that the relationship between these two variables is nonlinear. Moreover, the paper assesses whether the belief that corruption has detrimental effects on the economy is always true. This paper uses a panel data of 65 countries observed over the 1987 to 2021 period. The findings indicate that corruption can have a positive effect on growth. It has been found that beyond an optimal threshold, both high and low corruption levels can decrease economic growth. Under this threshold, a moderate level of corruption is defined by the point of reversal of the curve of the marginal corruption effect on growth. Such a threshold could have advantages for economic growth. – *Reproduced*

COUNTERINSURGENCY- INDIA

58. Choudhury, Jayanto N.
Conflict Areas in India: Lessons Learnt. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.574-584

The article examines counterinsurgency strategies and lessons learned over four decades of handling internal armed conflict in India. It outlines key measures required to develop an effective strategic framework, including governance reform, enhancement of police capabilities, intelligence-led operations, seamless inter-agency coordination, strategic force deployment, community engagement, minimization of collateral damage, and multi-level efforts to neutralize insurgent safe havens in neighboring countries.8 years after Independence, armed movements continue across the country to address perceived grievances. Lessons learnt over the past 40 years could help frame a strategic approach to reduce the cost to national resources and human suffering. Key measures include improving governance, enhancing police capabilities to strengthen counterinsurgency capacity, emphasising intelligence, ensuring seamless coordination, deploying forces strategically, engaging with communities, minimising collateral damage, and working at multiple levels to deny the use of safe havens in neighbouring countries. – *Reproduced*

CRIMES

59. McClure, Alastair
Executing the unrepresented: Legal aid, trial procedure and capital punishment in colonial India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.493-519

The history of the adversarial criminal trial and legal aid has received significant attention in the context of North America and Europe. This article shifts focus to South Asia, to examine the early debates that developed around access to legal representation under colonial rule, with particular attention paid to capital trials. As the article demonstrates, demands for greater state assistance for poor defendants were made in response to a range of connected factors. These included the very large number of colonial subjects being sentenced to death in India, the passing of the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act of 1903 in England, and the growing attention paid to wrong verdicts and criminal injustice by Indian newspapers, legal commentators and nationalist politicians. In tracking this history across the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, I suggest that the reluctance of the colonial state to invest in legal aid schemes, alongside the wider culture of under-investment in the bureaucracy of colonial justice, were important contributing factors that help explain both the scale and application of state violence under colonial rule. – *Reproduced*

CYBER SECURITY

60. Malhotra, Charru
Dot wages war against cyber: Crimes using fraud Sims and lost/stolen mobiles. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.42-43

The department of telecommunication (DoT) government of India has issued an alert regarding increased fraudulent mobile communications to undertake cyber crimes and financial frauds. These fraudulent communication fall into several categories KYC-reacted frauds (where scammers provide fake updates re-lated to bank accounts electricity, gas, and insurance policies impersonation (where they pretend to be government officials or relatives). – *Reproduced*

DEFENCE

61. Chawla, A.K.
Sea drones in maritime warfare: The Ukraine experience. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.373-385

The ongoing invasion of Ukraine has an important maritime dimension in which, for the first time in maritime history, sea drones have demonstrated the immense potential they possess in maritime warfare. This article analyses the reasons for the success of sea drones, as well as their limitations. It surmises that while sea drones are not a 'Silver Bullet' that can replace the existing arsenal of naval weapons, or indeed render warships obsolete, they represent a new and potent option that, in coming years will attain greater potency, perhaps even becoming the weapon of choice in maritime warfare. – *Reproduced*

62. Wankhede, Rahul
India's defence exports: Unravelling the potential of the Brahmos missile. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.651-659

India's domestic defence industry is witnessing a significant transformation, evolving from an importdependent structure to an indigenous and notable exporter of advanced military equipment. Central to this evolution is the BrahMos supersonic cruise missile, a product of Indo-Russian joint-venture collaboration. This article explores the export potential of the BrahMos missile system. Highlighting its technical specifications and multi-platform versatility, the article presents an analysis of BrahMos variants, emphasising the indigenous advancements that have increased its self-reliance. The export journey of BrahMos, particularly its landmark deal with the Philippines, underscores India's burgeoning role in the global arms market. Despite challenges such as geopolitical sensitivities and potential sanctions, the article argues that the BrahMos missile symbolises India's strategic prowess and its capacity to contribute significantly to global defence exports. The findings suggest that with continued innovation and strategic diplomacy, India can enhance its defence exports, bolstering both its economic growth and international strategic influence. – *Reproduced*

DEFENCE STUDIES

63. Chaturvedi\, Raghvendr
Defence industrialisation in developing countries: An analysis of India. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.409-424

All nations strive to achieve self-sufficiency in the development and production of military hardware to attain strategic independence and enhance their standing within the community of nations. While India is experiencing economic growth and exercising considerable diplomatic influence, it remains the third-largest importer of military equipment, a factor that could hinder its aspirations to become a major global power. Despite numerous initiatives such as 'Make in India', self-reliance in defence production remains an elusive goal. This study examines the shortcomings in India's defence production and proposes a roadmap to achieve selfreliance in defence manufacturing by adopting industry best practices aligned with strategic concerns and desired defence policies. The article offers recommendations to assist developing countries, including India, in accelerating their efforts to achieve genuine self-sufficiency in defence production. – *Reproduced*

64. Singh, A.S. and Gupta,Umang
Increasing Indian air force's footprint in Indian ocean region. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.485-498

This article examines the strategic, economic, and geopolitical significance of the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), highlighting its critical maritime trade routes, rich natural resources, and vulnerability to natural disasters. It analyzes the growing geopolitical competition among major global powers in the region and discusses the expanding footprint, defense partnerships, and operational role of the Indian Air

Force in securing India's interests and enhancing disaster management coordination across the IOR. The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is a significant maritime zone. It is bordered by the coastal countries of three major continents: Asia, Africa, and Australia. The region holds strategic, economic, and geopolitical importance due to its vast expanse, rich natural resources, crucial trade routes and the presence of populous and economically active nations. It is bounded by over 35 countries. The IOR is a vital maritime trade route, encompassing world's busiest and most important sea lanes. The Indian Ocean contains significant oil and gas reserves. Major powers, including India, China, the United States, and various European nations, have interests in the region due to its strategic location and resources leading to increased naval activities, defence partnerships, and geopolitical competition. The Indian Ocean is also prone to natural disasters such as tsunamis and cyclones. Coordination and preparedness for disaster management are crucial in the region. – *Reproduced*

65. Singh, Swaim Prakash
Russia-Ukraine conflict: Military lessons for India. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.524-543

The Russia-Ukraine conflict has emerged as a pivotal geopolitical event with far-reaching implications for global security. As the international community closely monitors the unfolding dynamics in Eastern Europe, this essay seeks to analyse the military lessons that India can draw from the ongoing crisis. The multifaceted nature of the conflict, encompassing conventional warfare, hybrid tactics, and strategic considerations, provides a unique opportunity for India to glean valuable insights for enhancing its own defence capabilities and strategic preparedness. This essay attempts to comprehensively examine key aspects, including the evolving nature of modern warfare, the role of technology, and the importance of strategic alliances. By dissecting the strategies employed by both Russia and Ukraine, the study aims to identify lessons for effective military doctrines, orchestration of operational art, and diplomatic strategy that could be pertinent to India's defence posture. The essay employs a multidisciplinary approach, combining. – *Reproduced*

DEMOCRACY

66. Berenschot, Ward Bagchi, Sarthak and Vignesh Karthik K. R.
The oligarchisation of India's democracy: Evidence from Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.96-102

The intensifying fusion of political and economic power in India is discussed. Employing data on the wealth and background of politicians, it is shown that over the last 20 years, India's politicians have not only become much wealthier but also more commonly have a business background. The term "oligarchisation" is proposed for this trend and employing fieldwork on the 2024 assembly elections conducted in Odisha and Andhra Pradesh simultaneously with the parliamentary elections, two key drivers of this process are identified. – *Reproduced*

67. Ferdous, Jannatul
Nexus between citizens' trust and good governance in public institutions of South Asia. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.715-727

Public institutions are essential for executing government policies. Citizens' trust in public institutions is a crucial factor to consider when assessing the state of democracy. Working processes, trends, organisational principles, neutrality, approaches and impartiality are also used to assess an institution's trustworthiness. Failing to satisfy any of these indicators can create distrust. Good governance is essential for every country to move forward and attain its development goals. For most countries in South Asia, governance is not in a good condition, with government institutions struggling to perform satisfactorily. In this situation, distrust may be fostered among citizens with limited conviction in democracy and diminish the reliability of public institutions. By taking these issues into account, this article uses secondary literature to evaluate the level of trust in the public institutions of South Asian States with a distinct emphasis on good governance. – *Reproduced*

68. Mayengbam Nandakishwor Singh
The trend of judicial activism in Indian context: Emerging issue areas. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.876-887

Since the dawn of Independence from the British rule, Indian democracy has been on an experimenting trajectory route. Despite all the pragmatic loopholes in its claim to be one of the largest democracies in the world, it is by far a reasonably successful electoral democracy. The fundamental pillars of the government are functioning in tandem with a reasonable democratic ethos. Being a large country with a market in countless divisional and segmented diversities, the government at times tends to look shaky and irresolute. During such situations, the judiciary becomes proactive in reminding the government about its constitutional obligations. This article seeks to address the historical evolution of judicial activism in India along with the reasons that catapult the trend of activism in the Indian judiciary. It also explores the recurrent impasses between the executive and the judiciary. – *Reproduced*

69. Malhotra, Kamal
Turkey and India: Democracy and secularism in crises?. India International Centre, 51(1), Summer, 2024: p.12-32

This article presents a comparative analysis of the contemporary democratic and secular challenges facing Turkey and India. It examines the historical trajectories of secularism and governance in both nations, highlighting how rising political shifts, majoritarianism, and institutional pressures have contributed to systemic crises. By exploring the parallels and distinct differences between the Turkish and Indian experiences, the author evaluates the resilience of democratic institutions and the future of secularism in both regions.

70. Sisay Beyene, Demissew Ali, Mohammed Seid and Endalew, Yihenew Wubu
Questioning the democracy–growth debate in countries of the East African region: A political economy perspective. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.1059-1081

In Africa, though the nexus between democracy and economic growth has been studied for decades, the issue remains topical in academic and public policy

debates. This has been common, particularly from the vantage point of the continent's drive to meet the 2030 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. However, existing literature in East African countries has substantial limitations in comprehensively analyzing the conventional democracy–growth hypothesis' intellectual, theoretical, and ideological compatibility. Moreover, most research findings and reports did not employ a mixed research approach and overlooked key econometric variables to address the underlying research question. Hence, this study aims to investigate the impact of democracy on economic growth in countries in the East African region from a political economy perspective. For the quantitative analysis, the study uses secondary panel data with panel autoregressive distributed lag, fully modified OLS, and dynamic OLS regression approaches from 1990 to 2018. For qualitative discussion, the study uses secondary documents and further discusses and interprets the quantitative results. The quantitative results show that all panel mean models provide different and mixed results concerning the impact of democracy on economic growth. As such, it reveals an inconclusive outcome, showing that a direct link between democracy and economic growth in countries in the East African region cannot be established. The study indicates that such a mixed or blurred result of the above econometric tests necessitates the consideration of country-specific, ideological, and policy contexts of the countries and global and exceptionally regional socio-economic as well as ideological–political contexts in the study of the democracy–growth nexus in East Africa. – *Reproduced*

71. Sadowski, Ireneusz
Democratic backsliding against a rising wave of support for democracy? Explaining trends in attitudes toward democracy in Poland (1995–2021). International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.698-720

The analysis presented in this article tries to address a puzzle – the widely recognized process of democratic backsliding in Poland was accompanied by a steady increase in popular support for democracy. It poses a question if the two phenomena are substantively related. To establish possible connections between them, I test three hypotheses involving populist winner effect, deepening of socio-political cleavage, and generational change. The first one assumes that democracy is more supported by populists when they form a government; the second one – to the contrary – states that populist polarization creates a wider gap in support for democracy, while the third one proposes that the relation is spurious, as trends in attitudes represent a gradual, long-term social change, at least in part related to generational replacement. Results show that the direct link between populist democratic backsliding and pro-democracy surge is relatively weak, while both processes can be related to a deeper sociological process of 'splintering' within Polish society. – *Reproduced*

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

72. Ward, Christopher
The city the earthquake built: Internal displacement, international aid and state–society relations in the "fragile city" of Canaan. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.440-

This paper revisits the case of Canaan – a massive informal settlement that emerged in the wake of the devastating 2010 earthquake in Haiti – in order to examine the often-forgotten aftermath of international aid programming in an urban, fragile-state context. Originally categorized as an (informal) internal displacement site, Canaan continued to expand in the years following the quake, reaching an estimated population of 300,000 by 2016. Using a qualitative case study of Canaan conducted nearly 15 years after its creation, the paper makes two interrelated arguments: first, that the ways in which the United Nations' "durable solutions" framework is frequently understood and applied may be unrealistic and even deleterious for state–society relations in some fragile urban contexts. Second, even calls to shift (urban) internal displacement programming to a more development footing is far from a panacea if these interventions are not designed to be more politically nuanced, context-sensitive and modest about what can be achieved in such complex environments. – *Reproduced*

73. Amjid, Sheikh and Chand, Subhash
Satellite-based early warning systems for drought and flood management. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.44-47

Exploiting satellite technology offers transformative solutions by providing precise data for monitoring, early warning and risk mitigation. Indian and global satellite programmes, combined with collaborative e efforts, enhance disaster preparedness and suitable agriculture practices. By facilitating community-centric approaches and aligning polices with satellite based insights, India can effectively mitigate the effects of natural disasters. – *Reproduced*

74. Oh, Namkyung Ding, Minshuai and Kim, Yunkwon
How do non-western authoritarian countries respond to disasters? Structural difference from the pluralistic model. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.845-862

Effective coordination, networking, and voluntary civil engagement are crucial for ensuring effective disaster responses. It should be noted, however, that these recommendations are primarily derived from the experiences of Western pluralistic countries. Thus, there has been insufficient consideration given to the applicability of these recommendations to non-pluralistic countries and the ways in which non-Western authoritarian countries navigate the difficulties of coordinating and establishing networks with civil sector organizations. This study broadens the scope of research by examining non-Western authoritarian countries through an analysis of how China responded to the floods of 2020. The results of the study indicate that the Chinese flood response system was primarily government-driven, centralized, and hierarchical. According to the pluralistic model, this arrangement encounters difficulties in integrating resources and information from partners in different sectors and jurisdictions. Consequently, this poses additional challenges to the Chinese disaster response systems. Nevertheless, the study findings reveal that the Chinese system proficiently resolved problems. This was accomplished by flattening the hierarchical structure via innovative interventions and remedying the lack of voluntary civic sector engagement through mass mobilization. Consequently, it would be fallacious to hold that the pluralist model can be effortlessly transplanted to non-Western authoritarian nations without regard for their distinct political, cultural, economic, and social contexts. – *Reproduced*

75. Sastry, K.R.
Disaster management plan preparation by panchayats: The case of Kerala. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.17-20

Policy and planning for preparedness and response to disasters could be moulded well to suit local communities, if only grassroots-level institutions, such as gram panchayats, non-governmental organisations, and community-based organisations are actively involved in the process. As the objective of this approach is to reduce the impact of natural disasters on the living conditions of vulnerable communities, the first step in this course should be to ensure that the community at the panchayat level is capable of withstanding the impact of a disaster for at least the first few days, until external assistance reaches it, followed by the long-term sustenance of its safety and livelihoods. – *Reproduced*

76. Jamwal, Nidhi
Every drop counts. Down to Earth, Feb 1-15, 2025: p.22-24

Sharda Agale cannot forage the days when she had to walk several mikes multiple times a days to fetch drinking waer. Her village Kotha Jahangir is in Jalna district of Mahrashtra's Marahwada region a semi arid landscape with recurring droughts. – *Reproduced*

E-GOVERNANCE

77. Chen, Yu-Chen and Kim, Soonhee
Introduction to the special issue: Digital transformation of government and the Asia pacific region. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.315-320

The overall objective of this special issue introduction is to advance the knowledge of the digital transformation of government focusing on the Asia Pacific Region while providing insights into addressing salient challenges around the world. Government digital transformation includes the relationships between government and societal stakeholders, public policy and decision-making, and the production and delivery of public services (Eom & Lee, Citation2022; Mergel et al., Citation2019). Expanded applications of advanced smart technologies and integrated service delivery systems in the public sector, and the recent COVID-19 pandemic crisis, provide further opportunities to reframe digital transformation under the frameworks of robust governance (Ansell et al., Citation2024), platform government (Kim et al., Citation2022), agile government (DeSeve, Citation2020), and algorithmic bureaucracy (Vogl et al., Citation2020). The Asia Pacific region witnesses technological innovations, successes in digital government, and digital government development challenges. Lessons from this region can not only guide the success of digital transformation but also provide insights for reframing digital transformation governance, decision-making, and implementation in the region and beyond. This introduction first summarises and highlights the contents of the seven articles. The regional coverage includes South Korea, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Taiwan, providing various administrative, institutional, demographic, and technological contexts and the diverse dynamics and perspectives of government digital transformation. The second part of the introduction presents the

collective insights of these articles into several salient challenges and opportunities of government digital transformation facing governments worldwide. These include (a) drivers, implementation, and sustainability, (b) digital divide and inclusion, and (c) digital technology applications. – *Reproduced*

78. Awasthi, Pallavi Ganapati, Sukumar and Tai, Kuang Ting
Digital transformation in a large democracy: The case of India. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.326-359

This article examines India's ambitious digital transformation program that has sustained over the last decade. The digital transformation effort started around 2009 with the creation of the digital identity program and continues until now with additional layers of digital payments, data empowerment architecture, open network for digital commerce, and several others. Using the interpretive narrative approach, we examine the empirical case of three core digital transformation initiatives commonly referred to as the India Stack: (1) Aadhar – the digital identity system, (2) Unified Payment Interface – the digital payment infrastructure, and (3) Data Empowerment and Protection Architecture – a data sharing architecture. Our findings suggest that institutional leadership and stakeholder co-production are the main drivers behind the success of digital transformation in India. The leadership provided the sustained vision, institutional continuity, and the legal and regulatory framework for digital transformation initiatives. Stakeholder partnerships from across public, private, and non-profit agencies were crucial to the design and delivery of the program. This study offers theoretical insights and practical lessons for scholars and practitioners alike for how a large-scale digital transformation is implemented and sustained in a complex environment. – *Reproduced*

79. Brummer, Matthew and Ueno, Hiroko
Crisis and choice in digital transformation: COVID-19 and the punctuated politics of government DX in Japan. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.360-391

National political systems often favour incrementalism, vested interests, and traditional power structures resulting in a "tyranny of the status quo" that stymies efforts for disruptive and essential policymaking. Punctuated equilibrium theory argues that the interaction of political institutions, interest mobilisations, and boundedly rational decision-making during periods of crisis can create windows of opportunity for significant change in public policy. In this article, we apply this theory to the case of government digital transformation (DX) in Japan through a longitudinal study of stasis, crisis, choice, and change. We find that the COVID-19 pandemic beginning in 2020 served as a significant catalyst for large-scale departures from the status quo, resulting in waves of institutional, policy and technological innovation, including most recently in artificial intelligence. While movement towards the development of DX had begun years earlier, it was the pandemic that dramatically accelerated its formation and implementation despite longstanding stakeholder resistance. These findings are significant for both theories of public policy in general and for digital transformation in particular, as well as for the scholarship on Japanese public affairs in the 21st century. – *Reproduced*

80. Kim, Yeonkyung and Lee, Jooho
Digitally vulnerable populations' use of e-government services: Inclusivity and access. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.422-446

This study explores the utilisation of e-government services by digitally vulnerable individuals in South Korea. The research questions focus on understanding the current status of e-government use among digitally vulnerable populations, including the elderly, low-income, the disabled, and multi-cultural families, the level of inclusivity of e-government services for them, and the policy implications for improving access to these services. Using data from the 2021 National E-government Survey (NES) in South Korea, the study found that only a small percentage of digitally vulnerable populations are aware of e-government services and that most web-based and app-based information transaction, financial transaction, e-participation, and social welfare services are not inclusive for age and income level. However, the study also revealed that most web-based and app-based e-government services examined, except e-business services, provide inclusive services to the disabled and multi-cultural families. The study concludes with recommendations for policy makers to improve inclusivity and access to e-government services for digitally vulnerable populations. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

81. Saratchand, C.
Theoretical considerations on the recent growth experience of China. Social Scientist, 52(9-10), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.21-40

This article presents a comprehensive macroeconomic and political economy assessment of the recent growth experience of China. Drawing upon theoretical frameworks of socialist market economies, the author examines the structural mechanisms, investment-led growth dynamics, and public policy decisions underlying China's rapid economic expansion. The study analyzes how state-led initiatives, public sector enterprises, and strategic monetary and fiscal interventions have negotiated internal and external macroeconomic constraints, while evaluating the theoretical implications of China's development path for contemporary debates on the viability of state-directed socialist vs. capitalist growth models. The development experience of china has exhibited some features hat differentiate it from all other countries since the advent of the capitalist system (Ghosh 2019). First the rate of growth of GDP both before and after 1978 was high (Felipe and Lanzafame 2020). Second the acceleration of the rate of growth of output since 1978 did lead to an uneven experience with poverty but it is undeniable that policy initiatives especially in the twenty first century have led to a decline in poverty and increase in levels of life expectancy (Liu et al. 2020; Sullivan Moatsos and Hickel 2024). – *Reproduced*

82. Sharma, Alakh N.
Persistent challenges of employment and decent work. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.35-37

Over the past four decades, India's economic journey has been marked by a remarkable growth, transitioning from a slow growth, comparatively insular

economy to one of the world's fastest-growing major economies. This transformation, catalysed by the policy reforms of 1991, opened the economy to global markets and foreign investments, and accelerated infrastructure and technology development. As the country strives towards its ambitious goal of becoming a developed country, the quality and inclusiveness of its economic growth are under scrutiny. Labour markets and employment generation, essential facets of inclusive growth, remain central to this discourse, especially considering India's uneven regional development and demographic transition. – *Reproduced*

ECONOMIC REFORMS

83. Noda, Yu
Information on local financial reforms and cognitive processes of citizens. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.759-772

This study uses survey data from Kyoto citizens in Japan to examine the factors affecting citizen evaluations of local government finances. In particular, it probes whether information delivery alters citizen perceptions of government finances. In the pre-information condition, findings indicate that citizens who rate performance, compliance and respect for rights, and accessibility to government information evaluate government finances more highly. The impact of information delivery formed the focus of this inquiry, and the results confirmed the learning effect of the modification of citizen perceptions after accurate financial information was received. Those who have higher or lower prior beliefs about the government are also more likely to revise their beliefs in cases of overestimation or underestimation when provided with information based on accurate fiscal indicators. In addition, when information is provided to citizens who have low accessibility to government information, they are more likely than other citizens to improve their evaluation. This study offers key directions for the exploration of the learning effects of information delivery by local governments and recommends methods for constructing desirable relationships between citizens and governments through such efforts. – *Reproduced*

EDUCATION

84. Rao, M. Bhaskara
NIRF perception score: A storm in a teacup?. University News, 62(50), Dec 9-15. 2024: p.3-5

Academicians, administration policy-makers, regulators, researches, journalists, and others have a paradoxical relationship with rankings. Rankings are good as they are informative and objective. Rankings are bad as they are biased and subjective. Worse, something fees ranking are alleged to be rigged, managed, or manipulated. – *Reproduced*

85. Choudhary, Zains and Archana
Decoding multidisciplinary education: A comprehensive analysis. University News, 62(50), Dec 9-15. 2024: p.6-12

86. Sweta
A comparative analysis of collection and services offered by NCERT regional center libraries. University News, 62(50), Dec 9-15. 2024: p.17-27

87. John, K.T. Rejikumar G. Nirappathu, J.J. and Raghavan, A.K.K.
Competitive asymmetry among b-schools based on graduate outcome and institute financial performance: the need for academic parity. South Asian Survey, 31(1), Mar, 2024: p.25-62

The B-school scenario in India is vast; with institutions in thousands, and hundreds of thousands in annual intake. Despite availability of ranking metrics, these portray only a partial picture of the top institutes alone, leaving the majority of Indian B-schools unmapped. The competitive arena for institutes is asymmetric, creating a problem with existing indexes as they do not aid aspirants or major stakeholders to make accurate estimates of institutional performance. Using secondary data from a statutory body (AICTE), the paper studies how this asymmetry is played out in aspects of graduate outcome performance- namely outturn and placement, as well as institutional financial performances within the context of a single state. Publicly available information from media and other intelligence reports have been further leveraged to augment facts. The study clusters institutes based on graduate outturn and placements into a vulnerability-risk grid, allowing accurate assessments of how B-schools are performing across a selected time-period. Financial risk assessment also helps in identifying the problem hotspots which require direct intervention. The paper is unique in its contribution to classifying risks among management institutes using a method which is scalable and adaptable. It identifies key imperatives to establish academic parity, by clustering deficit aspects based on the level of the b-schools performance. – *Reproduced*

88. Das, Pranabjyon
Guru-Shishya Parampara an ethical learning with special reference to Yoga Vaishtha. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.16-19

In Indian culture the Guru-Shishya parampara is an ancient tradition in which the Guru imparts knowledge to the Shishya, and it is rooted in the Vedic period. The rig veda describes the Guru as the 'source and inspirer of the knowledge of the self, the building blocks of personal development.' The relationship between a Guru and his Shishya is akin to that of a mother and her unborn child. The true meaning of Guru is 'one who dispels the darkness of ignorance.' 'Gu signifies the darkness of ignorance, which 'Ru means one who removes it. – *Reproduced*

89. Dash, Swati
Tackling digital divide in education: Analytical exposition of virtual learning methods adopted during Covid-19. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.42-46

In the wake of COVID 19 pandemic, it is important to understand the disruption caused in the society and education is one of the major areas of concern. It is a pathetic state that "more than 157 crore students across 191 countries are affected badly and in India more than 32 crores students are affected dueto the closureof educational institutions due to COVID 19 pandemic", (UNESCO report, 2020). Moreover, students belonging to the unprivileged sections of society are at a

greater loss. The challenges posed by the present situation encourages educational institutions to adopt tech- mediated online classes. This study focuses on digital education and digital divide with case studies in India. This study provides a platform in understanding and tackling digital divide existing as a barrier among thosenot privileged to make use of the opportunity. The study concludes that technology is allowing digital based learning to proliferate during the COVID 19 lockdown but still far away from the majority of unprivileged. – *Reproduced*

90. Mithal, Pankaj
Setting the tone AIU West zone vice chancellors' meet 2024-25 on leadership and governance in higher education. University News, 62(51), Dec 16.22, 2024: p.4-7

This article provides an overview of the discussions and deliberations held during the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) West Zone Vice-Chancellors' Meet 2024-25. It highlights the core themes regarding the evolving role of leadership and the implementation of strategic governance models to enhance quality, innovation, and administrative efficiency within higher education institutions.

91. Srivastava, Asheesh
Governance reforms in higher education @ NEP 2020. University News, 62(51), Dec 16.22, 2024: p.13-17

92. Kayal, Delashis and Lahiri, Sudeshna
Awareness among higher education students towards plagiarism: A quest for academic integrity. University News, 62(52), Dec 23-29, 2024: p.22-29

This article examines the level of awareness among higher education students regarding plagiarism and its implications for maintaining academic integrity. Through an analysis of student understanding and attitudes, the study highlights the necessity for better educational initiatives and institutional policies to foster ethical research practices and combat academic dishonesty in higher learning environments.

93. Srivastava, Ravi and Dhote, Siddharth
Education, employment, and the youth labour market in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.54-64

Despite some moderation in the last few years, youth unemployment, particularly unemployment among the highly educated, is much higher in India than global levels. While the demand for higher education is driven by the positive relationship between education, employment quality, and market returns, this paper shows that returns are getting moderated over time, more and more highly educated young people are overqualified for the jobs they hold and there is an increasing gap between the supply of graduate labour and growth of high-skilled employment. In the recent period, the share of agriculture and unpaid family work has increased, more so among women and highly educated youth. – *Reproduced*

94. Choudhury, Pradeep Kumar Gill, Angrej Singh and Kumar, Amit
What drives demand for private tutoring in secondary education? Evidence from India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.816-839

Private tutoring is widespread in India, and its demand is growing over time. In this paper, we employ a two-step Heckman selection model to analyse the role of socioeconomic and school-related factors in determining household demand for private tutoring in secondary education in India. We use 75th education round data of the National Statistical Office (NSO), a pan-India household survey data collected between July 2017 and June 2018. We find that around 29 per cent of secondary school-going children in India attend private tutoring, the highest among all levels of education. Results show that students from socially and economically disadvantaged families are under-represented in private tutoring and spend less on it than their less-disadvantaged counterparts. We also find significant regional (rural/urban) and inter-state variations in participation and household investment in private tutoring in India. Our results indicate that children from science and commerce streams have a higher demand for private tuition than their arts stream counterparts. In a context where 'coaching culture' is increasingly visible in secondary education in India, findings of this paper propose potential policy implications. – *Reproduced*

95. Dutta, Nabamita and Sobel, Russell S.
Is education's positive impact on views toward ethnic diversity affected by views toward gender and LGBTQ+ equality?. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.931-952

We examine whether the positive effects of educational attainment on views toward ethnic diversity and a sense of world citizenship are influenced by personal views related to gender equality, civil rights for all, and sexual orientation. Our hypothesis is that tolerance toward those of different ethnic backgrounds is enhanced with greater educational attainment, but the effect is weaker for those with intolerant views toward those with different sexual orientations or to equal rights (or status) for women. Thus, basic views of civil rights, gender equality, and tolerance for those with different sexual orientations are a foundational condition for education having a strong positive effect on attitudes toward those of different ethnic backgrounds as well. In environments where these basic views of gender and sexual equality do not exist, additional education does not seem to have a meaningful impact on individual attitudes toward those of different ethnic backgrounds. – *Reproduced*

96. Tyson, Karolyn
"It's a battle you can't win": Domination and class differences in real-world trust among black families. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.937-969

How does class affect one's propensity to trust? Previous research finds higher-status actors express less trust than lower-status actors in interpersonal and institutional contexts. Scholars explain this finding as an outcome of structural dependence—when people have few alternative means for accessing valuable resources. In contrast, I find dependence inadequate to explain the relationship I observe between class and institutional trust among black families whose children were recommended for special education and other remedial program placement in an affluent, predominantly white school district. Drawing on retrospective interviews from a community ethnography, findings show that real-world trust decision processes also involve domination. Empirical studies of trust have

overlooked the ways trustees—those being given trust—exercise power to achieve deference in trust exchanges, and how trustors—those placing trust in others—deploy their power to withstand trustees' influence. I argue that trust might best be conceptualized as a two-part decision process, because class and other status resources affect trustors' freedom to choose at two key junctures: (1) in weighing options and costs of trust errors, and (2) in communicating distrust in face-to-face interactions, where the potential for domination is high. Focusing on intersecting systems of power in authentic trust exchanges, this study shows how middle-class black trustors use symbolic resources to "go up against" the institutional power of educational experts and refuse placement, whereas working-class trustors consent to placement. – *Reproduced*

97. Subramanian, Bhuvaneshwari
Beyond enrolment: How urban poverty affects educational experiences. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.242-260

In a country as diverse as India, inequalities in access to education are deeply interwoven with the economic, social and political identities of individuals. In this regard, the need to expand access to education is usually emphasised broadly in terms of enrolment ratios, as these reflect the overall percentages of children going to school across different age groups. However, enrolment ratios depict merely an entry point into a school. This paper contends that it is important to look beyond enrolment numbers and focus on the social and economic barriers that prevent students from fully engaging with the education provided in school. Once enrolled in a school, whether government or private, numerous factors affect the ability of a child to fully participate in the educational process. This paper aims to understand the various challenges faced by those belonging to economically and socially marginalised sections of the population in a metropolitan city such as Delhi. This study finds that even after getting admission, several factors related to the child's home, family and neighbourhood significantly affect how he/she engages with the educational process. In addition to this, factors such as caste-based discrimination were also found to play an important role in the schooling experiences of children living in urban poverty. – *Reproduced*

98. Mandal, Sayantan and Sareen, Sheriya
Inclusive blended learning practices: Need for more thoughtful practices. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.16-18

Blended learning, although it emerged as a response to the pandemic crisis in India, its potential on the ground, especially in the remote, rural, geographically challenging and socio-economically marginal regions, does not seem to be harnessed effectively. The rolling out of this new pedagogy faces numerous bottlenecks because of unique geopolitical as well as socio-economic contexts. Based on the evidence from a longitudinal study, this article suggests six empirically backed principles for a more equitable future of blended higher education. – *Reproduced*

99. J Anglum,. Cameron Manion, Anita and Varkey, Sapna
Increasing minimum teacher salaries: Opportunities and drawbacks across geography and race. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1931-1955

Following record-high public support for improved teacher salaries, many states initiated a variety of pandemic-era reforms to teacher compensation policies to improve teacher morale and retention. In this article, we examine a minimum teacher salary reform in Missouri, a state home to a diverse geographic landscape including major metropolitan areas and large rural regions. On the one hand, we estimate eligible teachers would receive sizable salary increases averaging almost eight percent. Conversely, these teachers were located almost exclusively in the state's rural areas, effectively excluding most urban teachers and students and, due to the state's non-white ethnoracial concentration in urban metropolitan areas, virtually all of the state's non-White teachers and students. As states craft policy reforms to support their teacher workforces, attention must be devoted to the magnitude and the distribution of funding to ensure its equitable allocation across teacher and student characteristics and district urbanicity. – *Reproduced*

100. Madegowda, J.
Transforming higher education: Good practices for academic excellence and innovation. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.17-27

This paper examines the need for and importance of transformation within higher education exploring best practices that foster academic excellence and innovation. – *Reproduced*

101. Gopalakrishnan, G.
Bloom's taxonomy: A review. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.28-30

102. Ahluwalia, Repali Khurana, Nidhi Saluja, Taranpreet Kaur and Naghat, Vaishnavi
Intertwining bloom's taxonomy and six thinking hats in online class environment to augment student engagement and cognitive gain.. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.31-39

103. Yadav, Unnati and Agarwal, Reena
Assessment of gender differences in creative tanking among students of professional and non-professional courses. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.40-45

104. Mohanty, Minati
National credit framework at a glance: Why, what and how?. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.46-49

105. Dorothy, J.S.
A case study of the successful learners at a IGNOU centre as an indicator of student enrolment, retention and multiple exits. University News, 62(54), Jan 6, 2025: p.50-66

Educational purist is an activity that provides spin off benefits at unexpected time and hence makes an individual strive to complete the educational programme for which they have enrolled. – *Reproduced*

106. Sharma, Yogehchandra
A comprehensive roadmap to Institutional accreditation: Ensuring quality and continuous improvement. University News, 62(54), Jan 12, 2025: p.12-16

In higher education accreditation serves as a cornerstone of quality assurance, validating an institution's commitment to excellence across various dimensions. As educational standards evolve, accrediting bodies like the national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) contumely refine their metrics to encompass a border scope of institutional effectiveness. – *Reproduced*

107. Madegawda, J.
Transforming higher education: Good practices for academic excellence and innovation. University News, 62(54), Jan 12, 2025: p.17-27

This paper examines the need for, and importance of, transformation within higher education, exploring best practices that foster academic excellence and innovation. The landscape of higher education is rapidly evolving, driven by globalization, technological advancements, and shifting societal expectation. – *Reproduced*

108. Yadav, Unnati and Agarwal, Reena
Assessment of gender defenses in creative thinking among students of professional and non-professional course. University News, 62(54), Jan 12, 2025: p.40-45

Creative thinking encompasses the capacity to approach tasks in distinctive and original manners, fostering the generation of fresh ideas and offering unique perspectives. Individuals with creativity posses the capacity to innovate solutions and overcome challenges by devising novel approaches. – *Reproduced*

109. Mittal, Raj Kumar
Nurturing our youth as Swavalambi Yuva to realise the vision of Visit and Atmanirbhar Bharat: This republic day resolution for the next 25 years. University News, 63(3), Jan 20, 2025: p.3-6

We inherited a fragile economy from the Britishers in 1947. Massive poverty, malnutrition, and famines were very common for many years but on account of sustained efforts towards nation-building , we can change the situation and today with pride we can say that our economy is the world's fastest-growing economy and is the fifth largest economy with GDP of approximately 3-8 million dollars. – *Reproduced*

110. Malajkar, Ajit M. and Mghe, Gopal G.
Students services centre for physical fitness and emotional well-being at the higher education Institutions. University News, 63(3), Jan 20, 2025: p.15-17

The university grants commission (UGC) has been issuing several notifications for the better implementation of the national education policy 2020 (NEP-2020). As a part of it, it has issued guidelines for the promotion of physical fitness. – *Reproduced*

111. Sareen, Sheriya and Mandal, Saynatan
Praxis of multiple intelligences in elementary-level visually impaired students through offline-online learning resources. University News, 63(3), Jan 20, 2025: p.18-24

The global pandemic significantly transformed the landscape of education shifting traditional, in person classes to the online realm. Nevertheless, integrating

educational technology (ET) into the learning experiences of disabled children, particularly in a developing nation like India, has presented substantial challenges. – *Reproduced*

112. Kumar, Srinivas
Occupation-based learning laboratories in India. University News, 63(5), Feb 3, 2025: p.3-9

Ancient Indian 'occupation-based learning laboratories (OBLL) refers to the systematic and precise of teacher in particular occupation or vocation and implementation and practice of the same in their daily life contexts for earning livelihood and for furtherance of occupation or vocation to the next generations. – *Reproduced*

113. Setharaman, M.G.
Inclusion of a course on community engagement in the curriculum: The need of the hour. University News, 63(5), Feb 3, 2025: p.10-16

Higher education has three major dimensions namely teaching and extension dissemination of knowledge through teaching remains a major focus of higher education (HEIs) while Universities focus on research activities. – *Reproduced*

114. Bawa, M.S. and Chauhan, Sangeeta
A holistic and multifaceted approach to mentoring: A remarkable recommendation in national education policy 2020. University News, 63(5), Feb 3, 2025: p.12-16

Mentoring was given a crucial emphasis in the national education policy 2020 (NEP-2020). The policy envisions a transformative shift in the education system, and mentoring is seen as a key component in achieving the goals of holistic development equity, and inclusivity. – *Reproduced*

115. Garg, Kritika and Dubey, Sunil Kumar
Intersecting of active citizenship and peace education: Understanding the inspection of civic engaging and conflict transformation. University News, 63(5), Feb 3, 2025: p.17-22

Active citizenship and peace education are two important fields that have gained increasing attention in the realm of peace building and conflict transformation. – *Reproduced*

116. Das, Moumita and Garg, Suresh
National education policy 2020: Challenges, concerns, and a possible way out. University News, 63(4), Jan 27, Feb 2, 2025: p.3-10

It is widely accepted that education is an organic entity and has evolved to guide us towards productivity. It is a unique resource for the development of society. Education empowers us by imparting necessary knowledge and skills so that we can live a healthy life and contribute to the betterment of an equitable and just society. – *Reproduced*

117. Verma, J.K. and Kalra, Prem Kumar
Evaluation, assessment, and eligibility of students: A rethink on justice to learners!. University News, 63(4), Jan 27, Feb 2, 2025: p.11-18

Success n today's student life is defined by performance assessments in examinations. These assessments gauge students' abilities to translate the knowledge credited from parents, teachers, peers, and their observations of the world around them. – *Reproduced*

118. Nihil, N.K., Vijesh, P.V. and Chopade, Varsha
Kerala Institutional ranking frameworks: Revolutionizing higher education rankings in Kerala and beyond. University News, 63(4), Jan 27, Feb 2, 2025: p.19-25

India's higher education system boasts one of the largest student populations globally, ranking just behind China and the United States. Prioritizing the delivery of excellent education, fostering a culture of continues learning, and promoting rigorous academic inquiry are of almost importance in the higher education system. – *Reproduced*

119. Das, Subhash Chandra
Online teaching-learning in higher education of Jorhat. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.36-40

120. Suresh, B. and Vanmath, G.
A study on the higher secondary student's achievement in their chemistry in relation to their learning habits. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.57-58

Learning entails devoting one mental resource to the quest for information. There is no magic key that can instantaneously and substantially alive learning habits. – *Reproduced*

ELECTIONS

121. Sarangi, Tapas Kumar Chandra, Samanta and Nayak, Smita
Determinants of voters' party preference in India: A decadal study of general elections (2009-2019). South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.54-62

How do voters choose political parties in elections has always been a matter of interest. The purpose of this paper is to review various studies on voting behaviour in India since 2009 to find out the factors determining party choice in the Indian Lok Sabha elections. The research paper divided the factors into the following categories: (1) social demographics (caste, class, religion, gender, locality, education, age), (2) ideology, (3) party identification, (4) issues, (5) leadership, (6) economic evaluations, (7) welfare benefits, (8) party organization & campaign strategy, (9) media, and (10) regional & local factors. The impact of factors varies from elections to elections. In the past, voters were swayed away by caste considerations and selective client list benefits; in recent years, ideology, leaders, campaign issues, and universal welfare benefits have influenced the voters in India. The consolidation of Hindus, the structural change in Indian society, the rightward shift in ideological middle ground, the aggressive campaign strategy, and, above all, the leadership of Narendra Modi have led to the electoral domination of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) since the 2014 Lok Sabha election, signalling the emergence of a second dominant party system in India. – *Reproduced*

122. Farooqui, Adnan and Sridharan, E.
India and the 2024 elections: A new chapter in pre-electoral coalition politics. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.45-52

This article, published in Economic & Political Weekly, examines the evolving dynamics of coalition politics in India during the 2024 elections. It highlights how pre-electoral alliances have become increasingly central to the strategies of both national and regional parties, reshaping the contours of electoral competition. The study situates coalition politics within India's fragmented party system, emphasizing how alliances are formed not only to maximize electoral gains but also to negotiate ideological compromises and regional interests. By analyzing the emergence of new coalitions and the recalibration of existing ones, the paper underscores the significance of coalition politics in determining governance outcomes and democratic representation. The discussion contributes to broader debates on party systems, electoral strategy, and the institutionalization of coalition politics in India, marking the 2024 elections as a pivotal moment in the country's democratic trajectory. The formation of the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance prior to India's general elections in 2024 is examined. The dynamics and historical background of pre-electoral coalitions in India's multiparty federal system and their significance for electoral results is analysed. The focus of this analysis is on how INDIA—a coalition of 41 parties—influenced the political landscape, affected vote shares, and challenged the incumbent government. – *Reproduced*

123. Wyatt, Andrew
The place of history in Narendra Modi's election speeches. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.64-70

This article, published in Economic & Political Weekly, critically examines the role of history in Narendra Modi's election speeches. It highlights how historical narratives are strategically mobilized to construct political legitimacy, foster national identity, and frame contemporary challenges within a civilizational discourse. The study argues that Modi's speeches often invoke episodes from India's past—ranging from ancient cultural achievements to colonial struggles—to position his leadership as a continuation of historical resilience and renewal. By analyzing rhetorical patterns, the paper underscores how history functions as both a symbolic resource and a political instrument, shaping voter perceptions and reinforcing ideological narratives. The discussion situates Modi's use of history within broader debates on political communication, populism, and the politics of memory, offering insights into how historical references are deployed to influence electoral outcomes and democratic discourse. The Bharatiya Janata Party's election propaganda is surveyed with a focus on the election speeches given by Narendra Modi. The empirical finding is that campaign speeches given by the Prime Minister routinely included multiple references to the past. Given that elections are often understood in transactional or material ways, references to abstract historical topics require interpretation. The attention paid to history is consistent with other initiatives to reshape symbolic and ceremonial politics in India since 2014. – *Reproduced*

124. Mitra, Subrata
'Nationising' India: Electoral democracy and the BJP's riddle of nation-building. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.71-78

Moulding the diversity of Indian society into a cohesive nation based on the core values of Hindu nationalism is the main ideological plank of the Bharatiya Janata Party. However, in contrast with the general elections of 2014 and 2019, this electoral strategy fell short of the expected electoral dividend in 2024. The empirical analysis of pre- and post-poll survey data explains why. The electoral competition took place between two "polarising elites"—the National Democratic Alliance and the Indian National Developmental Inclusive Alliance whose manifestos show radically different visions of the Indian nation—facing a "harmonising" public. This evidence suggests that the BJP will need to rethink its cultural/electoral agenda in order to sustain its electoral momentum. Instead of exogenously enforced nation-building, the party needs to think in terms of nationisation which entails the blending together of the values, rituals and sacred beliefs of the moral communities that constitute the diverse Indian society. The paper suggests six enabling conditions of nationisation, which might go some way to solve the strategic challenge that BJP is faced with, post 2024. – *Reproduced*

125. Aiyar, Yamini and Sircar, Neelanjan
Technology for votes: Techno-patrimonialism and the rise of competitive welfarism in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.79-86

India has had a dramatic scale-up in the use of technology for welfare delivery, especially in the direct benefit transfer of cash and in-kind benefits. Technology disintermediates traditional political structures and centralises political attribution into the personal authority of party leaders. The paper calls this phenomenon as "techno-patrimonialism" and examines its implications on citizenship and democracy, using data from the Indian Election Survey 2024. It demonstrates how this model, propagated by the centre, has been duplicated at the state level, leading to an era of "competitive welfare" that attenuates the electoral dividend for the Bharatiya Janata Party. – *Reproduced*

126. Raychaudhury, Proma
Gendering loyalty in indian electoral democracy: The Trinamool congress and its construction of a female constituency in West Bengal. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.87-94

constituency in Indian electoral democracy in recent decades. Through a constructivist approach to populist political representation, this paper studies the conceptual terrain of the relationship between voter loyalty and populist democracy in the context of female voting and partisan support in contemporary West Bengal. This paper explores how the leadership of the All India Trinamool Congress in the state constructed a "loyalist" constituency of female voters who are beneficiaries of state-sponsored welfare schemes while exercising the logic of "othering" to exclude female critics and dissidents of the regime from such a constituency. Through interviews with grassroots workers of the AITC, this paper will also analyse the gendered expectations that underscore the populist constituency of the "loyal female voter" in West Bengal. – *Reproduced*

127. Jha, Satish K.
Two supreme court judgments on the fairness of elections in India. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.935-941

The commentary looks at the two landmark judgements delivered by the Supreme Court in recent months on the electoral process in India which is the lifelines of liberal democracy. The judgements deal with the appointment of CEC and other election commissioners along with the funding of elections. In the Anoop Baranwal case, The Supreme Court has tried to insulate the election commission from control of the government of the day in order to make it a neutral institution. In the Electoral Bond case, the court has tried to create a level playing field among political contestants during the election. But the judgements have not been able to plug all holes in the electoral process as many lacunae remains. The judgements of the Supreme Court will go a long way in ensuring free and fair election in India. – *Reproduced*

128. Verma, Rahul and Pratikshit, Pawas
Does congress party's performance in 2024 general elections signal its revival?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.103-110

The exuberance among the Congress party's supporters has much to do with the baseline expectation, which had plummeted after the Bharatiya Janata Party's thumping victory in December 2023 assembly elections in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and Rajasthan. Despite an increase in seat count and vote share, the party continues to face significant structural challenges such as a very narrow social base. A detailed analysis of constituency-level data indicates that the party continues to lag behind in a head-to-head contest against the BJP, and its improved performance is largely in states where the party was a junior partner in the alliance. – *Reproduced*

EMPLOYMENT

129. Bhat, Naseer Ahmad
Job market in the era of illiberalism, trade wars, artificial intelligence and big data: A study. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.817-828

This article aims to scrutinise the job markets and the impacts on jobs due to quite new themes which the world has witnessed, such as rise of illiberal democracies, trade wars between nations, artificial intelligence and big data. It is quite interesting to see the impact of ideologies of states on the jobs they create. Artificial intelligence is going to be a huge disruptor and so is managing of big data by companies. Based on the secondary data already available and the literature review, this article argues that job markets get impacted by the ideology of states, which in turn leads to trade wars. In a similar breath, data show that artificial intelligence and big data are going to create new 'haves' and 'have-nots' in the world. The answer to this problem lies in regulating the artificial intelligence climate and bringing in new rules for the game where big players operate, which amass humongous data. Rules should be framed in a way so that digitally deprived people do not lose their jobs. – *Reproduced*

130. Abdullah, Basit and Mansoor, Kashif
Employment crisis and decent work deficits for youth in India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.734-758

India has a rising proportion of the working-age population driven by a youth bulge. The youth bulge has the potential to productively contribute to the growth of an economy if desired employment opportunities are available in the labour market. The paper presents the structure and nature of employment for youth and identifies the youth labour market challenges with respect to employment generation and quality of employment. We find that employment generated in labour intensive and productive non-primary sectors has not taken place at the required pace. The slow employment generation has affected youth more than adults. There has been an overall job loss in absolute numbers among youth from 2004–2005 to 2017–2018 despite reasonably high economic growth. The challenge of employment quality is as severe as employment quantity in India. There is a predominance of low quality of employment among youth characterized in terms of the lack of access to decent work. Most of the young workforce is informal, trapped in low pay, without job contract, and has less access to social security benefits. The inability of the economy to generate sufficient and decent employment opportunities for the youth will affect leveraging the demographic dividend and has several social and developmental consequences. – *Reproduced*

131. Patir, Basanta and Saikia, Atual
Educated unemployment in Assam. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.45-50

ENERGY RESOURCES

132. Agrawal, Atul
Economic surplus for buyers in the day-ahead electricity market. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.35-41

During October 2021 and February–March 2022, Indian power exchanges experienced a significant gap between buy and sell bids. In 309 time blocks, the market cleared at the maximum price due to the bidding behaviour of buyers. This raises questions about the algorithm's impact on individual surpluses of buyers and sellers. To address this, we propose an alternate approach where the market is cleared at the price point of the last sell offer, allocating available supply to the marginal buyer with the highest valuation. This would ensure buyers' surplus without changing the total economic surplus. – *Reproduced*

133. Gambhir, Ashwin and Dixit, Shantanu
Pathway to a renewable energy-centric energy transition. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.70-77

Low-cost renewable energy available at scale has the potential to address, at least partially, the tension between development and environment. India has an opportunity to reimagine the electricity policy-regulatory landscape to not only deliver a clean and reliable electricity system but also enhance the direct developmental benefits of energy transition to all people. Both will need a strong focus on building institutional capacity. – *Reproduced*

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

134. Gope, Arjun
Entrepreneurial attitude of students' towards Atmanirbhar Bharat.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.33-35

The 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan,' proclaimed by the Prime Minister on May 12, 2020, aims to make the country and its citizens self-reliant. Although the primary objective is to make the country self-sufficient, however, the underlying goal is to promote Indian commodities in global supply chains and boost the country's self-reliance. The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan programme appears to give a substantial supply-side push by boosting credit availability on investment and supporting agricultural and the commercial sectors. Nevertheless, country's economic self-reliance is essentially determined by the active engagement of its human resources. The nation's youth must convert the present challenges, such as import dependency and having less skilled workers, into business opportunities to achieve the goal for the interest of individuals and the nation in general. This study focuses on the entrepreneurial attitudes of young students toward Atmanirbhar Bharat. – *Reproduced*

ENVIRONMENT

135. Bhat, Raja Muzaffar
Scarred by mining: Natural springs of Kashmir drying up due to illegal riverbed mining. Down to Earth, 20(15), Dec 16-31, 2024: p.14-16

136. Mishra, Vivek
Return of ramhog: Did to review and sell the aromatic ingenious paddy variety has led to substantial profits for farmers in Uttar Pradesh's Terai region. Down to Earth, 20(15), Dec 16-31, 2024: p.18-20

137. Ghosh, Prasenjit
Factors responsible for environmental sustainability in G-20 Nations: A panel data analysis. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.220-241

Deleterious external consequences of various productive activities have impacted the quality of the environment in all countries worldwide. These productive activities damage the environment by emitting greenhouse gases, particularly carbon dioxide, excessively using natural resources and producing solid pollutants or waste. Since these significantly contribute to environmental deterioration, policymakers should take appropriate action to reduce the external effects of these three outcomes of productive activities. In light of this challenging situation, the present study considers environmental impact (EI)—a combined external effect of three factors—as a representative of ecological degradation and examines the impact of four driving forces on the environmental effect across all G-20 nations from 1990 to 2019 based on the STIRPAT model. This study employs several econometric methodologies, including ARDL-PMG and FMOLS, to investigate the causal relationship between the four forces and EI. The primary conclusion of the analysis is based on the ARDL-PMG results, which reveal that while urbanisation and gross capital formation (GCF) have positive effects, GDP per capita and population levels have a long-term negative impact on EI. The results

also demonstrate that population growth and productive activities pose the most significant obstacles to long-term improvements in environmental sustainability. – *Reproduced*

138. Lele, Sharachchandra and Sahu, Geetanjoy
EPW review of environment and development. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.31-32

In December 2021, we presented a Review of Environment and Development that focused on environmental governance—the institutional arrangements for making decisions—across various sectors: water and air pollution, infrastructure projects, climate negotiations, and the associated environmental jurisprudence. This time, we are delighted to bring to the readers of EPW a wider array of papers covering the social, biophysical, technological, and political dimensions of various environmental issues. We start with the more "rural" or "traditional" issues—wildlife conservation, forest governance, water management, and coastal ecosystems—and then move on to the more "urban" or "modern" environmental problems, such as pollution regulation, renewable energy, climate change, and finally, the question of consumption patterns. These categories are of course fluid and rapidly merging: climate change is all-encompassing, with mitigation actions covering electricity and forests, and adaptation required as much in urban heat islands as in agriculture. – *Reproduced*

139. Talukdar, Sandipan
Threat to survival. Down to Earth, Feb 1-15, 2025: p.18-21

Hooolngapar gibbon sanctuary in Assam faces ecological challenges as railway electrification and hydrocarbon exploration endanger its fragile biodiversity. – *Reproduced*

140. Sengupta, Susmita
Lasting solutions. Down to Earth, Feb 1-15, 2025: p.46-47

For the first time, the Un has recognized the role for indigenous communities in tacking aridity. A repository of traditional knowledge, India has the where withal to lead the way. The 16th conference of the parties to the UN convection to was a game change. – *Reproduced*

141. Sajwan, Raju
IMD at 150. Down to Earth, Feb 1-15, 2025: p.52-53

India's journey into modern weather forecasting took a decisive turn 150 years ago with the establishment of India metrological department during the British rule. The agency has come a long way since then, shaping the way the country predicts and responds to its diverse climate challenges. – *Reproduced*

142. Purkayastha, Gautam and Deb, Madhumita
Use and non-use value of environment: A study on common resources.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.76-78

Forests and other shared resources provide a regular source of income and employment for poor people of all age groups in the village who have no other

work options. These resources act as a safety net during tough times like lean seasons, droughts, or floods. They are particularly important for elderly individuals who cannot work for wages. Shared resources offer opportunities for different family members, including children, women, the elderly, and even individuals with disabilities, to supplement family income by collecting non-timber forest products. This paper is based on various published and one unpublished data sources. Some intriguing findings from an unpublished report, funded by the UGC and conducted by the authors, are used in this paper to assess how villagers rely on the environment for their daily needs and comforts. It also examines people's awareness of nature's crucial role in supporting rural livelihoods. Some elderly people in the sample shared their frustration at a group discussion, highlighting how the disappearance of traditional activities like community fishing and hunting (though hunting is not desirable and is illegal) is erasing their cultural identity. Quantifying this loss, the cultural vacuum, is difficult. – *Reproduced*

ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMICS AND POLICY

143. Persaud, Avinash
The 'third' balance sheet for global public goods. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.10-11

Financing global public goods is a subject that elicits much interest, some passion, and little money. One of the best examples of a global public good is our climate. We all benefit from a liveable planet and the efforts of others to protect it. We suffer to varying degrees from the past and current actions of others to abuse it for personal gain. Climate change illustrates better than most that issues of injustice are an integral part of the story of global public goods, not some unlucky coincidence. It is not an accident that some of the most vulnerable to climate change are the least developed and did little to contribute to it, while those who contributed the most developed and got rich exploiting resources, and then those of others. That development and riches make them more resilient to climate change today. It is so between countries and within them. It was the background to Chandni Raina, India's negotiator, refusing to support the COP29 finance deal, adding, "We are disappointed in the outcome which brings out the unwillingness of the developed country parties to fulfil their responsibilities." – *Reproduced*

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

144. Swaminathan, Soumya
Climate change public health and equity. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p.145-160

Based on the 2024 Dr. C.D. Deshmukh Memorial Lecture delivered by Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, this article discusses the critical intersection of climate change, public health, and social equity. It examines how climate change poses an existential threat to humanity, acting as an upstream risk factor that exacerbates existing health and social inequalities—analogous to the vulnerabilities exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic. The text highlights under-researched areas such as heat-related mortality and the cardiovascular impacts of prolonged heat and air pollution. It outlines crucial mitigation and adaptation strategies, including India's

localized heat action plans and indigenous conservation practices. Finally, it calls upon the healthcare sector to evaluate and actively reduce its own carbon footprint to promote sustainable and equitable global health.

ENVIRONMENTAL PHILOSOPHY

145. Parmar, Shruti
Eco- consciousness through Indian philosophy. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.38-41

Indian philosophical thought conceptualizes the environment not as inert but as a dynamics, interconnected system where humans coexist with other living begins. Historically, Indian culture fostered environmental preservation through moral guidelines rooted in ancient, scriptures. Indian philosophy perceives naue3 as a screed entity deserving reverence. As we navigate modern life, these insights can guide us toward a more suitable and harmonious existence. – *Reproduced*

EPIDEMIC

146. Gireesan, K. and Niglimei, Karaiba K.
Combating covid-19 in Manipur: Responses by the state government, local governments and community based organisations.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.69-75

Manipur is a multi-ethnic state located at the North-Eastern region of India. As per Census 2011, the State has a total population of 28,55,794 and area of 22,327 square kilometres. The State is located between 92°58´E to 94°45´E longitudes and 23°50´N to 25°42´N latitudes of which 90% are hilly regions. The State is landlocked by a long international border of about 352 k.m. in the South-East by Myanmar, Nagaland with an estimated total of 502 k.m. long in the North, with Assam on the West, Mizoram on the South-West, Chin Hills of Myanmar on the South, Surma Tract on the East and upper Chindwin of Myanmar (Burma). It has sub-tropical temperate climate. The State has a pleasant climate almost throughout the year. Topographically, Manipur comprises of two parts, the hills and the valley. The valley is at the centre, surrounded by hills from all sides. The people of Manipur are grouped into three main ethnic communities – Meiteis, Nagas and Kukis. Among them, most of the Meiteis inhabit in the valley whereas most of the Nagas and Kukis stay in the hills. As against the physical features of the area, 58.9% of the population stay in the valley region and 41.1% of the population in the hills. – *Reproduced*

ETHNIC CONFLICT

147. Ghosh, Partha S.
The Manipur conundrum. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p. 48-57

This article examines the complex and deeply rooted ethnic conflict in Manipur that escalated into severe violence starting in May 2023. The author analyzes the historical background, demographic anxieties, and political factors driving the divide between the valley-dwelling Meitei community and the hill-dwelling Kuki-

Zo tribes. It evaluates the roles of local and central governance, administrative failures, and the wider geopolitical implications for India's Northeast borderlands, while discussing the critical challenges to reconciliation and restoring long-term peace.

EUROPEAN UNION

148. Grgić, Gorana
Ambition, meet reality: The European union's actorness in the Indo-Pacific region. International Political science Review, 45(5), Nov, 2024: p.680-689

The European Union is undergoing a major transformation as it strives to be perceived as a credible geopolitical actor, along with being an economic and normative superpower. Its 'Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific' is symptomatic of this change as it far surpasses strategic outlooks it has for other developing regions. This article builds on the actorness literature as it examines the nature of the European Union's growing ambitions in the Indo-Pacific. It focuses on the economic, security, and normative aspects of the Strategy, and it identifies the tensions, opportunities and challenges in its vision and implementation. The article concludes by arguing that although there are opportunities for greater engagement with the region, they have grown more complicated given the war in Ukraine. Moreover, much will also depend on recalibrating the European Union's relationship with China, as well as finding the most effective way to leverage the affordances of transatlantic cooperation. – *Reproduced*

FARMERS

149. Joshi, Kanchan and Ranganathan, Thiagu
Higher-order risk preferences and livelihood choices of farmers from West Bengal, India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.862-887

This paper investigates the relationship between livelihood diversification strategies and risk preferences, including risk aversion, loss aversion, and higher-order risk preferences of farmers from West Bengal, India, using multivariate regression (mvreg) and multivariate probit (mvp) models. We use data from lottery choice experiments and household surveys to estimate higher-order risk preferences and analyse the relationship between risk preferences and livelihood diversification (N = 191). We found that many sampled households take up other supplementary income-generating activities besides agriculture and allied activities to spread their risk. Farmers who are risk averse are more likely to receive income from remittances and entrepreneurial activities. Higher prudence is linked with higher income contribution from agricultural activities, but a lower income contribution from migration-related activities and non-migratory casual labour. Temperate individuals are more likely to generate a higher share of income from agriculture-related activities and non-migratory casual labour, but a lower share from remittances. Higher-order risk preferences—prudence and temperance—affect livelihood diversification significantly. – *Reproduced*

150. Mir, Tawseef Ahmad and Bhat, Touseef Ahmad
Incubating farmer producer companies: The missing middle. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.277-289

Thousands of farmer-producer companies (FPCs) have been registered in India due to national and state policies. Given their resource-constrained environments, most FPCs face myriad challenges and are struggling to become viable. While the policies provide for incubation support for FPCs, the level of support has been inconsistent and inadequate. This paper proposes a framework for classifying FPCs and their differing incubation needs and advocates for a stronger incubation ecosystem for FPCs, moving away from a one-size-fits-all approach. It also suggests prioritising incubation support for an oft-overlooked category of FPCs with the potential for generating remunerative returns. – *Reproduced*

FEDERALISM

151. Singh, Rajbir and Dhilon, Sandeep
Centre–state relations in India: An appraisal during Covid-19 period. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.704-714

The framers of the Indian Constitution have tried to establish a federal system in which there is less of contradictions and more of coordination between the Union and the states. Accordingly, there is a clear division of powers between the States and the Centre in the Constitution. This arrangement has been in operation for more than seventy years. The changing sociopolitical and economic conditions have affected these relations at different phases including the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The Indian federal structure was put to test during this period. However, during this pandemic period, both conflict and coordination in the Indian federal system have been noticed. In the initial phase of the pandemic, there was a clear conflict between the Centre and the states as the states were almost ignored in policy decisions and their implementation. Unilateral and all-of-a-sudden nationwide lockdown was imposed by the Centre during the first wave of the pandemic, but later on, a more reciprocal relationship evolved regarding the supply of essential medical inputs, advisories, medicines and medical equipments, issues related to migrant workers, etc. The Supreme Court of India had to intervene with stringent observations to regulate these relations for an effective and efficient disposal of various services to counter the pandemic outbreak. Therefore, during the pandemic, in spite of conflicts and challenges, cooperation by and large, prevailed in the Indian federation. The present research article evaluates the nature of the Indian federation, Centre–State relationships, particularly to deal with problems like that of the Covid-19 pandemic along with appropriate remedial measures. – *Reproduced*

FINANCE - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

152. Vanaja, M.
Evolution of fintech: Bridging technology and financial services. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.26-28

Financial technology or fintech, has emerged as a transformative force in the financial industry, reshaping how individuals and businesses instruct with financial services. This article evaluation of fetch, from its orgies in the mid-20th century to its current role as a disruptor of traditional financial systems. – *Reproduced*

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

153. Nayak, Narayan Chandra Mahakud, Jitendra and Mohanty, Alok Ranjan
What determines financial inclusion? A household-level investigation in rural Odisha, India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.888-906

In India, extensive efforts have been made to foster financial inclusion as a development strategy. However, achieving fuller financial inclusion remains a far cry. Focusing on the supply, demand, and quality side of financial inclusion based on a rural household-level survey in Odisha, this study examines the status of financial inclusion for rural households and identifies the factors determining the same. Besides, it highlights the preferred mode of financial transactions among rural people. The financial inclusion index (FII) results based on principal component analysis indicate that more than half of the sample rural households still fall under low FII. The regression results indicate that factors like landholdings, gender, caste, family types, and distance of the banks play a significant role in determining financial inclusion among rural households. Besides, household financial behavior does matter. Interestingly, an overwhelming proportion of people prefer the physical mode of financial transactions. There is, thus, a need to sensitize people to bring about a change in their financial behavior. At the same time, efforts to make programs more gender and caste-inclusive would go a long way in achieving the desired results. – *Reproduced*

154. Behera, Binod Kumar
Understanding financial inclusion and its socio-economic determinants: Evidence from India. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.198-219

In recent years, financial inclusion has garnered widespread attention among academics and policymakers across developing countries, including India. This article aims to understand financial inclusion and analyse the factors that determine it using micro-level data from the Financial Inclusion Insight Survey 2018 for India. It applies a probit model to explore the influence of demographic and socio-economic factors on financial inclusion. The empirical findings of this study show that the probability of being financially included increases with education, income, property ownership, government welfare benefits, financial literacy and having a PAN card. Conversely, this study also reveals that females, individuals with lower socio-economic status, illiterate, those with no formal education, unemployed and homemakers are less likely to achieve financial inclusion. Hence, targeted policies and interventions are needed to overcome disparities and ensure improvement in the financial inclusion status for marginalised groups. – *Reproduced*

FISCAL POLICY

155. Mohan, R. and Ramakumar, R.
Vertical fiscal imbalances and their amelioration: A discussion in the Indian context. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.13-16

The vertical fiscal imbalance in India, as in many other countries, arises out of the expenditure obligations of the states being more than their revenue-raising powers. The provisions for addressing this are provided in Article 280 of the

Indian Constitution. It is found that both pre- and post-tax devolution VFIs are widening in India. It is estimated that an average of 47.5% of the net proceeds of the union taxes must be devolved to the states to equalise the VFI between the union and all states. – *Reproduced*

FISHERIES

156. David, Dickson
Adaptive coping strategies of fishing households in Southern coasts of Kerala: Emphasis on exploring gender dynamics. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.442-465

This study examines the adaptive and coping strategies employed by fishing households in southern coasts of Kerala. India to mitigate the impacts of livelihood vulnerabilities and stresses. It aims to contribute to the limited existing literature on coping and survival steadies of fisher communities, particularly focusing on gender dynamics. – *Reproduced*

FOOD SECURITY

157. Singh, Pushpa
Celebrating international year of millet 2023: Analysing sustainable food security in India since independence to the Amrit Kaal from the lens of millets. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.788-800

While the world is grappling with adversities caused by climate change, the agricultural sector has been the hardest hit, posing a new set of challenges for food security. As the developing world is still struggling with rampant poverty and malnutrition, an alternative framework that could promote climate-resilient and water-saving agriculture emerges as an exigency. In this context, climate-resilient crops like millets acquire the greatest significance as they are not only sustainable and low on climate-critical resources like water but also add to the diversity of the nutritional basket of farmers in rain-fed regions. In this light, the adoption of the India-sponsored resolution declaring 2023 as the International Year of Millets by the United Nations General Assembly is extremely crucial and needs to be analysed with reference to its potentiality to ensure sustainable food security in India in sync with UN Sustainable Development Goals on Poverty and Food Security. Given the potential of millets, this article aims to analyse innovative and sustainable pathways to agriculture from Indian Independence to Amrit Kaal, in alignment with goals of productivity enhancement, energy transition and climate action of the Government of India. It examines the policies and programmes of the government implemented to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) during the Amrit Kaal. – *Reproduced*

158. Schulze, Svenje
Women, climate and chocolate. Development and Cooperation, 51(3), 2024: p.16-17

Food security is one of the most urgent issues in global development affairs. Germany's federal minister for economic cooperation and development explains why more added values at the local level is crucial for eradicating global hunger. – *Reproduced*

159. Jawahar, S.S.
Sustainable development goal: Zero hunger. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.6-9

The article examines the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted in 2015, focusing on Goal 2 (Zero Hunger). It highlights the global initiative to eradicate hunger, ensure food security, protect the planet, and promote peace and prosperity by 2030. The sustainable development goods (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and property by 2030. – *Reproduced*

160. Sood, Kiran
A goal to be achieved: Zero hunger. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr- Jun, 2024: p.30-31

The author discusses the traditional belief that no individual goes to sleep hungry, contrasting it with the widespread prevalence of hunger across various global regions. The article examines the ongoing challenges and global efforts toward achieving zero hunger.

There is an old staying that god protects even to on there is common belief that no one goes to sleep hungry. Yet we know how much the course of higher is rampant in almost all regions on earth. – *Reproduced*

FOREIGN INVESTMENT

161. Bahri, Elya Nabila Abdul and Wye, Chung-Khain
Nonlinearity in energy–employment nexus: The role of FDI, trade and growth in ASEAN-5. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.963-991

Past studies examining the linear association between energy consumption and employment have generally ignored the role of FDI, trade and economic growth (GDPPC) in accounting for the nexus. These macroeconomic factors are closely intertwined with energy and employment, with empirical evidence being observed in ASEAN-5 confirming the EKC hypothesis, pollution-haven hypothesis, pollution halo hypothesis, energy-intensive trade and growth-led energy consumption. Therefore, this paper contributes to the existing literature on energy–employment nexus by proposing nonlinear model specifications that incorporate these macroeconomic factors for devising harmonious policies within these market segments in ASEAN-5. Addressing endogeneity problem, our 2SLS-FE and panel threshold estimations show that the energy-reducing role of employment has deteriorated following an increase in FDI, GDPPC and trade, specifically when trade exceeds US$264.21 billion. Meanwhile, energy-led job destruction is mitigated with employment slightly rebounding following an increase in FDI and GDPPC, specifically when GDPPC exceeds US$8,233.78. Therefore, employment-led energy efficiency policy should be complemented with emission-controlled growth-led FDI and trade policies to minimise any potential environmental threat, while growth-promoting and FDI-attracting policies can create employment in energy-intensive ASEAN-5 economies, notwithstanding the energy–employment substitutability. – *Reproduced*

162. Furuta, Manabu Sato, Takahiro and Otsuka, Keijiro
Successful foreign direct investment through the development of parts supply industries in the host country: A study of India's automobile manufacturing sector. The Developing Economies, 62(3), Sep, 2024: p.195-237

Several large multinationals and a few local assemblers dominate the Indian automobile industry. The largest multinational, Maruti Suzuki, entered the Indian automobile industry with a policy of developing local automotive parts manufacturers to achieve high local content ratio. This study seeks to determine the extent to which foreign direct investment (FDI) in host countries contributes to the growth of automobile parts manufacturers. We use district-level panel data from 2000 to 2008 to assess the linkage between the production of major automobile assemblers and the development of automotive parts suppliers located in the same and adjacent districts to those assemblers. Our regression results show the heterogeneity of the linkages, suggesting that the formation of industrial clusters by local parts suppliers and the expansion of their production capacity are likely to be key determinants of the success of FDI in the Indian automobile industry, rather than relying on in-house parts production or imports. – *Reproduced*

FOREST MANAGEMENT

163. Himanshu, N. and Krishnamurithy, Rohini
Fact of future. Down to Earth, Feb 1-15, 2025: p.14-16

California wildfires confirm forest frees are intensifying in a hatter world, emitting substantial amounts of green house gooses and reinforcing global warming. – *Reproduced*

GENDER

164. Mozumdar, L. Tiza, F.T. Ame, A.S. and Islam, M.A.
A gendered analysis of the influence of remittances and democracy on human capital accumulation via educational achievements. South Asian Survey, 31(1), Mar, 2024: p.7-24

Although development experts acknowledge several development potentials of remittances, a clear understanding of the impacts of remittances and democracy on human capital accumulation regarding gender at the global level is still missing. In this research, we analyse the influences of remittances and democracy on human capital accumulation in terms of educational success, specifically primary, secondary and tertiary education, and average years of schooling with a gender focus at the global level through instrumental variables (IV) regression model. Our model using data from various valid international sources finds that (1) remittances have a significant positive impact on secondary and tertiary education and average years of schooling; (2) these have a higher significant effect on females' education compared to their male counterparts; and (3) these are more instrumental for education in higher democratic developing countries rather than countries having no- or low-level of democracy. Next to remittances, the results find that (4) democracy has a significant positive influence on primary education and average schooling years; and (5) this is helpful for the educational

advancement of both males and females but more effective for women compared to men. Based on our results, we suggest that remittances to developing countries and democratic practices in these countries can support investing and leveraging females' education, which is a key mechanism for empowering women around the globe. – *Reproduced*

GENDER AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

165. Chilmeran, Y. et al
Introduction: A feminist international relations approach to the middle East/North Africa. International Political science Review, 45(5), Nov, 2024: p.587-591

This article provides an introduction to feminist international relations (IR) approaches within the context of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. It critically examines how feminist theories can challenge traditional, state-centric security narratives, highlighting the gendered dynamics of power, conflict, and societal change in the region. The authors explore the intersection of colonial legacies, domestic policy, and grassroots movements, advocating for a more inclusive and nuanced understanding of geopolitical dynamics in the MENA region.

GENDER BUDGETING

166. Ashraf Pulikkamath, and Degaonkar, Chaya
A decade of gender budgeting in Karnataka: A preliminary review. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.843-859

Understanding the necessity of gendering fiscal policies is a relatively new area in public finance research, which is now gaining momentum. The importance of gender differential impacts of the budgetary process is the highlight of the argument here, while a gender-mainstreamed society is the anticipated outcome. Based on the State gender-budget data of Karnataka (2007–2019), this article is an attempt to revisit the decade-long history of this exercise in the State. On the one hand, it attempts to reveal the good deeds of the practice in the State, and on the other hand, it highlights the lack of 'gender concerns' in the process. Using a framework given by Das, Thakur, and Sikdar (2006, Report of the gender budgeting study for West Bengal. Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability), this study applies a descriptive approach to review the process and magnitude of gender budgeting in Karnataka. The review reveals that the priorities of Karnataka's gender budgets remain within the umbrella of 'welfare approach' that caters to practical gender needs, despite its institutionalisation and experience for a decade. – *Reproduced*

GLOBALISATION

167. Humyun, S.I. and Narayanan, Aditya
The impact of globalization on regionalism: Whether South Asian perception affected or not?. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.5-9

Regionalism in South Asia has been impacted by globalization in both positive and negative ways. International businesses have increased economic activity and

investment, fostering trade and investment prospects. Cross-cultural understanding has been fostered by digital technology. The greater mobility of people and goods has reduced economic inequality and raised new security issues. For instance, India's technology industry has helped it grow into a regional economic powerhouse, whilst other nations have arguably failed. Nonetheless, South Asia offers prospects for regional integration and collaboration. This article examines regionalism's historical backdrop and how globalization has impacted it. It explores the benefits and difficulties that regionalism has faced due to global enterprises, digital technology, and increasing human and material mobility. To overcome the issues caused by globalization and advance regional integration and collaboration, the essay emphasizes the significance of political will and leadership. – *Reproduced*

HEALTH SERVICES

168. Chakrabarty, Nilanjana and Konwar, Juthika
An examination of socio-economic well- being in aspirational and non-aspirational districts of Assam: A comparative analysis of their performance. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.756-773

The Aspirational Districts Programme (ADP) led by the Government of India (GoI) aims to achieve developmental goals in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The ADP has endeavoured to shift the focus back to development. Post-Independence, India has recorded an upward trend in overall growth and development, but it still has a huge scope for improvement. This initiative of the GoI has generated evidence-based data for guiding policymakers regarding the existing gaps in various developmental parameters. The core approach of ADP has resulted in a data-driven governance system. The performance measurement of districts is vital for tracking and monitoring the progress as well as to compare with the benchmark District. However, measuring the performance of aspirational districts has always been a challenging task for administrators as development is multidimensional in scope and coverage. In this context, this article attempts to compare the performance of the seven aspirational districts with seven non-aspirational districts of Assam. The comparison is done on the basis of economic indicators and human well-being. The aspirational and non-aspirational districts are significantly different in terms of education, health–nutrition and basic infrastructure. The findings of this study advance the way for measuring the progress of a district/state/country in terms of overall development, going beyond the measures of GDP only. – *Reproduced*

169. Priya, Eesha
The comparative approach to Jan Aushadhi Kendras. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.46-48

The jan Aushadhi scheme ensures easy access to high quality affordable medicines thought Jan Aushadhi Kendras. Revamped as PMBJP, it offers drug at 50-90% cheaper rates than branded during. The ministry of cooperation's initiatives has strengthened PACS, allowing them to open Jan Aushadhi Kendras. – *Reproduced*

170. Tripathi, Praveen Kumar and Singh, Amar Jeet
Improved access to neurosurgical care through a private medical college helps in ensuring better patient outcomes: An example from smart city Bareilly, up. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.111-113

Neurosurgery has evolved significantly over the years with the development of neurointerventional and diagnostic procedures for ensuring good patient outcomes in nervous system disorders. There is an improvement in access to care with better patient outcomes through increased availability of advanced imaging technologies enabling more precise surgical planning, smaller incisions, minimally invasive procedures, lesser pain, shorter hospital stays, and faster recovery. The details of the two cases treated by Dr. Praveen Kumar Tripathi at SRMSIMS, Bareilly, UP, as given in this article, illustrate the extent of relief such endeavors are providing to the sufferers by bringing the super-specialty care to their doorsteps through private medical colleges. Right parieto-temporal craniotomy with excision of meningioma was successfully performed in a 64-year-old male patient. In another 28-year-old male road traffic accident patient with traumatic C5 fracture retropulsion and quadriparesis, C5 corpectomy/discectomy was performed with Titanium mesh cage fixation. Bargarh is one of the districts of Odisha lies in the western side of the state. Agriculturally it is one of the leading districts. One third of the district is Neurosurgery has evolved significantly over the years with the development of neurointerventional and diagnostic procedures for ensuring good patient outcomes in nervous system disorders. There is an improvement in access to care with better patient outcomes through increased availability of advanced imaging technologies enabling more precise surgical planning, smaller incisions, minimally invasive procedures, lesser pain, shorter hospital stays, and faster recovery. The details of the two cases treated by Dr Praveen Kumar Tripathi at SRMSIMS, Bareilly, UP, as given in this article, illustrate the extent of relief such endeavours are providing to the sufferers by bringing the super specialty care to their doorsteps through private medical colleges. Right parieto-temporal craniotomy with excision of meningioma with duraplasty was successfully done in a 64 yrs, male patient. In another 28 yrs old male road traffic accident patient of traumatic C5 fracture retropulsion with quadriparesis, C5 corpectomy / discectomy was done with Titanium mesh cage fixation. – *Reproduced*

171. Gallardo, Lucille et al
Private consulting firms' intervention in public health policymaking: An exploratory review. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.885-903

While there is ample research in the social sciences on the role of private consulting firms in public policy, there is little information about their intervention in managing public health crises and epidemics. The COVID-19 pandemic revealed how much public administrations across the globe have been using these firms. The purpose of this exploratory review of the scientific literature is to identify research on the involvement of these firms in governing epidemics and health crises since 2000. – *Reproduced*

172. Wyndham-Douds, Kiara and Cowan, Sarah K.
Estimating the effect of a universal cash transfer on birth outcomes. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.789-819

Babies in the United States fare worse than their peers in other high-income countries, and their well-being is starkly unequal along socioeconomic and racialized lines. Newborn health predicts adult well-being, making these

inequalities consequential. Policymakers and scholars seeking to improve newborn health and reduce inequality have recently looked to direct cash transfers as a viable intervention. We examine the only unconditional cash transfer in the United States, the Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend (PFD), to learn if giving pregnant people money improves their newborns' health. Alaska has paid its residents a significant dividend annually since 1982. The dividend's size varies yearly and is exogenous to Alaskans and the local economy, permitting us to make causal claims. After accounting for fertility selection, we find that receiving cash during pregnancy has no meaningful effect on newborn health. Current theory focuses on purchasing power and status mechanisms to delineate how money translates into health. It cannot illuminate this null finding. This case illustrates a weakness with current theory: it does not provide clear expectations for interventions. We propose four components that must be considered in tandem to predict whether proposed interventions will work. – *Reproduced*

HISTORY

173. Farouqut, Afther
Documenting the inscriptions on Delhi's monuments. India International Centre, 51(1), Summer, 2024: p.45-59

This article examines the historical and cultural significance of epigraphic wealth found across various historical monuments in Delhi. It discusses ongoing efforts, methodologies, and the critical importance of documenting, translating, and preserving these architectural inscriptions (such as Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit epigraphs) to safeguard regional heritage and provide accurate source material for medieval Indian history.

174. Farouqui, Ather
Mirroring th social life of Delhi: Bashiruddin Ahmed's Waqiaat i-Darulhukumat-1. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p: 92-107

This article provides a critical examination of Bashiruddin Ahmed's seminal work, Waqiaat-i-Darulhukumat, focusing on its vivid depiction and mirroring of the social, cultural, and historical life of Delhi. Through a detailed analysis of the text, the author explores how Ahmed's work serves as a vital historical chronicle, capturing the nuances of Delhi's societal transformations, architectural heritage, and urban ethos during a transitional era.

175. Bose, Brinda
Bauhaus and the Bengal school: Travel epiphanies and global modernisms. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p: 108-122

This article explores the intercultural artistic exchanges, transcultural encounters, and travel epiphanies that connected the German Bauhaus movement with the Bengal School of Art. By examining these historical intersections, the author analyzes how local artistic traditions negotiated and contributed to the discourse of global modernisms during the early-to-mid 20th century.

176. Roy, Elsa
Konark's sun temple: A geo-heritage marvel on the Mahanadi Delta. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.30-37

The sun temple at konark, located on the eastern coast of India in Odisha, is an architectural marvel and a UNESCO world heritage site. Constructed in the 13th century, this temple is decimated to Lord Surya, the sane god, and is renowned for its intricate carvings and unique design that resembles a colossal chariot. The temple not only serves as a significant religious site but also as a testament to the advanced engineering and artistic skills of ancient Indian civilization. This article aims to delve into the historical, architectural, and geological aspects of the sun temple while addressing its current condition and the challenges it aces. – *Reproduced*

177. Maclean, Kama
Revolutionaries, coercive institutions and the crisis of collaboration in interwar India. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.437-461

Earlier generations of historians interpreted revolutionary politics of the interwar period within a paradigm of failure, on the basis that it did not bring about an immediate shift in the colonial dominance in South Asia. Following the 'revolutionary turn' in South Asian history, scholars have suggested that revolutionary politics needs to be read for the ways in which it shifted mainstream nationalist strategies and influenced other outcomes, both intended and unintended. This article deepens this analysis, by considering an unexplored outcome of the revolutionary politics of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA): its impact on Indians employed in British institutions, especially coercive institutions such as the police and prisons. These employees may not have resigned from their posts, and ultimately these coercive institutions remained coercive and violent at a macro level. However, based on the evidence presented here, it is clear there was a faintly discernible but important micropolitics emerging from within these institutions, which indicates that some exhibited admiration and sympathy for revolutionary prisoners, quietly and surreptitiously working to ameliorate systems of coercion and punishment, in the process undermining coercive institutions from within. Such a reading prompts a rethinking of paradigms of collaborators as colonial enablers, allowing us to see the withdrawal of cooperation with the colonial regime as a process, which becomes perceptible in the context of anticolonial movements in the late interwar period. – *Reproduced*

178. Shin, Jae-Eun
Between the Mughal and the Ahoms: The hill chieftains of Kamrup in the Brahmaputra valley. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.463-492

Focusing on the hilly area of Kamrup located in the southern part of the Brahmaputra valley, this article traces the history of certain local powers who inhabited the common frontier of the Mughal empire and the Ahom kingdom, and examines their identity construction during the Mughal–Ahom conflict and its aftermath. By reading historical records from the perspective of the locality and not from those of the Mughal and Ahom courts, it shifts the focus from the state grid to the local arena, and from a static structure of politics to a dynamic political process that comprises three phases: (a) the hill polities' military participation in the Mughal–Ahom wars in the 1610s–80s; (b) their negotiation with the regional

supreme power, the Ahom state, in the 1690s–750s; and (c) the transition of some of them from the status of a chieftaincy to a principality with a large landed estate in the 1760s–850s. Throughout these periods, none of the frontier local powers had kept either solid fidelity or constant antagonism to both the trans-regional and the regional state. Neither were they a monolithic entity. This continued fluidity stands as an example of the historical reality of pre-modern South Asia that should not be subsumed into modern communal categories. – *Reproduced*

HOUSING

179. Kuai, Yiwen
Does the low-income housing tax credit program expand access to opportunity neighborhoods? Tracking movements of low-income tenants in California. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1628-1660

The Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program can potentially help expand access to neighborhoods with low poverty and economic opportunities for low-income households. Prior studies described that LIHTC units are in neighborhoods with relatively high poverty, but with improvements in recent years. Beyond cross-sectional analyses, scholars have not extensively looked at the movements of tenants. It remains unclear whether the program creates opportunities for low-income households to move into better neighborhoods than they previously lived in or reinforces segregation by encouraging moves to similarly or more disadvantaged neighborhoods. Using an extensive consumer database, I am tracking the movements of households who move into new LIHTC properties in California. The experimental findings show that residents experience, on average, increases in poverty exposure by up to six percentage points over other moved low-income renters. Tenants see lower levels of neighborhood amenities than at their previous addresses. The construction of LIHTC housing can increase the chance of households moving into minority-concentrated areas. – *Reproduced*

180. Brennan, Mark Tanaya Srini, and Justin Steil,
High and dry: Rental markets after flooding disasters. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1806-1838

Recent disasters across the United States highlight the devastating effect of climate-change on individuals and households. The effects of these disasters on access to housing and housing stability are pressing issues of social equity and urban policy. How, if at all, do disasters affect rents? We find that severe floods are associated with significant increases in rents for households renting units priced at the bottom of the rent distribution, but not the middle or the top. Second, is there a relationship between federal rental assistance to affected households and any price changes in the market? We find that disaster rental assistance is not associated with changes in rents after flooding disasters. These findings raise important questions about how policy should support low-income renters after disasters, including those not directly displaced by the disaster who are facing increased rents after a disaster but unable to access federal post-disaster rental assistance. – *Reproduced*

HUMAN RIGHTS

181. Balasubramainam, Bhamathi
When justice meets sustainability: The case of human rights violations and its redressal in the vachathi community. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr- Jun, 2024: p.46-54

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - PAKISTAN

182. Kala, K. Dasari, R. Kumar, A.P. and Gitte, P.
Tactical transport operations along Northern border. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.499-523

This article examines the strategic significance and operational dynamics of tactical transport operations along India's northern borders with China and Pakistan. It analyzes the dual nature of employing airpower in mountainous regions, highlighting advantages like elevated surveillance and communication alongside severe challenges such as unpredictable weather, inhospitable terrain, and limited infrastructure. Ultimately, the study emphasizes how sustained tactical air transport operations are critical to maintaining troop presence and bolstering the deterrent capabilities of the armed forces. Application of airpower in mountainous regions presents both opportunities and challenges in elevated terrain providing a natural advantage for surveillance, radar installations, and communication lines while posing significant disadvantages in terms of airpower employment such as low aircraft performance, inhospitable terrain, extreme weather, and limited infrastructure. India shares lengthy borders with China and Pakistan and the epicentre of its constrained international relations with these countries lies along these shared borders. To deter any hostile engagement from either neighbour, the sustained presence of troops along the borders is imperative. Transport operations in the mountains along the northern border significantly improve the deterrent capability of armed forces by applying the requisite airpower. This article highlights the importance of tactical transport operations along the northern borders. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - RUSSIA

183. Behera, Kishore Kumar and Pradham, Ritiesh Kumar
India's balancing act in the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.7-10

India's emergence as a mediator in the Russia-Ukraine conflict talks of an overt decision on the global stage, leveraging its past brokerage success between the USSR and Austria, India, navigates this delicate balancing act with finesse. Torn between longtime ally Russia and Western democracies, India trades a tightrope, seeking a resolution. Prime Minister Modi's diplomatic overtures demonstrate India's commitment to defusing this ticking time bomb. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - SRILANKA

184. Jamadhagni, Utham Kumar
India and Sri Lanka as distant neighbours : Strategic proximity or tactical separation.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.16-20

Though seemingly near, India and Sri Lanka feel distant. India is Sri Lanka's closest neighbour – geographically, separated by a narrow strait called the Palk Strait. This proximity has allowed both the countries to be historically and culturally close. For over two millennia both the nations have witnessed various levels of relationship – from religious propagation, commercial and cultural exchanges to occasional war. Since the mid 20th century, bilateral relations between the two nations have been cordial. However, the relationship strained due to the Sri Lankan civil war (between the ethnic Sinhalese and Tamils) and India's lacklustre intervention and lack of strategic foresight. Later, the strain stretched over fishing issues. Now the controversy over Katchathivu has been stoked again. This article studies the dynamics of the relationship between the two South Asian states. – *Reproduced*

INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - TAIWAN

185. Tu, Chang-Ching Lin, Hsiao-Chen Chang, Chen-Yuan and Doddi, Chandu
Aftermath of the fourth Taiwan strait crisis: Media discourse analysis of Taiwan and India's perception of china's threat. Indian Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(4), Dec, 2024: p.549-580

This study examines Taiwan and India's media discourse and political elite statements from 1 July 2022 to 1 October 2023, starting from the fourth Taiwan Strait crisis in 2022. We conducted a discourse analysis of over 121,901 news texts using extensive data analysis and text-mining software. Additionally, our research team conducted expert focus group discussions with renowned think tanks and research centres in New Delhi, India. Building upon the data text analysis findings, we further explored India's stance on the Taiwan Strait conflict, its perception of the Chinese threat and the impact of the ongoing 'new normal' crisis on India's Indo-Pacific strategic layout. The aim was to uncover common security needs and intersecting interests between the two countries, considering their different national interests and geopolitical considerations. – *Reproduced*

INDIA- FOREIGN RELATIONS- CHINA

186. Beena
The dragon's shadow: Understanding china's impact on India's approach to Tibet. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.442-456

This article examines the strategic impact of China's Tibet policy on India's diplomatic and security frameworks. It analyzes how China's assertive infrastructure development, heightened military presence, and cultural assimilation in Tibet compel India to reassess its Himalayan border defense, regional diplomatic maneuvers, and global aspirations. Ultimately, the study highlights how Beijing's actions challenge India's territorial integrity and reshape the geopolitical dynamics between the two Asian giants. Exploring the complex relationship between China's stance on Tibet and India's strategic decisions in the area, 'Unveiling China's Influence: Analysing its Impact on India's Tibet Policy', investigates the nuanced dynamics at play. This abstract elucidates how China's assertive stance on Tibet reverberates within India's corridors of power, shaping its diplomatic manoeuvring

and security considerations. As China consolidates its influence over Tibet through infrastructure development, military presence, and cultural assimilation efforts, India is compelled to reassess its approach towards its Himalayan neighbour. Through a critical analysis of China's impact on India's Tibet policy, this abstract argues that Beijing's actions not only challenge India's territorial integrity but also influence its broader regional and global aspirations. – *Reproduced*

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

187. Dixit, Uday Shankar
Historical perspectives on Indian knowledge system. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.6-9

"Indian knowledge' is largely based on traditions. From the dawn of human civilisaiton, the traditions kept passing on from generation to generations in a continuous manner, which makes the Indian civilisation the world's oldest living civilization. At the same time, reforms in traditions have also been going on, and 'Indian knowledge' has been evolving the revival and adaptation, of the Indian knowledge system is crucial for preserving the of modern society. The national education policy (NEP) 2020 has provided a comprehensive framework that encourages he inclusion of IKS in the educational curriculum, highlighting its importance in fostering a holistic and inclusive approach to learning. – *Reproduced*

188. Karmawar, Manish
Decolonisation of the mind through the Indian knowledge system. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.11-15

The process of declassing he mind, as articulated by Ngugi wa thiong'o in his work 'decolonisign the mind,' encompasses reclaiming cultural and intellectual autonomy. In the Indian context, scholars advocate for a revival of the Indian knowledge systems (IKS) to promote self-reliance and national identify. This article explores the integration of IKS within the decolonization agenda, emphasizing the necessity of contextualsing traditional knowledge systems in the framework of contemporary global discourse. – *Reproduced*

189. Kartira, Dipesh Vinod
Sanskrti (Samskrata) Bhasa as a knowledge system. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.20-23

A significant portion of Indian knowledge is encoded in 'Sanskrit'. Language, or Bhasa, is vital as a carrier of knowledge. Bhasa excels when compared to other possible candidates that can act as carries of knowledge as it abounds in words that can denote things, beings, emotions, as well as complex concepts. To overcome these limitations of Bhasa our Vedic ancestors undertook a massive task of describing Bhasa. Since the laksana created by the Vaiyakaranas is so detailed, it could now almost exhaustively reverie the tone Laksya a tray point in space and time. This system of Bhasa and he continuum of commentaries have been successful in availing the Vedic knowledge to us to data. – *Reproduced*

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

190. Subhash, P.P.
Productivity and growth in Indian manufacturing: An empirical analysis. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.478-495

This study analyzes productivity as a primary driver of economic growth and development in India. It examines the structural obstacles hindering rapid improvements in living standards and demonstrates how enhancements in total factor productivity and manufacturing efficiency can strengthen the competitiveness of Indian industries in global export markets. Productivity emerges as the primary driver accelerating the developmental progress of India. However, various obstacles hinder the nation from swiftly elevates the living standards of its large population to a suitably higher level. A rapid and substantial increase in productivity would enable India's manufacturing units, which produce goods and services, to secure a stronger position in international export markets. – *Reproduced*

191. Prashantha, C., Angadi, A.N. Gaddi, Alok and Jayadatta, S.
Post Covid-19 role of FMCG sector in the Indian economy. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.11-13

INEQUALITIES

192. Engzell, Per and Mood, Carina
Understanding patterns and trends in income mobility through multiverse analysis. American Sociological Review, 88(4), Aug, 2023: p.600-626

Rising inequalities in rich countries have led to concerns that the economic ladder is getting harder to climb. Yet, research on trends in intergenerational income mobility finds conflicting results. To better understand this variation, we adopt a multiverse approach that estimates trends over 82,944 different definitions of income mobility, varying how and for whom income is measured. Our analysis draws on comprehensive register data for Swedish cohorts born 1958 to 1977 and their parents. We find that income mobility has declined, but for reasons neglected by previous research: improved gender equality in the labor market raises intergenerational persistence in women's earnings and the household incomes of both men and women. Dominant theories that focus on childhood investments have blinded researchers to this development. Methodologically, we show how multiverse analysis can be used with abduction—inference to the best explanation—to improve theory-building in social science. – *Reproduced*

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

193. Vanaja, M.
Impact of digital transformation on business operations. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.37-39

This article examines the profound shift in business operations driven by digital transformation. It explores how integrating modern digital technologies—such as automation, data analytics, and cloud computing—redefines organizational

processes, enhances operational efficiency, and fosters innovation. The study provides insights into the strategic implementation of these technologies and the resulting improvements in productivity and competitive advantage within the contemporary business landscape.

194. Azam Yekta, Pourhabib and Maghbouli, Mahnaz
Weight restriction approach in a two-stage network structure: A DEA-based approach. Vikalpa: The Journal for Decision Makers, 49(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.290-301

The standard data envelopment analysis model aimed to maximize the efficiency scores using the most favourable input/output weights. In two-stage network structures, the presence of intermediate undesirable measures leads to a distinct domain of weight restriction study. In the presence of undesirable intermediate measures and equipped with non-cooperative game theory, this study developes a joint weight restriction approach to derive a common set of weights. Concurrently, the overall efficiency of the system can be evaluated. Numerical instances of 34 OECD countries in 2012 have been presented to elucidate the details and applicability of the proposed method. – *Reproduced*

INFORMATION WARFARE

195. Jha, U.C. and Khera, Kishore Kumar
Fake news as a method of warfare. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.585-596

This article examines the strategic deployment of fake news as a tool of warfare, highlighting its heightened impact in the digital era due to unregulated social media networks and advanced artificial intelligence tools. It analyzes disinformation dynamics in recent geopolitical conflicts, such as the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas wars, where mislabelled media and manipulated casualties were used to misdirect civilians and influence global public opinion. While International Humanitarian Law recognizes certain deceptive tactics as permissible ruses of war, the unchecked proliferation of fake news poses severe risks to international stability. Addressing this threat requires robust content regulation, enhanced digital literacy, proactive fact-checking mechanisms, and stronger international cooperation.The use of fake news in warfare is not new, but its impact has grown significantly in the digital age due to unregulated social media platforms. This article highlights how fake news, particularly in conflicts, has evolved through advanced tools like artificial intelligence to create false narratives. For instance, in Sep 2024, misinformation campaigns used doctored videos to falsely implicate the Israeli Defence Forces, illustrating the destructive power of disinformation. In conflicts such as those between Russia and Ukraine, and Israel and Hamas, fake news has included inflated body counts and mislabelled photographs, fostering mistrust and influencing public opinion. Disinformation, once a tactical warfare tool, now threatens stability by misdirecting civilians and exacerbating conflicts. While International Humanitarian Law allows certain disinformation as a 'Ruse of war', the unchecked spread of fake news via platforms like Facebook, YouTube, and WhatsApp raises significant concerns. In India, adversaries have leveraged these platforms to spread anti-government propaganda, prompting the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to block several channels spreading fake

news. This article concludes that combating disinformation requires regulating content, promoting digital literacy, enhancing public awareness, and investing in factchecking mechanisms. Proactive international collaboration is vital to counter its weaponisation and safeguard public trust. – *Reproduced*

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

196. Barpujari, Indrani
A half victory for the global south? WIPO Treaty. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.25-28

The recently adopted World Intellectual Property Organization Treaty on Intellectual Property, Genetic Resources and Associated Traditional Knowledge has been hailed for achieving the best possible compromise between the interests of the global South and North. It brings into force for the first time an international obligation mandating disclosure of the genetic resources and/or associated traditional knowledge used in a patent application. Weaknesses in the treaty may undermine the gains of other treaties while having a detrimental effect on the domestic efforts of countries, like India, which have worked hard to incorporate justice and equity in the intellectual property regime. – *Reproduced*

197. Swamy, Raju Narayana
Legal questions raised by fashion: Can the Indian law fill the void?. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.422-436

Faison law incorporates the legal questions inherent to the design, manufacture, destitution; marketing and promotion of all types of fashion rob ducts. Fashion designers who have not registered their designs are enabling to seek damages and injunction to prevent unauthorized complying of their designs. In an ear of fact paced fashion sector development, where design houses release new collections of fashion goods on regular basis usually every season fashion disarmers require automatic and instant protection for their designs. – *Reproduced*

INTERNAL SECURITY

198. Dixit, Shrya and Srivastava, Shubham
Narco- terrorism and threat to India: Case study of Gujarat. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.43-45

This article examines the growing nexus between narcotics trafficking and terrorism, specifically analyzing its impact on national security with a focused case study on the state of Gujarat. It explores the methodologies used by organized syndicates, the geopolitical vulnerabilities of coastal borders, and the resulting implications for India's internal stability.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

199. Roy, Nabarun
Contested grounds and missing sticks: Assessing the legality of India's surgical strikes in Pakistan. Indian Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(4), Dec, 2024: p.481-502

The article wades into the contested issue of the legality of India's surgical strikes in Pakistan in the last decade. While legal scholars have deliberated on the legality of India's actions, international relations (IR) have remained silent, thereby underlining the chasm between IR and international law when it comes to international issues. This article evaluates the competing claims made by legal scholars by engaging with developments in international law pertaining to the use of force as an 'outsider' approaching the issue from a fresh vantage point. It finds the argument regarding the weakness of India's legal position to be more convincing. However,it does not fully subscribe to the reasons attributed for the weakness. Drawing on insights from IR, it highlights the salience of political considerations and incentive structures. The article argues that a comprehensive view that includes legal and political dimensions needs to be taken to appreciate India's stand regarding the surgical strikes. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

200. Karlekar, Abhijay
A river of cross purposes. India International Centre, 51(1), Summer, 2024: p.133-141

This article examines the complex hydropolitics and transboundary water-sharing issues between India and Bangladesh, with a specific focus on the Teesta River. It analyzes how competing geopolitical, regional, economic, and ecological interests—often acting at cross purposes—have stalled bilateral negotiations, deeply affecting local agrarian communities and diplomatic ties.

201. Kumar, S. et al
The geopolitics of South China Sea: An analysis of the Philippines-Vietnam agreement in the wake of Chinese assertiveness.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.10-15

In January 2024, while Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. was in Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam on a state visit, the two countries signed agreements on 'Incident prevention' and 'Maritime cooperation' towards the South China Sea security, marking a significant step towards bilateral cooperation between Philippines and Vietnam to achieve common objectives and counter common challenges in the region. The agreements are intended to improve cooperation among their coastguards through joint military exercises, drills, and training to prevent illegal activities in the disputed waters and advance regional peace, security, and order. Both Southeast Asian states are members of the 'Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) and have competing claims over the territories of the South China Sea (SCS). Philippines-Vietnam joining their hands to boost their collective defense targeted at the disputed South China Sea and advocating for amicable negotiations and engagement to settle the differences will have a long-term impact on the region. Vietnam has committed to provide the Philippines with up to 2 million tonnes of white rice as part of the agreement, which also seeks to strengthen commercial relations between the two nations. This paper examines the agreements' geopolitical ramifications and significance to balance Chinese assertiveness in the disputed region, and its regional implications. – *Reproduced*

202. Bhaduli, Prerana
India's G20 presidency and global governance.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.36-41

The economic reforms initiated in India three decades ago have turned the nation into the world's fastest-growing major economy. India has garnered acknowledgment as a prospective global powerhouse in the 21st century. The G20, comprising 19 nations and the European Union, serves as a crucial global platform for fostering worldwide financial stability and cooperation in the economic sphere. In 2023, India is poised to assume the G20 presidency, marking a significant achievement for the nation. Its objective is to enhance multilateralism and global governance with the aim of creating a world that is peaceful, sustainable, and prosperous for everyone. The foundation of this multilateral collaboration within the G20 is rooted in principles such as inclusivity, adaptability, and a diverse approach. Having been one of the original members of the G20 since its inception, India has utilized the platform to tackle global issues of significance and those that affect the most disadvantaged communities worldwide. India holds a crucial position within the G20 due to its representation of one of the world's rapidly expanding economies. It possesses the potential to emerge as a significant player in the realm of international trade and investment. As the G20 has evolved into a pivotal forum for global economic management, India's leadership will play a pivotal role in defining the group's goals and focus areas in the upcoming two years. This paper aims to examine India's position within the G20 and its broader role in global governance. It will explore India's aspirations and the obstacles it faces in this context. – *Reproduced*

203. Keerthy, A.M. and Lbrahim, K.M. Sajad
Emerging trends in the foreign policy of gulf states.. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.22-27

In the post-cold war period the leading west Asia states, especially GCC counties rallied behind the US to overcome security threats which is known as the "handwagoning" strategy. Hence, the United states emerged as the primary economic and security partner in the area. – *Reproduced*

204. Hussain, Muzaffar Ramzan, Hilal and Singh, Sandeep
China–Pakistan economic corridor and its impact on India. Indian Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(4), Dec, 2024: p.503-514

The China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects as part of China's broad strategic design One Belt One Road (OBOR) initiative. Initially valued at $46 billion, the value of CPEC projects as of 2020 has mounted to worth $62 billion. The project is intended to further strengthen China's strategic ties with Pakistan apart from the broader strategic aims of the former. On 20 April 2015, the then Chinese President, Xi Jinping, visited Pakistan to inaugurate this project. Both countries have since decided to establish the CPEC to connect Beijing's Kashgar with strategically vital Pakistan's Gwadar port through a network of roads, proposed railway tracks, an energy pipeline and fibre optic lines. The project is seen as an initiative to have enormous economic significance for both countries. For Beijing, the CPEC is a part of its grand strategic design, especially for the Indo-Pacific region, and for Islamabad, it is an

opportunity to boost its development and investment indices, more importantly to boost its throttling economy. As the India factor plays a key role in binding China and Pakistan together and India is fighting a two-front war with these two adversaries, it is quite natural for New Delhi to be concerned about CPEC and respond accordingly. This article gives a general introduction about the CPEC and a theoretical understanding, followed by an attempt to answer such questions as what CPEC means for China and Pakistan and its prospects and challenges. Finally, this article attempts to analyse the impact of CPEC on India and its response. The study has adopted the qualitative method of inquiry by using the historical and analytical approach. – *Reproduced*

205. Parmaar, Sakkcham Singh
Comparing the impact of the ICC and ICJ: Assessing accountability for international crises. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.10-25

This paper instigates and evaluations the roles of the international criminal courts (ICC), and the international court of justice (ICJ) as instruments in the fight against crime. The ICC, founded in 1998, deals with individuals who commit serious international crimes for which they should be held accountable. – *Reproduced*

206. Benjamin, Suresh M. and Hashimy, Sayed Qudrat
Head of state immunity and the pursutt of justice: The ICC Paradigm in international legal landscapes. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.26-51

This paper delivers into the intricate realm of head of state immunity in international laws, a principle designed to shield sitting heads of state from procreation or legal activate sin foreign jurisdiction. Rooted in the concepts of sovereign equality among sates, this immunity is intended to enable heads of state to executive their duties without the encumbrance of legal proceedings. – *Reproduced*

207. Juvin, Herve
Rebuilding "corporate social responsibility" indexes: How to break with financial totalitarianism.. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.52-61

This article draus a comparison between the modern global guidelines intended to promote "diversity, equity and intended to current western liberal nations and he traditional principal of respect for the customs and rules of other societies squally practiced by traders across Eurasia during past centauries. – *Reproduced*

208. Elharathi, Milad
Nation's 2011 international in Libya and its impact. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.62-71

209. Mishra, Manoj Kumar
The factors behind the US failure in Afghanistan: Impending challenges under Taliban rule. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.72-89

The article gives an account of the factors that led the united states armed finesse

to exit Afghanistan as and when they did in August 2021 after twenty years of presence, leaving the country at the mercy of the Taliban which successive US government had tried to eradicate. – *Reproduced*

210. Srviastava, Rohit
Is non-violence a viable policy in global affairs?. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.106-115

The article provides a reflection on ongoing global transformations and India's evolving role in the international system. It argues that India should derive inspiration for its foreign policy from its ancient philosophy, which is broader than Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent approach. Furthermore, it asserts that concepts of non-violence are not always viable in the context of human affairs, as demonstrated by historical and contemporary events. The article contrarians a reflection on the ongoing global transformation and on India's evolving rule in the international system. The author argues that India should derive inhibition for its foreign policy from its ancient philosophy which is broader than Mahatma Gandhi's non –violent approach. The concepts of non-violence are not always viable in the context of the human condition as history and centenary events demonstrate time and again. – *Reproduced*

211. Kushwah, Rakhi and Gupta, Deepika
Defence collaboration between Russia and India. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.116-129

Defence cooperation holds a unique place among the important features of bilateral relations between India and Russia, Russia, has made a special contribution in Indian military empowerment. However, in the current strategic perspective, the diversification of Indian defence parents is based on quality. – *Reproduced*

212. Shonyothem, N.G.
Mauritius and China: Diplomatic, cultural and educational cooperation. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.146-163

Despite being a small island county, Mauritius has developed considerably in compression in the majority of other African national. – *Reproduced*

213. Kausikan, Bilahari
Who's afraid of America first? What Asia can teach the world about adapting to trump. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.32-40

To many countries in Europe, the return of Donald Trump to the White House is seen as a momentous, almost apocalyptic, shift that is likely to disrupt alliances and upend economic relations. Meanwhile, American adversaries such as China, Iran, North Korea, and Russia anticipate that the incoming administration will mark an opportunity to advance their anti-Western agendas. Yet there is another region of the world, one that includes many U.S. allies, partners, and friends, that views Trump's return more calmly. – *Reproduced*

214. Spektor, Matias
Rise of the nonaligned: Who wins in a multipolar world?. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.40-47

The global South has been a net winner from the shifts in global power over the last two decades. The growing influence of emerging economies, the rise of China as a great power, tensions between the United States and its European allies, and increasing great-power competition have given these countries new leverage in global affairs. They have taken advantage of these shifts by building new coalitions, such as BRICS (whose first members were Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa); strengthening regional alliances, such as the African Union; and pursuing a mote more assertive eagnda at the UN General Assembly. – *Reproduced*

215. Kendall-Taylor, Andrea and Kofman, Michael
Putin's point of no return: How an unchecked Russia will challenge the West. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p72-87

On August 6, 2024, Ukrainian forces launched a surprise cross-border offensive into Russia's Kursk region—the biggest foreign incursion into Russian territory since World War II. Russian President Vladimir Putin's response was telling. Days after Ukraine's offensive, Putin railed against the United States and Europe. "The West is fighting us with the hands of the Ukrainians," he said, reiterating his view that Russia's war in Ukraine is in fact a proxy battle with the West. But he initiated no immediate military counterattack. Putin was unwilling to divert substantial numbers of troops away from their operations in eastern Ukraine even to recover territory back home. – *Reproduced*

216. Blanchette, Jude and Hass, Ryan
Know your rival, know yourself: Rightsizing the China challenge. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.88-101

Ever since the United States ascended to global leadership at the end of World War II, American leaders have regularly been stricken by bouts of anxiety that the country is in decline and losing ground to a rival. The Soviet Union's 1957 launch of the Sputnik satellite prompted such fears, as did Soviet expansionism in the 1960s. In the 1980s, Washington was seized by the worry that American industry was incapable of competing with Japan's economic juggernaut. Even in 1992, just after the Soviet Union collapsed, an article in the Harvard Business Review asked, "Is America in Decline? – *Reproduced*

217. Maloney, Suzanne
The middle east's dangerous new normal: Iran, Israel, and the delicate balance of disorder. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.102-112

On October 3, 2023, Iranian Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei addressed a large crowd of government officials and international visitors in Tehran. As he approached his conclusion, Khamenei's remarks turned to Israel—the Islamic Republic's self-proclaimed nemesis. Invoking a verse from the Koran, Khamenei insisted that the Jewish state would "die of [its] rage." He reminded the audience that the Iranian theocracy's founder, Ruhollah Khomeini, had described Israel as a cancer. And he ended his speech with a prediction: – *Reproduced*

218. Robert E. Kelly and Min-hyung Kim
Why South Korea should go nuclear: The bomb is the best way to contain the threat from the North. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.113-126

South Korea has long relied on the United States to keep the North Korean nuclear threat at bay. Pyongyang began taking fitful steps toward a nuclear weapon during the Cold War, tested its first bomb in 2006, and today regularly issues nuclear threats against its southern neighbor. Seoul, meanwhile, shelters under the American nuclear umbrella that came with the defense alliance it signed with Washington in 1953, just after an armistice effectively ended the Korean War. For decades, this arrangement provided South Korea sufficient security assurance. But today, that assurance appears increasingly fragile. – *Reproduced*

219. McConnell, Mitch
The price of American retreat: Why Washington must reject isolationism and embrace primacy. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.127-139

When he begins his second term as president, Donald Trump will inherit a world far more hostile to U.S. interests than the one he left behind four years ago. China has intensified its efforts to expand its military, political, and economic influence worldwide. Russia is fighting a brutal and unjustified war in Ukraine. Iran remains undeterred in its campaign to destroy Israel, dominate the Middle East, and develop a nuclear weapons capability. And these three U.S. adversaries, along with North Korea, are now working together more closely than ever to undermine the U.S.-led order that has underpinned Western peace and prosperity for nearly century. – *Reproduced*

220. Chou, Charian Manyika, James and Neven, Hartmut
The race to lead the quantum future: How the next computing revolution will transform the global economy and upend national security. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.155-167

Over the last several years, as rapid advances in artificial intelligence have gained enormous public attention and critical scrutiny, another crucial technology has been evolving largely out of public view. Once confined to the province of abstract theory, quantum computing seeks to use operations based on quantum mechanics to crack computational problems that were previously considered unsolvable. Although the technology is still in its infancy, it is already clear that quantum computing could have profound implications for national security and the global economy in the decades to come. – *Reproduced*

221. Vinayak, Sharmav
Trump 2.0: The implications on global flashpoints. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.597-612

On 05 Nov 2024, the United States held its Presidential Elections, culminating in the election of Republican candidate Donald Trump and his running mate, James David Vance. With the Republican Party poised to gain a majority in both the Senate and the House of Representatives, the article explores the implications of this political shift, particularly on foreign policy and global conflict engagements. The focus is on two major flashpoints: the Russo-Ukrainian War and the Israel-Hamas conflict. In Ukraine, Trump's anti-war rhetoric and proposed peace strategies, as detailed in the article, align closely with Kremlin's demands, raising the possibility of a ceasefire and a negotiated settlement. Conversely, the Biden Administration's recent escalations, including the use of Army Tactical Missile System on Russian

territory, have heightened tensions, leaving the situation volatile. In the Middle East, Trump's staunchly pro-Israel stance signals unwavering support for the Jewish state amidst its ongoing conflict with Hamas and the broader Axis of Resistance. However, his ability to mediate or influence outcomes remains uncertain due to deep-rooted hostilities. – *Reproduced*

222. Mansi, K.
Evolving power dynamics in the Indian ocean region: Challenges and opportunities for India-Taiwan ties. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.613-625

This article examines the strategic opportunities for enhancing India-Taiwan ties in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) amidst growing geopolitical tensions. Historically, a hub of maritime trade and contestation, the IOR has become increasingly important in global economic and security considerations. China's rising influence in the region, coupled with India's growing strategic and economic presence, has sparked competition for dominance, particularly in areas like energy security and control of the critical sea lanes. Taiwan, strategically located in the Western Pacific Ocean and dependent on energy imports via the Indian Ocean, also has significant stakes in the region. The article argues that India and Taiwan, while traditionally maintaining limited diplomatic and security ties, could benefit from an informal yet strategic partnership in the IOR. This collaboration could focus on maritime law enforcement, cyber-enabled maritime domain awareness, and addressing non-traditional security challenges, such as climate change and piracy. Additionally, areas such as the blue economy, semiconductor cooperation, and space collaboration present opportunities for mutual growth. The article suggests that, while formal security alliances may not be feasible due to the One-China Policy, India and Taiwan can still explore deeper cooperation through backdoor channels and Track 1.5 diplomacy, ultimately contributing to peace and stability in the broader Indo-Pacific region. – *Reproduced*

223. Beena
China's claim on Taiwan: An international law perspective. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.626-639

This article explores China's claim to Taiwan from an international law perspective, tracing its origins to the Qing Dynasty and its solidification post-1949 with the establishment of the People's Republic of China. China views Taiwan as part of its territory, but Taiwan's de facto independence challenges this claim. The article examines the conflict between China's One-China Policy and Taiwan's right to selfdetermination, analysing Taiwan's statehood under the Montevideo Convention despite limited recognition. The principle of non-intervention and China's potential use of force are assessed under the United Nations Charter, including the involvement of third parties such as the United States and Japan. The viability of legal arbitration is discussed, noting China's reluctance, while Article 51 on self-defence is explored in the context of military escalation and international peacekeeping. – *Reproduced*

224. Bhattia, Rajiv
A critical assessment of India's G20 presidency. India International Centre, 51(1), Summer, 2024: p.1-11

This article provides a critical evaluation of India's G20 presidency during its 2023–2024 tenure. Published in the Summer 2024 issue of the India International Centre journal, author Rajiv Bhatia assesses the strategic achievements, diplomatic challenges, and leadership outcomes of India's role in guiding the G20 agenda amidst shifting global dynamics.

225. Gupta, Bhasker

International forces in Gilgit Baltistan and how India can play a defining role. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.673-688

This article attempts to identify the key forces in the tumultuous province of Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), which historically was part of the undivided India's Jammu and Kashmir region, but has been illegally usurped by Pakistan (after the 1948 War), and has since undergone unprecedented changes, especially since the passage of the 'New Governance Order of 2009'. Pakistan, India, the erstwhile Great Britain, China, Russia, and Afghanistan are the key players having presence in GB. In this article, each is first analysed in detail, with historical roots and geopolitical significance explored, leading to an understanding of the routes. The role of erstwhile British rulers, to whom it was leased, and their Russian connection, as well as governance under the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who had annexed it, is also briefly examined. Next, the article enumerates why international focus remains on this part of the globe, and how and why Pakistan still continues to exploit its people and their resources, partially leasing the region to China (for the gains of the lucrative China-Pakistan Economic Corridor). Lastly, the article analyses how India can play a constructive part in getting GB and its people their due in deciding their future; whether as an Autonomous Unit, a sovereign Independent State, or reunite with Kashmir. Herein, lies the role of India—maybe after its own Kashmir conundrum is resolved peacefully, the process which has started after the successful installation of an Omar Abdullahled government. But for this, a fresh approach is needed, minus the baggage of a conflict-ridden history. In conclusion, multiple options and scenarios for a peaceful and prosperous future of this resource-rich province are offered, with India's help/ intervention, supported by international players (mainly the United States and Europe), thus preventing Pakistan from legitimising its continued illegal control over GB. – *Reproduced*

226. Rana, Yogeshwer

China's Galwan aggression and military lessons for India. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.698-710

The 2020 Galwan Valley clash marked a critical juncture in India-China relations, highlighting China's increasingly assertive tactics and emphasising the need for India to reassess its approach toward border security. This essay examines China's strategic motives, including territorial expansion, historical claims, and geopolitical posturing, which have led to heightened tensions along the Line of Actual Control. By analysing the historical context, recent standoffs, and China's broader aggression towards multiple nations, this essay reveals critical military lessons for India. Key recommendations focus on enhancing border infrastructure, fortifying intelligence and surveillance capabilities, and adapting to mountain warfare demands. Leveraging advanced technology, such as artificial intelligence and automated defence systems, can offer India a tactical advantage, while

diplomatic initiatives, including military-to-military dialogues and confidence-building measures, remain essential for long-term stability. Military diplomacy, infrastructure upgrades, and diverse defence supply chains are proposed as strategic countermeasures to China's aggression. The essay concludes that while diplomacy is paramount, India must simultaneously strengthen its military readiness to safeguard its strategic interests, ensuring it is better positioned for potential future confrontations along its northern borders. This comprehensive approach underscores India's need for resilient strategies to counter China's continued territorial assertiveness. – *Reproduced*

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

227. Abille, Adamu Braimah and Meçik, Oytun
Macro-determinants of current account balance performance in selected African countries. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.1083-1103

Most African countries are open to international trade as shown by their signatories to various trade agreements such as the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU, and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). However, these countries face persistent current account deficits and institutional underdevelopment. The existing literature investigates the underlying factors at country-specific levels while ignoring the role of institutions. Meanwhile, African countries are also rapidly transitioning towards economic integration with the establishment of the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AFCFTA) to deepen intra-Africa trade. Therefore, for unionized policy proposition, this study controls for the effects of institutions and investigates the macro-determinants of the current account balance (CAB) performance using panel data from 2002 to 2020 for 20 African countries. To account for cross-country correlation and country-level heteroscedasticity, the study employed panel-corrected standard errors (PCSE) and feasible generalized least squares (FGLS) techniques for the governance indicators-related step-wise estimations. The results show that after controlling for the effects of institutions, income, trade openness, the price level, the interplay between manufacturing and financial sector development, and the money supply are the significant macro-determinants of the CAB performance in Africa. Further, the marginal info-graphics show that the predictive effects of value addition and financial development on the CAB increase positively with good governance and that improved governance could reverse any negative effects of trade openness on the CAB performance. Based on the findings, the study recommends inter alia that African countries pursue value-addition-oriented trade, zero Central Bank budgetary financing, and institutional quality improvement to enhance the performance of their CABs. – *Reproduced*

228. Kamalakar, Gedam and Kamala, Kandi
India's economic corridor through the middle East. World Affairs: The Journal of International Issues, 28(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.130-145

India's pursuit of economic through the middle East region has garnered significant attention in recent years. This article officers a strategic analysis of India's efforts to establish an economic corridor spanning the middle East, examining the geopolitical, economic and diplomatic dominoes involved. – *Reproduced*

229. Ramesh, S.
Impact of Israel-Hamas conflict on Indian foreign trade. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.7-10

The Israel –Hamas conflict exerts diverse impacts on Indian foreign trade, economic passing potential disruptions in energy markets, supply chains, and diplomatic relations. Balancing economic entrusts with geopolitical consecration. – *Reproduced*

LABOUR ECONOMICS

230. Nelliat, Shonima
From overtime to overreach: Decoding Karnataka's move to extend IT industry's working hours. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.13-16

The proposed amendment to the Karnataka shape and commercial establishment's act, 1961, aiming to extend the information technology and IT-enabled services sectors' working time to 14 hours is critically analyzed. Emphasizing the significance of labour time in the IT industry and the effects of pro-business intuitional reforms on employee's well-being are explored. The precariousness of IT jobs, including insecurity, mass layoffs, the absence, of formal contracts, and welfare issues are examined. The state endorsed flexible labour practices exacerbate worker vulnerabilities, thus pressing for a re-evaluation of labour market polices in the tech sector. – *Reproduced*

231. Ghose, Ajit K. and Mehta, Balwant Singh
New technologies, employment, and inequality in the Indian economy. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.65-74

During the two decades since the 2000s, technological change in India has increased the demand of high-skilled labour, while reducing employment opportunities for low-skilled labour across both manufacturing and services sectors. This period also witnessed significant capital deepening in the economy. Structural shifts in the composition of value added further led to skill upgrading, leading to a relative increase in employment of middle-skilled labour. However, this process of skill-upgradation has coincided with slow growth of aggregate employment. Technological change has modestly contributed to income inequality by increasing employment inequality, while the structural shift towards services-led growth has emerged as the primary contributor of rising income inequality in India. – *Reproduced*

LABOUR MARKET

232. Sharma, Alakh N. and Mehta, Balwant Singh
India's growth and employment patterns: A four-decade perspective (1983–2024). Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.38-53

The paper analyses the patterns and trends in the labour markets in India spanning over four decades from 1983 to 2024. It also examines the long-term trends in labour force participation rates with a focus on the recent surge in women's work participation, structural change, employment quality and labour market

inequalities. The emerging labour market challenges and opportunities are also highlighted in the wake of the country's demographic advantage which is expected to last for about next one and a half decades. – *Reproduced*

233. Sharma, Alakh N. and Mehta, Balwant Singh
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LABOURS

234. Pradhan, Debasis
"The current issue, scope, and special issue policy of management and labour studies". Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.565-567

I am pleased to bring you the new issue of Management and Labour Studies (MLS). This latest issue of MLS comprises a collection of empirical and conceptual research articles. The articles examine multiple relevant issues that advance managerial decision-making research, elucidate factors that impact employee job satisfaction, extend the literature on cyberbullying at work and evaluate effective leadership attributes. The research investigations undertaken by Basu and colleagues assess the outcomes of organisation downsizing and propose a strategic approach to minimize the impact of layoffs on separated employees, associates and co-workers. While an optimized workforce remains a desirable organizational setup, employee turnover intention remains uncontrolled in some sectors. Chaichi and co-authors explore the intangible factors of employee turnover intention by analysing the responses of hotel employees in Malaysia during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on their investigation of the impact of staff core personality on employees' attitude towards the organization, the authors suggest practices that can help in maintaining a sustainable workforce in the hotel industry. – *Reproduced*

235. Adikaram, Arosha S. and Ratnayake, R. M. Dushmanthi K.
Making sense of cyberbullying: Stories of men and women at work. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.568-589

This article explores how women and men appraise and interpret their experiences of cyberbullying at work and how they respond to such behaviours within a gendered cultural space, using the theory of sensemaking. Within the interpretive research paradigm, data was collected through in-depth, in-person interviews from 10 male and 25 female employees who had experienced cyberbullying. The findings indicated the similar and different ways that sense was made by men and women employees about their cyberbullying experiences. While making sense of cyberbullying experiences has been a very social endeavour for women, it has been a relatively private and individual process for men. Further, women had been

more assertive and had relentlessly attempted to clear their image and regain their fractured identities as respectable women, while men mainly had been passive in trying to protect their fractured identities as good performers. Further, gender role stereotypes and gender scripts appeared to have influenced the sensemaking process and the participants' reactions. This article contributes to the limited literature on cyberbullying at work and develops existing understandings of how men and women understand and react to cyberbullying experiences in a gendered cultural context. – *Reproduced*

236. Chaichi, K. Zawawi, D. Aziz, Y.A. and Leong, M.K.
Uncovering the hidden intangible factors of hotel employees' turnover intention during Covid phenomenon. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.590-614

The extant literature on hospitality and human resource management has not yet uncovered the hidden intangible chain of employee turnover intention, particularly in the hotel context. A theoretical framework was developed by applying the tenets of the theory of planned behaviour, social cognitive theory and the multi-dimensional commitment model. More specifically, this study investigated the impact of staff core personality (core confidence traits and core self-evaluation) on employees' positive attitudes towards the organization, ultimately decreasing employee turnover intention. Further, the study scrutinized the moderating impact of organizational commitment dimensions in the extended model and the links that were missing in prior literature. It employed a self-administered survey and obtained 300 usable responses. The data were analysed through partial least squares structural equation modelling (PLS-SEM) software. The results revealed that all the core personality factors (CSE and core confidence traits, including resilience, hope and optimism) and self-efficacy significantly affect the staff's positive attitude. Moreover, the study established the moderating impact of affective commitment and continuous commitment on the connection between attitude and employees' intention to leave the organization. This article recommends several practices that hotel human resource managers can utilize to reduce employee turnover intention and upsurge the sustainability of the hotel industry. – *Reproduced*

237. Priya Alat, and Suar, Damodar
Exploring behavioural complexity as the link between leader attributes and leader effectiveness. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.615-640

Leader flexibility is considered necessary for leader effectiveness. However, there is limited research on antecedents of leader flexibility and its effect on leader effectiveness. This study, based on the leaderplex model, examines how multiple leader attributes influence leader effectiveness and subordinates' work behaviour and attitudes through leader behavioural complexity, an indicator of leader flexibility and ability to manage complexity. A total of 134 senior-level executives and their subordinates from 12 manufacturing organizations participated. Executives and their subordinates filled separate questionnaires. The executives provided data for their sociodemographics along with their cognitive complexity, cognitive flexibility, emotional intelligence, personality traits and subordinates' job performance. The subordinates provided data for their sociodemographics, commitment and work engagement, and leaders' behavioural complexity, overall effectiveness and performance. Results show leaders' cognitive flexibility,

cognitive complexity, extraversion, emotional stability and agreeableness via behavioural complexity positively relate to leader effectiveness and subordinates' job performance. Except for the competitive mediation of extraversion, all other mediations were indirect. The indirect effects of cognitive flexibility and emotional stability on leader effectiveness and subordinates' job performance via behavioural complexity were medium. The other effects were low. Thus, this research contributes to the understanding of the association of different cognitive, social and personality attributes with leader effectiveness and subordinates' job behaviour and the role of behavioural complexity as a mediating mechanism in these relationships. – *Reproduced*

238. Basu, Soma Sinha, Deepankar and Naman Sharma,
A multi-stakeholder study on the effect of layoffs on separated employees, survivors and organizations: What needs to be done?. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.641-658

Organizations attempt to keep pace with the dynamic, ever-changing environment through technology up-gradation, human resource restructuring, diversification of product or service lines, and other similar actions. In most cases, these actions have taken the form of organizational downsizing, leading to the loss of jobs. The primary purpose of this study is to propose an approach that organizations may adopt against the cascading impact of layoffs on separated employees (victims), associates and co-workers (survivors). Online platforms were used for the collection of data. A total of 864 statements were analysed. Sentiment analysis was conducted using the SEMRUSH software. Miles and Huberman's (1994, Qualitative data analysis: An expanded sourcebook) method was used to categorize the data obtained into meaningful categories to provide results that would support the research objectives. The analysis shows a considerable cascading psychological impact on the human resource ecosystem. This article puts forward the causal model, capturing the interplay of the effects of the stakeholders on one another and their social well-being. Further, the article proposes that the downsizing cycle be constituted such that it minimizes the impact of layoffs. Extant research on job loss has mostly considered one or two stakeholders at a time. We have attempted a multi-stakeholder approach. The study also suggests changes in the human resource (HR) cycle that organizations must examine to mitigate the adverse effects of layoffs. – *Reproduced*

239. Nguyen, Duong Tuan Vo, An Hoang Kim and Chen, Shyh-Jer
Psychological ownership and organizational commitment of millennial employees in the Covid-19 pandemic: An analysis of the mediating role of job satisfaction. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.659-678

This study investigates the relationship between psychological ownership and organizational commitment of millennial employees working from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study also examines the mediating role of job satisfaction in the effect of psychological ownership on organizational commitment. Using a data set of 255 Vietnamese millennial employees, the partial least squares-structural equation model results indicated that millennial employees had a positive perception of psychological ownership and organizational commitment during this crisis. The impact of psychological ownership on organizational commitment

through the mediating role of job satisfaction is demonstrated. This study serves as a scientific reference for operational and managerial decisions in organizations with millennial employees. – *Reproduced*

240. Abdul-Rahaman, A.R. Martha, C. and Ayamba, E.C.
Exchange rate models and the management of forex losses in Ghana: Modelling exchange rate volatilities for businesses. Management and Labour Studies, 49(4), Nov, 2024: p.679-703

Using the Self-exciting Threshold Autoregressive Model (SETAR_M) and linear models such as the vector error correction model (VECM), and univariate models, this article specifies forecasting models for exchange rate volatilities in Ghana and compares their forecasts accuracy using Diebold–Mariano and Pesaran-Timmermann tests statistics. The relevance of this research is to equip business owners and businesses on managing forex losses and to reduce their impact on profits, productivity and employment in high volatile and unstable currency environments. The research concludes that the non-linear SETAR model is superior to the linear models in predicting short-term volatilities in exchange rates, while the fundamentally based linear model is superior for predicting long-term volatility in exchange rates. Therefore, short-term business commitments or transactions such as raw material purchases, cash expenses or incomes in foreign currencies should be planned or managed using SETAR or a non-linear model, whereas long-term contractual obligations like futures and forward contracts should be planned with a fundamentally based multivariate linear model. – *Reproduced*

241. Unni, jeemol and Naik, Ravikiran
Heterogeneity of labour on digital platforms in India: Precarity or empowerment?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.75-83

Studies have proposed that work on digital labour platforms is precarious. This paper argues that there is heterogeneity of workers on digital platforms with varying work contracts; not all are precarious. Digital wage and salary work, characterised by structured employment arrangements, may be economically more precarious. These workers experience earnings fluctuations and limited access to social security benefits. In contrast, self-employed workers leveraging platforms to enhance market reach may exhibit greater economic security and control. They benefit from the platform's infrastructure, customer base, and entrepreneurial opportunities, leading to higher earning potential and flexibility. The analysis uses individual records of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy-Consumer Pyramids Household Survey from May 2022 to December 2023. – *Reproduced*

242. Maity, Shrabanti Sinha, Anup and Roy, Niranjan
Ageing ascendances labour force participation in India: Myth or reality?. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.798-815

The ageing of the population is a growing concern in both industrialised and emerging nations, including India. The growing number of greying people has severe consequences not only for the economy but also for labour force participation. The paper aims to investigate the impact of population ageing on the labour force participation rate in India, utilising data from the "World Bank".

As the time series variables are stationary at the first difference and co-integrated, we have employed the "Vector Error Correction Model" to explore the concerned objective. The findings show that population ageing has a severe impact on labour force participation rates in both the short and long run. The study concludes that technical advancement and the accumulation of human capital can address the decline in labour force participation. It emphasises that in order to achieve the "accumulation of human capital", emphasis should be entrusted on "education" and "health". – *Reproduced*

243. Arya, U. R.

Unpaid labour of older persons and their subjective well-being: A study based on Kerala, India. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.840-861

A large share of older people is involved in different forms of unpaid labour. Just because these efforts are carried out by older people and these works are done without remuneration in return and thus excluded from the computation of national income, these contributions mostly go unnoticed. Apart from acting as a help to other members of the same household, these efforts by the older persons help themselves too, and improvement in subjective well-being is one such example. Using data from BKPAI and case studies, this study attempts to understand the role of unpaid labour by older people in influencing their subjective well-being by looking into the differences in intensity of involvement leading to differences in subjective well-being levels. Further, it is attempted to understand the role of certain factors in shaping the effect of involvement in unpaid labour on subjective well-being. The study could see that, notwithstanding variations in forms of unpaid labour, there is a comparatively additional possibility for highly intense participants to experience high levels of subjective well-being. Also, differences in contextual factors play a role in impacting the effect of unpaid labour on subjective well-being. The study could also find the relative effectiveness of voluntary activities not only in promoting a high degree of subjective well-being but also in demoting a low degree of the same. – *Reproduced*

244. Ruppel, Emily H.

How work becomes invisible: The erosion of the wage floor for workers with disabilities. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.907-936

How does work come to be constructed as a service to the worker? In the United States, the payment of subminimum wages to disabled workers has been legal since 1938 and was entrenched by 1986 legislation eliminating the previously mandated floor of 50 percent of the minimum wage. This article draws on primary historical materials to explain the passage of these amendments, which I analyze as a case of delaborization, a process through which work is mystified as such and reclassified as something else (e.g., service). I find that the managers of segregated workshops for disabled manual laborers rose to control disability employment policy in the aftermath of deinstitutionalization. Professionals mobilized disability stigma to frame the subminimum wage as a social welfare issue subject to their expertise and to lobby successfully for its entrenchment. Weaknesses in the disability–labor coalition enabled this seizure of jurisdiction. This research illuminates professional expertise, the withdrawal of labor unions, and identity-based stigma as major

mechanisms driving delaborization, an important contemporary influence on the organization of work. The case of the subminimum wage thus develops sociological literatures on labor, disability, and politics. – *Reproduced*

245. Paweenawat, Sasiwimon Warunsiri and Liao, Lusi
Who suffers the most during the Covid-19 pandemic? Evidence from Thailand. The Developing Economies, 62(3), Sep, 2024: p.238-268

This study investigates Thailand's recent labor market disruption induced by the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic using its Labor Force Survey data from 2018 to 2021. We provide empirical evidence to validate the varied effects among different demographic categories. Workers that are the most adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic are (1) in high-risk sectors, (2) less educated, (3) young workers, and (4) parents. Our empirical results show that the unemployment rate positively relates to marital status and sectorial risk levels—that is, married and public sector employees are less likely to be unemployed. Furthermore, less occupational flexibility and parenthood decrease wages, and these effects are more prominent for women, suggesting the country's "she-cession." – *Reproduced*

LADĀKH- POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

246. Gugoi, Trailukya and Kali, Jiharmol
Ladakha's demand for sixth schedule. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.51-54

The article examines the socio-political movement in Ladakh demanding constitutional safeguards and inclusion under the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution following its transition to a Union Territory in 2019. It analyzes the key drivers behind the demand—including the protection of tribal land rights, cultural preservation, environmental oversight, and local employment security—while evaluating the administrative challenges and policy responses from the Central Government.

LAW

247. Virmani, Arundhati
A common civil code for the European union? Between national sovereignty and Transtictionalism. India International center Quarterly, 51(2), Autumn 2024: p.161-171

This article examines the ongoing debates and implications surrounding the proposed creation of a unified or common civil code for the European Union. It analyzes the persistent tension between the preservation of national sovereignty of individual member states and the push toward legal transnationalism and European integration. The paper explores the political, cultural, and juridical challenges of legal harmonization, questioning whether a singular, cohesive civil code is feasible or desirable within a diverse European legal landscape.

LEADERSHIP

248. Gopalakrishnan, G.
Leadership and communication skills. University News, 62(51), Dec 16.22, 2024: p.18-19

249. Yen Tran, Thi and Hoang, Trang Cam
Transformational leadership and public employee performance: The mediating roles of employee participation and public service motivation. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.793-809

Despite the growing attention given to the connection between transformational leadership (TL) and job performance (JP), the precise mechanisms driving this association remain inadequately understood. This research delves into diverse causal factors that elucidate the TL–JP relationship. Drawing upon both TL theory and self-determination theory, the study explores the mediating role of employee participation in developing performance measures (PM participation) and public service motivation in the TL–JP relationship. The survey encompassed 208 pairs of employees and their direct managers operating in 208 different public organizations in Vietnam. Employing partial least square regression, the study validates that PM participation and public service motivation partly mediate the TL–JP relationship. The findings furnish valuable insights for managers seeking to enhance the performance of public employees in Vietnam and within emerging economies characterized by comparable structures. – *Reproduced*

250. Sangdel, Djawed and Mesulam, Demal
Charismatic leadership legal, political and moral costs. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.19-21

251. MacMillan, Margaret
Stress test: Can a troubled order survive a disruptive leader?. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.8-16

Historians are skittish about predicting the future, and not only because there are too many variables and possibilities. It is also not always easy to grasp the significance of events when you are in the middle of them. When the Berlin Wall came down in 1989, people grasped at once that a new era had started. But few Europeans foresaw that the assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in June 1914 would precipitate a terrifying, continent-spanning war in which more than 16 million people would be killed, and even tech experts did not understand the significance of the iPhone when Apple'. – *Reproduced*

LIBRARIES

252. Samantaray, Moortimates
Union of library, archival and museum for academic research need of the hour. University News, 62(52), Dec 23-29, 2024: p.3-15

The universe of knowledge is the sum total of the knowledge created cumulatively through he spiral of scientific method. For primary, secondary and tertiary resources the reenters visit the libraries, archives and modems. – *Reproduced*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

253. Vadranam, Suresh and Sahoo, Jayaprada
Central local governments relationship and fiscal crisis: South Korean experience. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.11-14

The local government is commonly defined as the lowest tier of public administration within a given state local government aims of bringing government to the grassroots and enabling citizens to participate effectively in the making of decisions affecting their daily live. As the level closest to the citizens local government is in principle, in a much better position that central government to deal with matters that rapture local knowledge and regulation on the basis of local needs and priorities. – *Reproduced*

254. Avellaneda, Claudia et al
Fifty years of local government studies: Evolution, internationalisation, and the future of the field. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.967-979

In the half-century since the founding of Local Government Studies (LGS), legislative, fiscal and policy churn have re-scaled and re-purposed the role of municipalities in the UK and elsewhere. In part reflecting this evolution, the field – both the journal specifically and the discipline more generally – has also undergone significant change. Many articles in the first few volumes of the journal were often authored by UK local government officers or councillors, who also often read their own personal copies of LGS. These articles were often focused on questions relating to the everyday practice of local authorities in the UK and did not usually seek to situate their findings at a broader scale or generate theory. In contrast, although the vast majority of more recently published articles originate from the Global North, academic authorship is now the norm and only a minority of journal submissions come from UK institutions. This internationalisation has required authors to engage much more with theory, to show how approaches to local governance in different countries address broader conceptual questions concerning issues such as central-local relations, power, democracy and the generation of public value. At the same time, scholars have adopted increasingly innovative methodologies to help broaden our understanding of the ways in which these issues play out in different local contexts. – *Reproduced*

255. Barnett, Neil
Meeting the critical challenge: Re-tooling and re-founding defences of local democratic institutions. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.980-988

Local government studies was born as a sub-division of public administration, but was progressively cross-fertilised with a range of disciplines, notably political geography and urban studies. This buffeted what had been normative foundations of the field, notably liberal democracy, and challenged meanings of key concepts from its lexicon, including the 'local', democracy, government, place and scale. These cherished concepts have been re-imagined and are now more than ever 'up for grabs'. Subsequently, normative theorising about the local government waned. This paper argues that we need to meet the challenge set by these new insights and ask what would a defence of local government look like if we took them into account? In doing so, we should recognise both their value and limitations; engaging in the challenge will reveal the need to re-visit some long-held assumptions about not only the value of local democratic institutions but also their continuing fundamental relevance. – *Reproduced*

256. Giovannini , Arianna and Griggs, Steven
Addressing the elephant in the room: What's the local in local government studies?. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.989-997

Within the field of local government studies there has long been a tendency to conceive and engage with 'the local' in a normative way – focusing on its alleged inherently 'good nature' without interrogating what the local actually is and means. In this reflective provocation, drawing on the case of England, we contend that failure to address this existential question risks pushing local government studies into a cul-de-sac whereby its fails to benefit from the potential of multidisciplinary dialogues, drawing ever tighter boundaries around the field. In response, we shift attention to how we might harness the plurality of the local, suggesting that the real value of the local, both as a concept and practice, lies in its fuzzy and often problematic nature. We argue that embracing, rather than dismissing, this intrinsic character of the local is essential not just to capture its value, but also to open up new avenues in the way we study and conceive it. – *Reproduced*

257. Pill, Madeleine
Rethinking the 'local state' and local capacity. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.998-1007

Considering the state-society relationships of local governance leads to conceptual and practical questions about local capacity to decide and pursue local priorities and meet local needs and the role of local government in these processes. In England's extremely centralised governmental system, debates about local capacity tend to be subsumed by the constraints to which it is subject. Combining scholarship on policy capacity, local governance conjunctures over time and local government's role within these informs conceptualisation of a plural, relational local state. This draws attention to local government's every day, intra-locality relations with its constituent communities, broadening a vertical, reductive perspective to a horizontal, more generative understanding of local capacity to care for place through collective practices. – *Reproduced*

258. Sandford, Mark
The challenges of mainstreaming local government. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1008-1017

Although local government has faced huge challenges – even challenges to its existence and its rationale – since Local Government Studies was established, the journal has survived and flourished. From an external perspective, however, the discipline of local government studies seems to remain the Cinderella of political science in the UK. Only a few specialist study centres exist; modules within political science courses are few and far between; the flow of new textbooks has almost entirely halted. This marginal status reflects the status of local government within UK political culture. The UK's political system tacitly conceives of local government through the 'benefit model' – a multi-purpose service deliverer, funded by fee and subsidy. It lacks the dimension, more visible in many other European countries, of local government as an expression of citizenship and democratic choice. In turn, 'local government policy' typically comprises a collation of second-order concerns, hemmed in by central accountability mechanisms. Can the discipline provide the intellectual foundation for a shift in this culture, to complement any jump in status for local government within UK politics? – *Reproduced*

259. Stockmann, Nils
The university within, of and for the city: Reflections on the entanglement of academic practice and the local. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1018-1027

Historically, universities have become defining elements in many (European) cities. Cities such as Oxford or Berkeley are publicly known because they are home to globally renowned academic institutions, which are considered 'brands' of the city. In this reflexive essay, I approach the university-city entanglement beyond the apparent role of academic institutions as economic and marketing factors for cities. Particularly, I reflect on the normative and scientific-practical implications of doing research 'within' a certain local. How may this positionality affect research practice, when academic work is conceived as property of the local? How can researchers reflexively engage with the local and maybe even contribute to solving local and global challenges? Rather than providing conclusive answers to these questions, this piece aims to stir up a debate among local government and governance scholars. I conclude that the 'local' of academic practice deserves far more attention as a category of reflexive research. – *Reproduced*

260. Hernandez, Mila Gasco
Reflections on three decades of digital transformation in local governments. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1028-1040

This article draws from scholarly debates over three decades to argue for a shift in the study of digital transformation in local governments founded in the understanding that technology is an unavoidable tool for local government reform and that academic research in this field needs to be driven by real-world situations that local governments face when they undertake digital transformation processes and assess their results. The article advocates for four specific changes: 1) the acknowledgement that the relationship between the organisation and the use of technology is bi-directional, 2) the adoption of a multi and interdisciplinary perspective in the scholarship of digital transformation in local governments, 3) the study of public value creation as the result of digital transformation processes and local government reforms, and 4) the need to significantly advance the field by building on existing research and findings when a new technology comes into play. – *Reproduced*

261. Eckersley, Peter and Olazabal, Marta
Adapting to climate change: The ultimate challenge for the next half-century of local government?. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1041-1051

Climate change will have a disproportionate and asymmetric impact on cities and urban areas, and some of their most vulnerable residents will be at particular risk. Studies have found that some municipalities have done far more to adapt to it than others, but there has been a general lack of funding, implementation and engagement with marginalised groups to help them prepare. We suggest that the unpredictable and evolving nature of climate impacts means that adaptation represents a defining public policy challenge for local governments in the coming decades. We set out the broad epistemological, practical and justice issues that this challenge presents for the practice and study of local government, and argue that addressing it will require new approaches that go beyond discrete and familiar solutions. – *Reproduced*

262. Falanga, Roberto
Democratic innovations: Is the local scale (still) the ideal laboratory for democracy?. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1052-1061

The local scale has long been considered the ideal laboratory for democracy because the proximity between electors and elected officials is believed to pave the way to participatory policymaking and democratic improvement. The paper unpacks this assumption by examining tensions emerging from the design and implementation of Democratic Innovations in western countries. The main argument of this paper builds on the acknowledgement that local innovations have become an asset of multiple state levels, multi-actor networks, and constituencies. The local scale holds the potential to be an ideal laboratory if democratic innovations are put into the historical, political, economic, and social context of multi-scalar democracy in different localities. – *Reproduced*

263. Worthy, Ben and Waugh, Megan
More open, more democratic or better at hiding? Two decades of local government transparency in the UK. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1062-1073

Local government has long been the site of experiments and innovation in transparency. Since the 1990s waves of reforms have sought to open up local government in Britain, from the Freedom of Information (FOI) Act in the 2000s to Open Data in the 2010s. This paper looks across the evidence to see how well these new transparency tools have worked, who is using them and why. It then moves to analyse what impact the changes have had on local government, in line with hopes of campaigners and fears of (some) politicians. Have reforms succeeded in making local government more open, more accountable and more participative, and in what situations? Or have they, as some claim, simply driven decision-making into other arenas, and made local bodies 'better at hiding'? Finally, how does transparency sit with the fragmented and disjointed landscape of local politics today, from outsourcing and devolution to financial crisis? – *Reproduced*

264. Mangan, Catherine Needham, Catherine McKenna, Dave and Lowther, Jason
Making a difference? Attracting new generations into local government. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1074-1083

The nature of local government work has radically changed over the past fifty years. Local government officers could once be characterised as processing transactional work (e.g. rent collection). However, the changing nature of public services and increasing expectations of citizens have required more transformational and relational work, alongside new roles and skills. This context may now be shifting again. Fiscal pressures may prompt a return to narrow definitions of statutory responsibilities and transactional relationships. We focus here on the implications of these changes for newer generations of public servants, particularly so-called Millennials. Younger workers express a desire to 'make a difference' and don't necessarily see local government as the sector in which to do this. To recruit and retain the best public servants, local government needs to provide a vision of hope for the future and to articulate how it can be the sector where people can make a difference. – *Reproduced*

265. Liddle, Joyce and Parker, Steven
The struggle for linking strategic and front-line outcomes in local government service delivery. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1084-1093

Over the last 50 years, there has been a transition in articulating local government service delivery, from replacing output-based terminology to an outcomes-based approach. This is understandable given the move from traditional public administration to an increasingly marketised landscape. However, there is a gap between the higher-level strategic outcome lens compared with outcomes pursued by local government street level bureaucrats focusing on casework. Whereas strategic outcomes are positioned at population, target focused or place-based data, at the frontline outcomes are built on personal relationships which emphasise emotional factors. In this paper, we consider the growth of an outcomes-based approach in local government. We also discuss the extent to which the strategic and street level outcome levels can be linked, examining some of the potential mechanisms available to do so and considering whether the ongoing tensions can ever be resolved. We conclude by considering implications for academia in addressing these challenges. – *Reproduced*

266. Zhang, Pengju and Guo, Hai (David)
Navigating local fiscal sustainability: Topics and challenge. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1094-1104

Owing to pressing fiscal challenges, local fiscal sustainability has garnered increasing attention among scholars worldwide. This paper critically examines key conceptual and methodological challenges present in the existing literature. Our aim is to offer critiques and recommendations that could guide future research endeavours on this important topic. – *Reproduced*

267. Arnold, Tom and McKenna, Matthew George
The 'great survivor' lives on? Resilience, austerity and devolution in english local government. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1105-1117

This article explores interpretations of resilience within English local government. Using a historical and multi-scalar framework, it argues that previous accounts of resilience in English local government have neglected the effect of sub-national institutional restructuring and compounding the impact austerity has had on local government capacity to navigate this complex landscape. The article situates resilience in the broader context of decentralisation, illustrating the benefits of adopting a broad spatial perspective to focus on resilience within local government systems. Continuing austerity and inconsistently applied institutional reorganisation are highlighted as potential twin threats to the 'survivability' of English local government. – *Reproduced*

268. Rex, Bethany and Gray, Clive
Change? Decay? Promise? Fifty years of local government cultural services in the Uk. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1118-1128

This paper offers an assessment of how local government cultural services in the UK have transformed in the last fifty years. We frame our discussion around three questions: How should cultural services be funded? How should

cultural services be delivered? And what are cultural services for? Drawing on published research and ongoing empirical work by the authors, we discuss how the ideological preferences of different political administrations have offered alternative responses to these three questions, creating a highly uncertain and challenging operating environment for these services. We close by reflecting on the future of cultural provision and by identifying questions for further research in this area. – *Reproduced*

269. Aquino, André Carlos Busanelli
Accountability from the periphery to the centre of the local government research agenda. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1129-1142

Accountability is a familiar concept, taken for granted most of the time. This article underscores the need to bring accountability to the centre of empirical analysis in local government studies. A systematic literature review was conducted to revise how accountability as a process or outcome is being explored in Local Government Studies. After a spirited debate in the 90s involving practitioners, accountability has consistently been mentioned and discussed, albeit often on the periphery of the empirical analysis. As local governments are a key dimension for local-level democratic governance worldwide, it is crucial to invigorate research on accountability and bring it to the forefront of our research agenda connected to the digitalisation of society, political distrust, and non-financial drivers of society (humanitarian and environmental agendas). The paper outlines potential paths for a future research agenda on accountability for local governments. – *Reproduced*

270. Jing, Yijia Fan, Wenxue Liu Meijun, and Xu, Jingyuan
International collaboration in local government studies: A bibliometric analysis. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1143-1152

International collaboration in public administration research is getting popular, reflecting growing globalisation in PA practices and the strength of collaborative knowledge production. This article examines international collaboration in 1,550 research articles published in Local Government Studies (LGS) between 1974 and 2022. The bibliometric analysis shows international coauthorship in LGS appeared in 1980 and increased to 23.08% among articles published in 2022. While international collaboration in LGS has been lower than that of average PA journals, the gap has been shrinking. Regression analysis indicates that LGS articles with international coauthorship yield greater scientific impacts. This study argues that further internationalisation of LGS and other PA journals with a focus on local issues demands theoretical and methodological breakthroughs in comparative local studies, as well as a wider and more balanced distribution of authors. This article also calls for further studies of the quality effects of international collaboration. – *Reproduced*

271. Bian, Qi Xin, Luning and Li, Yanwei
Towards a more globally inclusive academic discussion on local government: is more attention to Asian countries the answer?. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1153-1165

Asian countries' growing importance in global affairs contrasts with the scant scholarly focus on their political, administrative, and governance practices. Our

review of Local Government Studies from 1975 to 2024 shows limited articles on Asian governance. In addition, these studies chiefly concern developed regions in Asia, such as China, Japan, and South Korea, and focus on the public sector at the local government layer. Most of these studies are explanatory, adopting the frameworks derived from Western democracies to analyze political and administrative practices in Asian contexts. We suggest authors should pay more attention to Asian countries with limited scholarly attention, establish frameworks and theories specifically to analyze political and administrative practices in Asian contexts, conduct studies to investigate issues with high complexities and uncertainties, and apply diverse new and innovative research methods in conducting empirical studies. – *Reproduced*

272. Hefetz, Amir and Sebő, Marianna
The use of quantitative methods in local government studies: A review and a conclusive message. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1166-1181

Empirical quantitative methodologies are increasingly in demand in academic publications overall, and in the fields of public administration and local government studies, in particular. In this study, we review the evolution of quantitative studies in Local Government Studies (LGS) over the past 20 years. Using bibliometric analysis, we demonstrate the substantial impact of empirical studies in LGS. Additionally, the keyword co-occurrence analysis has revealed the main research topics, where quantitative analyses are used to explore or confirm theories. We compared these results to the topics in quantitative analysis within the fields of public administration and urban studies. Methods such as panel data and quasi-experimental techniques including differences-in-differences and synthetic control are briefly discussed. We conclude by highlighting the increasing importance of data transparency and accessibility for advancing empirical research in local government studies. We anticipate that this research will provide methodological insights for advancing research in this field. – *Reproduced*

273. Walker, Andrew and Stride, Gregory
A practitioner-led research agenda for local government. Local Government Studies, 50(6), Dec, 2024: p.1182-1190

The last 50 years of local government studies have documented extraordinary changes: economic transformations, international democratisation, the digital revolution and the rise of the internet have transformed local government. Looking forward to the next 50 years: climate change, ageing populations, financial pressure, populist politics, will all come home to roost in the day-to-day work of local government. This paper makes the case for building a research agenda around the practical experiences of local policy practitioners. Using our experience from a series of interviews with over sixty local government chief executives, and the example of two research projects built around LGIU's local authority members network in England, the paper describes the valuable opportunities that come from engaging with local government practitioners for developing and directing research. – *Reproduced*

274. Sinha, Amarjeet
Converting Sarkari (government) to Asarkari (impactful) local government, women's collectives, youth and civil society as partners. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.44-45

Converting government Institution into community Institution is other posed as an impossible challenge. Public funding of education heath nutrition skills and livelihoods with impactful management of those founds, is often the way forward is it really possible? What is the evidence? – *Reproduced*

MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING

275. Kahade, Santosh B.
Managerial accounting: Enhancing operational efficiency of manufacturing firms. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.14-21

This study investigates the impact of managerial accounting practices on the operational affinity and decision making processes in manufacturing firm. Focusing on practices such on cost analysis, hutting and variance data was collected from 357 employees across various departments within manufacturing firms. Focusing on practices such as cost analysis, the research explores how these tools influence resource optimization productivity, and cost reduction. – *Reproduced*

MASS MEDIA

276. Chakraborty, Shatabdi and Suryavanshi, Ravi
(Re)Claiming spaces in Indian cinema: A queer reading of the gender dissidence in contemporary Indian films.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.134-137

The Supreme Court of India has scrapped the archaic Section 377, providing much freedom and space to the marginalized LGBTQIA++ community. The LGBTQIA++ community has been struggling for their rights and identity for ages. They have been mocked upon, looked down upon, and even denied of their mere existence. Most Indian films have portrayed this community in a quite disdainful manner. This paper carefully touches on all the aspects of representation of LGBTQIA++ in Indian Cinema. However, in recent times the Indian cinema has changed its course and many such films have tried to portray such characters in quite a positive light as well. This paper would be an attempt to identify such films which are broadly based on gender disparity, queer culture, and rights of the LGBTQ+ community. By using a critical approach to feminist and trans-feminist film theory and with the help of queer film theory, this paper would try to conceptualize and unfold a utopian world. The methodological tools used in this research are mostly part of the multisensorial methodology for queer studies as well as the visual culture at large. – *Reproduced*

277. Nzitatira, Hollie Nyseth Billing, Trey and Edgerton, Jared F.
How radio affects violent conflict: New evidence from Rwanda. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.876-906

Researchers have long debated how radio broadcasts affected the dynamics of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, with some arguing that the radio was highly consequential, and others suggesting such effects have been overstated. This article contributes to these debates—as well as to debates regarding the role of old and new media in collective action—by examining whether and how Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (Radio RTLM) coverage was associated with

two core aspects of the violence: (1) subnational onset of genocidal violence and (2) participation in genocidal violence across subnational spaces. Drawing on new data on Radio RTLM coverage, we find that areas with coverage were more likely to experience immediate onset of violence. However, our analysis of participation in the genocide—which uses more accurate measures of participation and of radio coverage than prior studies—finds no significant association between Radio RTLM coverage and subnational levels of participation. After illustrating that these results are robust to numerous model specifications, we theorize that information broadcast over the radio's airways contributed to the creation of a critical mass that initiated genocide in localized spaces. We conclude by considering the importance of understanding the role of media in the subnational onset of violence. – *Reproduced*

MATHEMATICS

278. Chatterjee, Tanima
Vedic mathematic s and methods of multiplication in Ganitasarasangraha. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.24-29

Towards the end of the Vedic period there is a distinct type of literature that is known as Sutra Which came to the picture, and it is well connected with the Vedas specifically with Vedangas. There are six Vedangas, i.e. Shiksha, Vyakaran, chhandas, Nirukta, Kalp, and Jyotish. Among them, Sutaras are par tof kalpa. Mathematics was developed in this time period. – *Reproduced*

MIGRATION

279. Kandpal, Prakash Chand
Responding to Covid-19 pandemic: Policy and governance perspective to reverse migration in Uttarakhand. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.688-703

The coronavirus disease, commonly referred to as Covid-19, had engendered inadvertent and significant societal upheaval, widespread economic setbacks, and compelled the relocation of individuals on a global scale. Analogous repercussions have been witnessed in the context of India, notably exemplified by the mass exodus of migrant labourers from their designated areas of employment to their native regions, precipitated by a comprehensive governmental lockdown enacted to interrupt the transmission chain of Covid-19. This stringent lockdown exacerbated the plight of economically marginalised migrant workers, compelling them to endure financial precarity and minimal reserves while confined to their residences. Consequently, a substantial number of migrants, primarily employed in the informal sector, found themselves compelled to return to their 'places of origin' from their 'places of destination' as an imperative means of survival. The present article elucidates the characteristics and ramifications of this phenomenon of reverse migration, undertaking an evaluative analysis of India's response to the challenges posed by reverse migration in the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic. Special attention is directed towards the policy and governance dynamics, with a particular focus on the hilly state of Uttarakhand, India. – *Reproduced*

280. Kihato, Caroline Wanjiku and Landau, Loren B.
Now you see them, now you don't: Performance and the politics of localizing

(forced) migration governance in the horn of Africa's secondary cities. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.300-317

We critically examine a multi-year initiative led by Cities Alliance with municipalities and civil society groups in Somaliland, Kenya, Uganda, and Ethiopia to respond to refugees and migration. Adapting Goffman's work, we posit that in ambiguous and resource-scarce political environments, network success rests on supporting two "frontstages" and a shared "backstage". On stage one, authorities "visibilize" refugees to attract funding and national support while shaping national-level norms. On stage two they make refugees "invisible" within their own development strategies, integrating displaced populations into urban planning through data collection, service investments, and inclusive strategies. In an experimental and collaborative backstage, municipal actors share resources and workshop varied scripts for their respective audiences. The initiative has lessened host–refugee tensions, strengthened municipal voices in national and regional policy fora, fostered local accountability, and created financial and bureaucratic resources better able to outlast the vagaries of humanitarian or emergency aid. – *Reproduced*

281. Sharma, Saurabh and Rai, Ankita

Impact of climate-induced migration in India: A closer look at the environmental factors driving population movement in the sundarbans.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.21-27

Human societies. India, with its vast population and diverse geography, is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Climate-induced migration, having a major consequence, is becoming more prevalent. Displaced people face challenges like loss of livelihood, poverty, exploitation, and strain on resources. Coastal areas, like the Sundarbans, are particularly vulnerable to climate change, with underdevelopment and over-reliance on climate-dependent substances rendering the ecosystem vulnerable. Climate change has led to a mass movement from the Sundarbans region, disrupting the balance of human-nature interaction. This has resulted in an ecological imbalance, causing pressure on resources, infrastructure, and social dynamics, leading to informal settlements and slums. This migration cycle could become one of the largest movements of climate migrants in Asia and the world. India is more vulnerable to involuntary migration particularly from Sundarbans delta of Bangladesh, which has not just become a security concern for India itself, but it has witnessed an increase in the number of unskilled labourers in the urban areas. The Sundarbans region in India, a natural barrier from natural disasters, has been largely neglected due to inadequate government policies. To address this, the Indian government has implemented various adaptation strategies and government policies play a crucial role in providing support and assistance to affected communities. This paper aims to explore the sensitive nature of migration along with the challenges and limitations in addressing this issue in India, with a specific focus on the Sundarbans region. – *Reproduced*

282. M Jayakumar, S. and Abraham, Bijith George

Effects of changing destinations on origin: A case study of Nitaqat induced return migration in Kerala.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.47-53

The state of Kerala has a historical connection with the Persian Gulf. This connection has been beneficial for Kerala's economy in terms of remittances and investments that have flowed in from these migrants. However, there has been an increase in their return who lost jobs due to the nationalisation policies like. Nitaqat, in Saudi Arabia. Saudi encourages local employment by replacing immigrant workers. This study aims at investigating the socio-economic effects of return emigration due to nationalisation policy of Saudi Arabia using quantitative data from Malappuram district. The return emigrants have experienced a decline in their socio-economic status, particularly after the implementation of Nitaqat. Return emigration presents several negative effects on the individuals, households and society in general. Utilisation of their remittance are mostly for non-productive purposes like building houses, marrying off children etc. that has pushed the returned into an unsustainable socio-economic situation. Since the home economy cannot fully absorb the returned, many of them show tendency to re-emigrate, preferably to the countries where more favourable conditions exist. However, age and the level of education have significant effects on their re-migration intention. Since the situation is likely to aggravate in the future, there is a felt need of appropriate policies and programmes to address the issue. – *Reproduced*

283. Linesh, V.V.

Multicultural citizenship: A new alternative in the era of human migration.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.63-68

Within the present citizenship debate, multicultural citizenship is one of the prominent nationalist theories that emerged as a consequence of human migration. Cultural diversity and minority rights have emerged as the rallying point for giving credence to democratic values by enhancing the monolithic version of citizenship and including the vast minorities and cultural groups into the mainstream, which modern citizenship fails to reflect. Multicultural citizenship appeared to be the most promising alternative to accommodate the issues and challenges facing a liberal democratic state due to increasing diversity. Primarily, the study examines how far multicultural citizenship is successful in addressing the immigration crisis in a liberal democratic state. While doing so, it argues that the replacement of universal rights with the rights of a particular group has an adverse consequence in the schematics of multicultural citizenship. The multicultural commitment towards the protection of minority rights has created a huge rift between immigrants and natives in many nations today. The fallout of multiculturalism in this regard has been fully capitalised by the right-wing populist parties in most democratic countries. – *Reproduced*

284. Sowale, Adetayo Olamide

Migration securitisation and national security in the regional security complex of Nigeria–Niger borders. Indian Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs, 80(4), Dec, 2024: p.532-548

Previous studies have argued that the more-than-a-year border closure has failed to curb criminal activities across Nigeria–Niger Republic borders. This stems from the intractability of criminal activities across the borders of Nigeria and the Republic of Niger. As a result, the Nigerian government securities entry and exit of foreigners from the Republic of Niger to justify its land border closure policy of 2019. The

government of Nigeria claimed that border closure would address myriads of security challenges emanating from its borders with the Republic of Niger. In contention, the study raised pertinent questions such as: Is securitisation the only framework to control migration? What role could the regional security complex theory play to diagnose, comprehend and proffer solutions to cross-border security problems between Nigeria and Niger? Is migration the real security problem that the Nigerian state needs to combat? How sustainable is border security through the securitisation of migration? With the aid of a secondary source of data, the study argues that dreadful human security implications of banditry, kidnapping and pastoral conflicts across the borders are the product of amity and enmity conditions of security interdependence between Nigeria and the Niger Republic as postulated by the regional security complex theory. – *Reproduced*

285. Alwin, Jerry
Recent trends in Kerala's migration: Fall n emigration to the GCC countries and rise in student migration. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.496-504

286. Pope, Amy
Migration can work for all: A plan for replacing a broken global system. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.140-153

Across the world, a backlash to immigration is remaking politics. In election after election, voters have backed candidates who promise to do whatever is necessary to stop the flow of unauthorized arrivals and, in many cases, send millions back to their countries of origin, no matter how war-torn or desperate. Anti-immigrant politicians and activists spread disinformation to suggest that countries are being invaded by waves of undocumented migrants. Images of migrant caravans, rickety boats at sea, and chaos at borders suggest that authorities have lost control of the migration system as a whole. – *Reproduced*

MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE--COMPARATIVE STUDIES

287. Gautam, P.K.
Comparison of select maxims and sutras: Sun Tzu's art of war1 and Kautilya's Arthashastra2. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.640-650

An interpretation and comparative analysis are conducted on select maxims and aphorisms from Sun Tzu's Art of War and corresponding sutras in Kautilya's Arthashastra. The study examines how these condensed ancient principles offer enduring strategic relevance to contemporary warfare and military thought. Specific maxims from Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13 of The Art of War are analyzed alongside Arthashastra concepts covering tactical military factors, humane treatment of prisoners of war, strategic deception, civil-military relations, troop morale, tactical errors, and intelligence operations. The comparison of literatures of the two ancient texts on strategy and warfare, Sun Tzu's Art of War (China) and Kautilya's Arthashastra (India), is a challenging and worthwhile exercise. This article attempts the interpretation and comparison of select maxims or aphorisms of Sun Tzu's Art of War where it matches with a sutra (a statement or a set of

rules) in Kautilya's Arthashastra. The maxims are condensed and coded aphorisms and their enduring essence is clearly applicable today. The article has selected maxims from Sun Tzu's Art of War's Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 11, and 13 to include aspects of military factors in appreciations and tactics, humane treatment of prisoners, issues of stratagems, civil-military relations, morale, calamities to avoid, and intelligence. – *Reproduced*

MILITARY LOGISTICS

288. Jacob, Biju
Ammunition management in modern warfare: Analysing recent conflicts and strategic implications. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.425-441

In the contemporary world scenario, one of the most important determinants of military success is the management of ammunition. This article explores the dynamics of ammunition by comprehending recent conflicts and analysing their strategic implications. It focuses on the complexities of ammunition management especially in modern warfare management and during the Russia-Ukraine and Israel-Hamas conflicts emphasising the importance of ammunition stockpiles, self-reliance or 'Atmanirbharta', exports, and research and development initiatives. The article aims to identify key lessons for nations to enhance their ammunition management practices. Additionally, it discusses the role of firearms in shaping strategic decision-making, defence policies, international agreements, and arms trade regulations. Overall, the article contributes to a deeper understanding of modern warfare trends and the challenges presented by an increasingly complex security environment. – *Reproduced*

MILITARY LOGISTICS - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS

289. Sethi, Sanjay
Modern positional warfare and how to win it: A logistician's perspective. U.S.I. Journal: India's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(638), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.564-573

This article examines the evolving nature of modern positional warfare and the critical role of logistics in achieving strategic objectives, drawing on Valerii Zaluzhnyi's analysis of the stalemate in Ukraine. It highlights five key operational factors influencing positional stagnation—air superiority, mine barrier breaching, counter-battery effectiveness, reserve creation and training, and electronic warfare capabilities—and argues for technological innovation and adaptive strategies. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the rational organization of military logistics, including NATO interoperability, decentralized sustainment, and international assistance integration. It emphasizes lessons for recalibrating India's defense production and logistics paradigms, concluding that technologically advanced platforms and rationalized logistics frameworks are essential for maintaining military readiness in future contested environments. The protracted conflict in Ukraine has underscored the evolving nature of modern positional warfare and the critical role logistics play in achieving strategic objectives. This paper examines Valerii Zaluzhnyi's analysis of the challenges faced by Ukraine's armed forces

and his proposed solutions to overcome the stagnation inherent in positional warfare. It highlights five operational aspects influencing this stalemate—air superiority, mine barrier breaching, counter-battery effectiveness, reserve creation and training, and electronic warfare capabilities—underscoring the need for technological innovation and adaptive strategies. The discussion pivots to the rational organisation of military logistics, a central theme in Zaluzhnyi's framework. Key factors include training investments, North Atlantic Treaty Organization interoperability, decentralised sustainment innovations, and seamless integration of international military assistance. Ukraine's ability to manage a diverse arsenal and sustain operations under contested conditions is remarkable but fraught with challenges. The article emphasises the significance of building war reserves, highlighting lessons from the war in Europe for recalibrating India's defence production and logistics paradigms. As logistics serve as the 'Oxygen of battle', the paper argues that adopting technologically advanced platforms, optimising information systems and fostering rational logistics frameworks are imperative for modern militaries. It calls for an urgent review of existing paradigms to address the complexities of contested logistics, ensure readiness, and maintain competitive advantage in future conflicts. The insights drawn from Ukraine's experience resonate universally, providing a blueprint for enhancing military efficiency and resilience in an era defined by rapid technological shifts and asymmetric warfare. – *Reproduced*

ORGAN DONATION

290. Jha, Swapna
Organ donation: The legal framework: Bridging the demand and supply gap. Common Cause, 43(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.13-16

This article examines the legal framework surrounding organ donation, addressing the critical gap between organ demand and supply. It highlights the legal complexities associated with Brain Stem Death (BSD), medical life-support protocols, and regulatory mechanisms governing organ transplantation. Since BSD is only recognized for organ donations, docor4s cannot legally revoke life support of a BSD patient unless the patient's organs can be removed for transplantation under the act. – *Reproduced*

291. Kumai, Rishikesh
Global organ donation practices: Lessons from the world leaders. Common Cause, 43(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.17-21

This article examines international organ donation frameworks and practices, highlighting successful policies and strategies from global leaders in healthcare. It analyzes key factors driving high organ donation rates worldwide and discusses actionable lessons to strengthen organ donation infrastructure, regulatory policies, and public awareness.

ORGAN TRAFFICKING

292. Prakash, Vinson
Victims, medical professional and racketeers: the human cost of organ trafficking. Common Cause, 43(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.9-12

Majority of studies on organ trade state poverty as the primary factor contributing towards organ scale. A world bank report of 2024 states that approximately 129 million Indians are living in extreme poverty, earning less than Rs. 181 per day. –*Reproduced*

ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION

293. Kumai, Rishkesh
Organ translation in India: A lifeline amid ethical challenges. Common Cause, 43(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.4-8

"This article discusses the critical importance of organ donation and transplantation in India through the poignant story of 12-year-old Vaideshi Bhau Tanavde, who was declared brain dead due to a rare autoimmune illness. It highlights how her family's courageous decision to donate her organs saved four lives in Mumbai, while examining the broader ethical challenges, legal frameworks, and ongoing efforts to improve organ donation awareness and infrastructure across the country. When life takes a tragic term, it can still officer hope, " said the father of Vaideshi Bhau Tanavde, a 12 year old girl who was decaled brain dead following a rare auto immune illness. In the face of unimaginable loss, her family made the courageous decision to donate her organs, giving four people in Mumbai a scorned change at life. – *Reproduced*

PANDEMIC

294. Agrahari, Kalpana S.
China's psychological warfare in the post-pandemic era. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.15-18

The post-pandemic world faces new challenges with China's rise perceived as a threat to the rules based international order. Psychological warfare, inspired by Sun Tzu, is central to China's political streaky. The PLA manipulates perceptions domestically and globally to achieve its goals. Liberals democracies must counter this PLA manipulates perceptions and globally to achieve its galosh liberal democracies must counter this pseudo-warfare with enhanced information flow, economic resilience, and tailored policies. – *Reproduced*

295. Warr, Peter and Yusuf, Arief Anshory
Pandemic-induced de-urbanization in Indonesia: Urban and rural impacts. The Developing Economies, 62(2), Jun, 2024: p.139-174

In Indonesia, the negative health impact of COVID-19 and the initial, direct loss of employment have been largest in urban, not rural areas. But the second-round effects on labor markets have been very different. They have included a huge, empirically documented migration of newly unemployed urban workers from urban to rural areas, in urgent search of employment, food, and safety from the pandemic. We call this "de-urbanization." It placed the migrating workers in economic competition with the least skilled agricultural workers, expanding their numbers by almost 8%. By increasing the supply of unskilled farm labor, de-urbanization depressed farm workers' real wages. Because the demand for farm labor is inelastic, the total wage income of these workers, aggregated across all unskilled

farm laborers, declined. The households relying on this source of income are by far Indonesia's poorest. Similar outcomes may occur in other pandemic-affected developing countries with large agricultural sectors. – *Reproduced*

PARLIAMENT

296. Kumar, Rupak
The making of India's resilient opposition in the 1970s. South Asian Survey, 31(1), Mar, 2024: p.102-123

This article seeks to focus on the changing nature of India's parliamentary opposition in the 1970s. The article argues that, unlike the previous decades, the Opposition in India was resilient, even if not organised in the face of the authoritarian tendencies of Indira Gandhi pre- and during the Emergency. The analytical framework helps to understand the reasons for the growing opposition's resilience. The manifestation of this resilience can be traced to the programmes and actions of the opposition parties undertaken in the 1970s inside and outside the parliament as the crisis of democratic governance deepened, as explained in this article. This article attempts to make sense of parliamentary opposition in the 1970s, unlike any other existing study that either focused on the Congress, party system, or emergency per se. This article brings the spotlight on the Opposition as a category that lacks constitutional safeguards, thereby missing the 'equality of conditions' in a democratic framework. An emphasis is given to analytically understanding the political processes that played a significant role in the government–opposition relationship. The study has been conducted with the help of primary archival materials, newspaper reportings, memoirs, commentaries and governmental records such as parliamentary debates, along with existing academic works (though scarcely) on the making and functioning of the Opposition in India. The analytical approach in studying this particular moment in the political history of India helps us to understand the primacy, effectiveness, limitations and failures of democratic governance from the Opposition's standpoint. – *Reproduced*

POLICING

297. Luthra, Manan
Reporting riots: Processions, police and public in the new imperial capital of Delhi (199-1925). Social Scientist, 52(9-10), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.57-66

This article examines the historical dynamics of civil unrest, policing, and communal tensions in Delhi during its transition into the new imperial capital of British India between 1911 and 1925. Focusing on how the colonial state reported and managed public disorder, the study explores the volatile intersections of religious processions, contested public spaces, and police surveillance. By analyzing archival records, intelligence reports, and colonial administrative correspondences, the author investigates how the British administration documented sectarian conflicts and implemented crowd control strategies, highlighting the broader political implications of maintaining order in a politically transforming urban landscape.

298. Mallik, Bipini Chandra and Mahapatra, Padmalaya
Custodial violence in Indian perspective: An analytical study. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.93-96

Custodial violence involves rape, torture, or death in police or judiciary custody. Custodial violence is the physical and emotional abuse of the victim that violates human rights. It is considered one of the worst human rights violations. Police and other agencies continue to torture victims by crushing their spines, hitting their soles, delaying medical treatment, scorching with a cigarette, extracting teeth, forcing them to lie nude on ice slabs, and submerging them in water. The Supreme Court of India, National Human Rights Commission, and UN condemn the heinous crime. National police ignore these institutions. – *Reproduced*

POLITICAL PARTIES

299. Phadnis, Ajit and Priyadarshi, Abhishek
Do the policy proposals of the BJP and Congress differ from each other? An analysis of election manifestos. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.53-63

arlier studies on party ideology in India have identified that party differentiation is either lacking or does not conform to predefined theories. We analysed the differences in the policy proposals offered by the Bharatiya Janata Party and the Congress over the last four national elections. The analysis combines insight from the spatial theory and salience theory to investigate the issues where parties differ in their positions (spatial) or emphasis (salient) placed on issues. – *Reproduced*

300. Phadnis, Ajit and Priyadarshi, Abhishek
Do the policy proposals of the BJP and Congress differ from each other? An analysis of election manifestos. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.53-70

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301. Martin, Danielle Joesten Adams, Brian E. and Lascher Jr.,Edward L.
Tribal politics or discerning voters? Party and policy in local elections. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1871-1897

How do voters react to local candidates who share their policy views but not their party identification, and vice versa? This paper presents findings from a survey experiment that cross-pressured respondents to choose between a co-partisan candidate who does not share their policy views (on housing and homelessness) and an opposing party candidate with some ideological affinity. The majority of respondents chose party over policy, indicating they would vote for co-partisans even if the candidate from the opposing party is closer to their policy positions. However, significant minorities defected and in some circumstances most did. Weak partisans, those with stronger policy views, and those who viewed the issues as highly salient were more likely to defect from their party when cross-pressured. Our findings support revising the expectation that partisanship always takes precedence over policy views and reinforces the view that partisanship may operate differently at the local level. – *Reproduced*

302. Fernández-Vázquez, Guillermo
Vox in Spain: Similarities and differences with the far-right family. International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.721-737

Vox is a relatively new Spanish political party, founded in 2013. However, it was not until more than 5 years later that the party achieved any form of political representation at the national, local, and regional levels. Since its electoral breakthrough in the general elections of April 2019, numerous academics have debated Vox's ideological orientation. Specifically, the discussion has centered on the extent to which Vox aligns with the political family of populist radical right parties. This study engages with this academic debate and seeks to examine the characteristics that define Vox's current political stance. To this end, the article analyzes two key concepts within the Spanish radical right: the 'Iberosphere' and 'Hispanic nativism'. The examination of these concepts provides insight into Vox's role as a bridge between radical right parties on both sides of the Atlantic. Furthermore, in the case of the Spanish party, it reveals a strategic trajectory that is highly atypical within the populist radical right parties. Overall, this analysis helps to refine and deepen the understanding of both Vox's ideological positioning and its strategic role within the broader context of the Western radical right. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

303. Panda, Pramil K.
Domicile politics of Jharkhand: Indignity in centre and majority in periphery. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.40-42

The domicile policy of Jharkhand has always been a contractions issue with Dehates about the appropriate balance between protecting the rights of the indigenous population and excising him inclusivity for all they are deemed of social economic, educational and political rights. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - NORTH EAST

304. Thejalhoukho
An elusive line in an elusive frontier: Delineating the historical trajectory of the inner line in India's Northeast. The Indian Economic and Social History Review, 61(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.521-540

The Inner Line remains one of the most contentious yet enduring legacies of colonial rule in the erstwhile British India's northeast frontier. However, there is a major disconnect between the popular conception of the Inner Line as a legal shield protecting 'vulnerable' communities, and the scholarly deconstruction of the Inner Line as a colonial instrument designed for the exploitation of resources and the policing of hill communities. This article traces the historical trajectory of the Inner Line in India's northeast and highlights the significant moments when the Inner Line was subjected to varying interpretations. It argues that the history of the Inner Line was characterised by flexibility and instability not only in its physical manifestation as a geographical marker but more particularly in its perceived intent and purpose. Delineating the shifts in the roles and functions that were ascribed to the Inner Line at different historical junctures, this article

attempts to reconcile the varied and even contradictory understandings of the Inner Line that continue to persist in postcolonial Northeast India. – *Reproduced*

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - UNITED STATES

305. Cooley, Alexander and Nexon, Daniel
Trump's antiliberal order: How America first undercuts America's advantage. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.16-24

During his campaign for president, Donald Trump promised to deliver a nationalist "America first" foreign policy. He boasted about how, in his first term, he had threatened to abandon NATO allies and claimed that in his second, if European NATO members failed to increase their defense spending, he would let the Russians "do whatever they want." His high-profile nominees and appointments have elevated MAGA loyalists who have long inveighed against "globalism" and the "liberal international order"; his administration will be staffed by a large number of contributors to the heritage foundation's policy wish list , project 2025, which calls for the United state to exist the international momentary fund and the world bank. – *Reproduced*

306. Ferguson, Niallv
How to win the new cold war: To compete with China, Trump should learn from reagan. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.24-32

Donald Trump's 2024 presidential campaign very deliberately echoed the one that Ronald Reagan ran in 1980. "Peace through strength" and "Are you better off today than you were four years ago?" are the two Reagan slogans that are best remembered today. Less well known is that in 1980, Reagan used the slogan "Make America great again," including in his convention acceptance speech. – *Reproduced*

307. Beckley, Michael
The strange triumph of a broken America: Why power abroad comes with dysfunction at home. Foreign Affairs, 104(1), Jan-Feb, 2025: p.50-71

By all appearances, the United States is a mess. Two-thirds of Americans believe the country is on the wrong track, and nearly 70 percent rate the economy as "not good" or "poor." Public trust in government has fallen by half, from 40 percent in 2000 to just 20 percent today. Love of country is fading, too, with only 38 percent of Americans now saying patriotism is "very important" to them, down from 70 percent in 2000. Congressional polarization has reached its highest point since Reconstruction, and threats of violence against politicians have surged. Former U.S. President Donald Trump faced two assassinations, attempts en route to reclaiming the White House, winning the popular vote even though many Americans believe he a fascist. – *Reproduced*

POLLUTION

308. Wang, Linzhuo
Pollution regulation in India: Institutional and legislative conundrums. Economic & Political Weekly. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.63-69

Recent reports on capacity constraints faced by the state pollution control boards have revealed serious systemic issues—problematic board structure and composition, lack of competence in the boards' leadership and instability in its tenure, persistently high vacancies, and skewed financial situation. Recent amendments to the three central environmental laws introduce monetary penalties, reduce scope for criminal prosecution, and make key changes to the regulatory framework. It remains to be seen if these amendments, aimed at facilitating ease of doing business, will succeed in reducing pollution as several systemic issues remain unaddressed. – *Reproduced*

POPULISM

309. Nawrocki, Michał
Who are the 'real' people? The concept of relational popular identity and the self-identification of populist voters in Poland. International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.972-697

Research on national, political, and social identities in the study of populism is typically limited to analysing populist identity framing in political and media discourses and measuring its effects on individual populist attitudes. Thus, the self-identification of populists' supporters, i.e. how they relate to populist identity framing when reflexively constructing their identities, remains largely unexplored. To address this issue, the article introduces the concept of relational popular identity, capturing the complexities of late-modern political identities, and the relational identity mapping technique used to investigate the web of relations forming these identities. The article also presents a case study of loyal voters of the Law and Justice party in Poland and discusses how a relational right-wing popular identity may serve as an 'intermediary identity' that articulates elements of other identities to maintain their integrity and a 'community of last resort' that unites the 'real' people through an immunitarian mechanism of exclusion. – *Reproduced*

310. Roy, Shishir
Gender gap in poverty biased by caste in India: An empirical analysis. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.759-797

Gender inequality is a major obstacle to the overall progress of the human race. Women empowerment, defined as an adequate representation of women in all aspects of life, beginning with political decision making, can be a powerful weapon for eradicating gender inequity. Like other cultures across the globe, patriarchal monopoly and gender discrimination either in domestic or working space in India are marked essentially by caste-based social hierarchy. In this paper, we undertake IHDS-II survey data to look into the poverty gap between second-generation sons (male) and daughters (female) across different caste groups in India and the effect of the individual- and household-level characteristics on the poverty gap. This paper identifies gender gap in three related dimensions, namely incidence of poverty, depth of poverty, and severity of poverty in India to the extent of 26.3 percent, 14.2 percent, and 9.6 percent using Oaxaca-Blinder RIF regression technique . The results indicate that the gender disparity in poverty among second-generation sons and daughters is compatible with the caste hierarchy, that is, the scheduled caste/scheduled tribe societies have the highest gender disparity in poverty; on the other hand, other backward-class societies have the second-largest

gender difference in poverty, whereas the upper caste society has the lowest gender disparity in poverty. This finding suggests that the gender disparity in poverty is skewed by caste. The pure composition effect of intergenerational income mobility due to educational mobility reduces the poverty gap between second-generation sons and daughters without any fear of the counterfactual effect of pure coefficient change in mobility composition across castes. We also find in this paper that the 'gender gap in poverty biased by caste' is more evident in the northern, eastern, western and central regions compared to the southern region of India. – *Reproduced*

311. Rajesh, M. and Prasad, A.K.
Multidimensional poverty index: Estimates of world regions and India. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.466-477

Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) of alike faster methodology is the internationally acclaimed methodology to measure multidirectional poverty around the world as well as across nations. In India, the MPI is calculated with slightly modified mythology by enhancing the number of indicators to 12, whereas the global MPI covers 10 indicators. – *Reproduced*

312. Panda, Pradeep Kumar
Multiregional poverty in India: Some recent evidence. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-jun, 2024: p.32-37

PRIME - MINISTERS

313. Rangarajan, C.
The passing of a scholar statesman. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.19-20

The passing away of Manmohan Singh has left a big void in India's political and economic scene. The reformer who changed the direction of India's economy and put it on a track of faster growth is no more. The nation will always be grateful to him.

The year 1991 is an important landmark in the post-independent economic history of our country. The country faced an acute economic crisis triggered by a severe balance of payments problem. The answer to the crisis was to put in place a set of reforms aimed at stability and structural changes. Structural reforms were needed to prevent the recurrence of such crises and to make the economy grow faster. The reform path was charted out by Singh under the overall protective cover provided by the then Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao. – *Reproduced*

PRISONS

314. Ravindranth, M. Mawase, M. Kinger, H. and Sonavane, N.
The contours of caste in the criminal legal system: The Supreme Court's ruling on prison practices. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.13-15

The Supreme Court recently struck down several provisions of prison manuals as unconstitutional on the grounds that they perpetrated caste-based discrimination in Sukanya Shantha v Union of India and Others (2024). The attention paid to

the recognition of the interconnections between caste and criminality and the historical context of the provisions in prison manuals, especially those related to de-notified tribes, is important. – *Reproduced*

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

315. Brunet, M Müller, R. Miterev, M. and Boukri, S.E.I.
Exploring the connections between project management offices and organizational design. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.463-472

This special issue, "Project Management Offices and Organizational Design: In Honor of Monique Aubry," explores linkages between project management offices (PMOs) and organizational design. Although research on PMOs has been part of the project studies landscape for some decades now, it started from practical inquiries, continuing into describing these organizational entities, their functions, and how they contributed to delivering projects efficiently. The interrelations between PMOs and organizational design are still undertheorized and scant, yet promising given the importance of the context, organizational framing, resources, and capabilities deployed for conducting projects (Müller et al., 2019). Thus, we took this opportunity to assemble this special issue, which contains several articles that seek to develop these topics further and pave the way for new insightful research. Research on PMOs provides a good example of the progress made in recent decades in the area of project studies, reflected in both scholarly inquiries and management practice. Advances in the field call for novel contributions, and we hope this special issue will even further contribute to cross-fertilization between project studies and organizational theories. – *Reproduced*

316. Kock, Alexander Ekrot, Bastian and Gemünden, Hans Georg
It takes two to tango: The interactive effect of project portfolio management offices and voice behavior on project portfolio management quality and business success. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.473-486

Despite abundant research on project management offices and project portfolio management offices (PPMOs), it is still unclear whether PPMOs contribute to business success. This study explores the role of employee voice behavior in the relationship between PPMOs and business success. The findings from 255 portfolios reveal that PPMO contributions and voice behavior positively relate to management quality, which subsequently relates to business success. Moreover, voice behavior enhances the relationships among PPMO contributions, management quality, and business success. These results have important implications for research on voice behavior in a multiproject context and for understanding PPMOs' performance and social dynamics. – *Reproduced*

317. Sofia Pemsel, and Söderlund, Jonas
Knowledge entrainment in large-scale transformation projects: The evidence-based strategy and the innovation-based strategy. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.487-506

Prior research has indicated that knowledge integration is essential for succeeding with large-scale transformation (LST) projects. However, research has largely

ignored the processual properties of knowledge integration. This article embarks on the notion of knowledge entrainment and demonstrates the criticality of the processual nature of knowledge integration. Through a comparative qualitative case study of two LST projects in the healthcare sector, two knowledge entrainment strategies were identified (the evidence-based strategy and the innovation-based strategy). Data analysis uncovered triggers, practices, and outcomes of the two knowledge entrainment strategies. Additionally, the central role of temporary project management offices (PMOs) for arranging knowledge entrainment within the LST projects is demonstrated. – *Reproduced*

318. Ralf Müller, and Wang, Linzhuo
A Taxonomy of project management offices and their organizational project management landscapes. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.520-540

Organizational project management (OPM) integrates project-related activities in organizations, including project management offices (PMOs) and their services. Using an organizational design perspective, this study models nine different PMO service delivery categories along scope, frequency, and delivery entity and identifies their particular OPM contexts (i.e., landscapes). Two hundred and sixty-five responses to a global survey identified nine types of OPM landscapes, grouped into three regions, with their particular logic of investment in OPM and their particular PMO service mix. The framework helps practitioners set up their PMOs in line with established practices. Academics benefit from a base for theorizing organizational designs using OPM. – *Reproduced*

319. Miterev, Maxim
Raison d'etre of organization design arrangements in project-based organizations. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.541-557

Why are certain organization design arrangements enacted in a project-based organization? Building on extant literature, this article addresses this fundamental question by explicating three distinct explanations of the raison d'etre of salient organization design arrangements: Functional, Legitimacy, and Agency. Conceiving these explanations as coexisting, interacting logics of organizing, the article argues to draw upon the powerful concept of logic multiplicity to pave the way for integrating diverse theoretical perspectives. Thus, the article contributes to the organization design stream of research in project studies by developing a typology of organization design logics and proposing a way forward for pursuing pluralistic theorizing. – *Reproduced*

320. Aubry, Monique and Sergi, Viviane
A retrospective of Monique Aubrey's contributions. Project Management Journal, 55(5), Oct, 2024: p.599-611

This article has three main objectives: (1) to present Monique Aubry's professional trajectory, (2) to describe her intellectual legacy, and (3) to reveal her craft and work values. The first two sections are narrated by Monique in her own voice. The third part is based on conversations between Monique and Viviane Sergi, her colleague, collaborator, and friend, which took place in May and June 2023, while writing the other parts of this article. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

321. Fan, Ziteng and Wu, Jason
Fear of nothing to hide? How do Chinese people feel about privacy when facing facial recognition cameras?. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.447-470

Facial-recognition cameras are becoming increasingly important for governments around the world to help maintain public security and improve public services. Despite these benefits, previous studies have shown that facial-recognition cameras may also cause risks such as privacy violations. This study explores how citizens respond to government-sponsored facial-recognition cameras in terms of privacy concerns in China, which is a country with a well-established digital system. By using a national survey combined with facial-recognition camera data, this study reveals that the presence of government-sponsored facial-recognition cameras does not lead to increased information privacy concerns among Chinese citizens. Instead, citizens in China are generally very willing to accept facial-recognition cameras built by governments, and this acceptance increases when citizens' trust in companies and government institutions is greater. Our study suggests that the application of facial-recognition cameras has probably been normalised because people are more likely to consider the social and economic advantages of such application over the downside, specifically that related to privacy intrusion. – *Reproduced*

322. Arya, C. S. and Sole, Nagendra Ambedkar
Context-based good governance approach: A sustainable solution for water crisis. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.743-755

Water governance is a complex, multilevel process based on the socio-political and administrative systems. The sustainable use of water resources is the main challenge of the present-day global water governance. The top-down, technocratic approach to governance made the water crisis, the crisis of governance. Literature shows a radical change towards a more humanistic, situation-based strategy that can solve water issues. The article analyses the significant water challenges, which include governance, scarcity, sustainability and adaptability. The article focuses on the importance of considering good governance principles such as accountability, transparency, responsiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, inclusiveness and equity and citizens' engagement in water governance, with particular emphasis on the context-based approach. The central argument is that the water governance system differs according to the context of governance, and the application of the good governance principle should follow contextual understanding. A major suggestion is that a context-based, good governance approach can be the sustainable solution to the water crisis. – *Reproduced*

323. Davis, Randall S. and Pandey, Sanjay K.
'Feeling out' the rules: A psychological process theory of red tape. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1038-1051

Over the past 30 years, red tape has emerged as a key concept in public management. Yet, researchers continue to debate the relative merits of system-centric versus individual-centric approaches. In this article, we articulate an individual-centric

psychological process theory, a theory that confronts the 'modularity assumption' relegating the subjective individual experience as inconsequential in much red tape research. We theorize that the appraisal mechanism influences the meaning attached to external compliance demands. Our process theory advances the claim that experience, emotion, and expectancy influence one's perceptions of, and behavioral response to, red tape. Thus, compliance expectations in rules are informed by other social demands embedded in roles, identities, and collective interests in ways that influence the perceived legitimacy of rules and the compliance burdens they impose. The psychological process theory offers a holistic perspective on red tape by treating the subjective individual experience as consequential for understanding red tape. – *Reproduced*

324. Nisar, Muhammad Azfar and masood, Ayesha
Governance by artifacts: Theory and evidence on materiality of administrative burdens. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1052-1066

This article introduces a novel theoretical framework on the materiality of administrative burdens, exploring how physical and digital artifacts govern citizen–state interactions. While existing research primarily focuses on psychological and cognitive aspects of administrative burdens, the authors argue that material infrastructure actively shapes accessibility and equity in public service delivery. Analyzing how administrative spaces and artifacts function across material, symbolic, and aesthetic dimensions, the study demonstrates that the neglect of physical infrastructure disproportionately increases burdens for marginalized populations while reinforcing privilege for social elites. Ultimately, the paper highlights spatial design and material artifacts as critical components of administrative equity and public governance. Administrative burden research has contributed to improved understanding of citizens' experiences while accessing state services. However, the significance of the material infrastructure within which citizen–administrator interactions take place remains largely absent from this line of research. To help address this research gap, this article uses ethnographic data to discuss the influence of material and virtual artifacts in bureaucratic offices on the administrative burden faced by citizens accessing social services. This significance of artifacts is further unpacked along their material, symbolic, and aesthetic dimensions. Our findings suggest that the instrumentality of certain artifacts (or lack thereof) can disproportionately decrease accessibility and usability of bureaucratic spaces for certain social groups thereby augmenting their administrative burden. Moreover, artifacts symbolizing power, prestige, and administrative easing are reserved for spaces occupied by the social elite while the underprivileged groups are relegated to bureaucratic spaces characterized by a general neglect of aesthetics and symbolism of decay. – *Reproduced*

325. Limbocker, Scott and Richardson, Mark D.
Evaluating turnover intention as a proxy for behavior in the federal public service: Evidence from two surveys of senior civil servants. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1067-1078

This article evaluates the empirical validity of using turnover intention as a reliable proxy for actual turnover behavior within the federal public service. Utilizing survey data collected from two separate cohorts of senior civil servants, the study

examines the extent to which self-reported intentions to leave predict subsequent departures. It analyzes various individual, organizational, and systemic factors that influence the relationship between intent and action, questioning the modular assumptions often made in administrative behavior research. The findings offer significant implications for public sector human resource management, public management theory, and the design of effective workforce retention strategies for high-level bureaucrats. Studies of turnover in the federal public service often study intention rather than behavior and studies that evaluate the reliability of intention as a proxy for that behavior are rare. This article uses a novel data set that measures exit intention and behavior for the same senior civil servants to evaluate two aspects of the reliability of turnover intention as a proxy for behavior: (1) prediction error and (2) similarity of marginal effects. Overall, exit intention is a problematic proxy for behavior because it consistently overestimates the probability of exit. While coefficients from models of intent tend to have the correct sign, the magnitudes of marginal effects can be misleading, tending to overestimate corresponding marginal effects in models of exit behavior. Moreover, coefficients do sometimes change signs between models. The article discusses the implications of these findings and suggests the next steps to better use exit intention to understand exit behavior. – *Reproduced*

326. Lee, Don S.
Bureaucratic professionalization and cabinet management: How civil servants in presidential democracies are treated differently. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1079-1094

How does bureaucratic structure shape presidential strategy in managing top executive posts? The comparative literature on cabinet formation focuses heavily on presidential legislative strategy, largely overlooking the administrative dimension of cabinet management. This article fills this gap by examining how bureaucratic professionalization shapes the president's strategy in distributing and managing cabinet posts. We argue that as bureaucracies become more autonomous via professionalization, ministers from the bureaucracy are more likely to be central players in presidential cabinet management. Our analysis of original data on 1538 ministers' cabinet careers from 26 presidential administrations in four Asian democracies shows that bureaucrats are more likely to receive and retain cabinet posts in key policy areas as bureaucratic professionalization increases, whereas they are less likely to do so with decreasing bureaucratic professionalization. This finding suggests that presidential cabinet management follows a different set of rules according to the level of bureaucratic professionalization. – *Reproduced*

327. Rimkutė, Dovilė and Voet, Joris Van Der
When do bureaucrats respond to external demands? A theoretical framework and empirical test of bureaucratic responsiveness. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1095-1116

Bureaucrats must balance neutral competence with responsiveness to external demands. As external demands are simultaneous and multidimensional, this study analyzes bureaucratic responsiveness according to bureaucratic actors' prioritization decisions. Using a discrete choice experiment followed by qualitative interviews in the context of EU agencies, we investigate to what extent bureaucratic responsiveness depends upon the stakeholder that expresses

an external demand (source), the aspect of bureaucratic conduct that is addressed (content), and the presence of adverse media attention (salience). In addition to corroborating prior empirical findings, we provide a novel understanding of bureaucratic responsiveness by showing the way demands' source and content affect responsiveness jointly. Across the range of technical, performative, legal-procedural, and moral demands, we identify which stakeholders can impose demands most authoritatively. We also extend previous research by demonstrating that adverse media attention strengthens responsiveness to technical and moral demands, but not to performative and legal-procedural demands. – *Reproduced*

328. Wright II, James E. gaozhao, Dongfang and Houston, Brittany
Body-worn cameras and representation: What matters when evaluating police use of force?. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1117-1133

Public administration scholarship seeks to understand ways to increase accountability within the policing profession. We employ an online conjoint experiment to disentangle the effects of both representation and body-worn cameras (BWC) on police accountability and legitimacy. In the experiment, we ask participants to rate the likelihood that a police use of force incident prompts an investigation when there is a BWC present and racial and gender representation matches between the officer and the civilian in the use of force incident. We find that Caucasian officers who use force are more likely to be investigated. Our findings also reveal that civilians believe male officers who use force should be investigated and there is no need for further investigation when a BWC is utilized during a use of force situation. The implications of this study show that civilians view BWCs as the most important tool in providing accurate and honest assessment of police-civilian encounters. – *Reproduced*

329. Tiggelaar, Maria Groeneveld, Sandra and George, Bert
Coping with administrative tasks: A cross-country analysis from a street-level perspective. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1134-1147

Administrative tasks often are an unavoidable aspect of the daily work of street-level bureaucrats (SLBs). These burdensome tasks are job demands that can cause stress and put a strain on SLBs' working experience and performance. So far, few studies have searched for job resources that can help SLBs cope with this aspect of their daily work. This study analyzes how performing administrative tasks results in job stress. Participation in organizational decision-making is presented as a job resource that mitigates this impact—although, we hypothesize, less so in countries with high power distance. Using a survey dataset of 113,210 teachers across 46 countries, we find that participation in organizational decision-making indeed reduces the impact of spending time on administrative tasks on job stress. Power distance does not influence this moderation significantly but does have cross-level interactions with both the time spent on administrative tasks and the level of participation separately. – *Reproduced*

330. Lewis, Gregory B. and Williams, Jack F.
Indian preference and the status of American Indians and Alaska natives in the federal service: Employment, earnings, authority, and perceptions of fairness. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1148-1162

Public administration scholars have largely ignored American Indians and Alaska Natives in their studies of racial disparities in the federal service, despite strong reasons to believe they face discrimination. Using three large federal data sets (the American Community Survey, federal personnel records, and the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey), we compare the status of American Indians and Alaska Natives in the federal service to both Whites and other minorities. We find that, largely due to Indian Preference, American Indians and Alaska Natives are much more likely than Blacks, Whites, Latinos, and Asians to hold federal jobs, but they are highly concentrated in the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Indian Health Service, agencies with which they have a sordid and fraught history. This concentration allows them to work in positions that may advance the interests of their communities and increases their probabilities of being supervisors, but it does not prevent them from being among the poorest-paid and least-satisfied employees in the federal service. – *Reproduced*

331. Viswanath, Shilpa Yog, Jung AH(Claire) and Mullins, Lauren Bock
Who benefits from work-life programs? Lessons in gender and race from opm's federal work-life survey. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1163-1183

Engaging the US Office of Personnel Management's inaugural Federal Work-life Survey (2017), this study deconstructs the gender and race differences in employee satisfaction with federal work-life programs. We examine whether women of color employees in particular stand to benefit differently from the federal work-life programs in comparison to their male and white colleagues. Notably, this study operationalizes the federal employee's work-life interference and dependent care responsibilities to determine gender and race-related differences in employee satisfaction with federal work-life programs. Study results indicate that federal employees belonging to historically marginalized racial and ethnic groups are satisfied to a lesser extent with partaking in federal work-life programs than their white counterparts. – *Reproduced*

332. Roehl, Ulrik B. U. and Hansen, Morten Balle
Automated, administrative decision-making and good governance: Synergies, trade-offs, and limits. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1184-1199

Automated, administrative decision-making (AADM) is a key component in digital government reforms. It represents an aspiration for a better and more efficient administration but also presents challenges to values of public administration. We systematically review the emerging literature on use of AADM from the perspective of good governance. Recognizing the inherent tensions of values of public administration, the broad review identifies key synergies, trade-offs, and limits of AADM and good governance associated with nine values: Accountability, efficiency, equality, fairness, resilience, responsiveness, right-to-privacy, rule-of-law, and transparency. While synergies represent "low-hanging fruits", trade-offs and limits are "hard cases" representing challenges to good governance. Taking the specific decision-making context into account, practitioners and scholars should attempt to nurture the "fruits" and lessen the tensions of the "hard-cases" thereby increasing the desirable societal outcomes of use of AADM. – *Reproduced*

333. Verhoest, Koen, et al
Designing cross-sector collaboration to foster technological innovation: Empirical insights from ehealth partnerships in five countries. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1200-1217

This article examines the impact of partnership design on technological innovation in public-private innovation partnerships. It develops two competing hypotheses on how specific partnership characteristics lead to innovation in health care services. The study compares 19 eHealth partnerships across five European countries and uses fuzzy-set qualitative comparative analysis to test the hypotheses. The findings show that small, centralized, and homogeneous partnerships are most successful at achieving technological innovation. The study highlights the importance of partnership design in spurring innovation and calls for a reconsideration of some of the underlying assumptions of collaborative innovation theory. – *Reproduced*

334. Howell-Moroney, Michael
Inconvenient truths about logistic regression and the remedy of marginal effects. Public Administration Review, 84(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.1218-1236

Logistic regression is a standard technique in public administration research. However, there are two inconvenient truths about logistic regression of which scholars should be aware. First, logistic regression results are difficult to interpret. Raw coefficients are expressed in an enigmatic log odds scale and odds ratios are regularly misinterpreted as risk ratios. Second, logistic regression results are non-collapsible, which renders model comparisons invalid. A review of recent public administration articles reveals that these inconvenient truths still plague the discipline. This paper advocates the use of average marginal effects to reckon with both inconvenient truths. Average marginal effects are easy to comprehend because they measure effect sizes on a probability scale. And average marginal effects are collapsible, and hence facilitate valid model comparisons. These concepts are illustrated using data simulations and data from the 2017 Current Population Survey. The paper concludes with suggestions for improved research practice. – *Reproduced*

335. Behera, Tanavi
Emotional intelligence in public administration: A Buddhist approach. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.42-44

Emotional intelligence (EI) plays a critical role in enhancing the efficacy and responsiveness of public administration. This article explores how Buddhist philosophy offers a profound framework for cultivating emotional intelligence among public servants. By integrating core Buddhist principles—such as mindfulness, compassion, and non-attachment—into the administrative ethos, this approach fosters greater self-awareness, empathetic governance, and ethical decision-making. The study argues that bridging ancient wisdom with contemporary administrative practices can lead to more humane, resilient, and effective public service delivery.

336. Weihmayer, Melissa
Analysing the local governance of internal displacement: An emerging (local) social contract in Eastern Ukraine since 2014. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.318-339

There is growing recognition of the challenges faced by internally displaced people as well as the potential for subnational actors to contribute to durable solutions. Despite this, we know little about local government responses, both in theory and practice. This paper draws on governance theories, practitioner experience and secondary literature to analyse the governance context, processes and interactions that shape the experience of internal displacement in eastern Ukraine between 2014 and 2022. It argues that nascent relationships built between internally displaced people and local governments in eastern Ukraine reveal the possibility of bottom-up state-led responses. The paper intervenes in debates around rebuilding a "social contract" as a mechanism for resolving displacement, demonstrating why attention must be paid to how this occurs at local levels in places of refuge. – *Reproduced*

337. Gron, C.H. et al
In unsteady waters: How mayors and chief administrative officers make sense of a public service bargain in disequilibrium. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.723-740

Public service bargains (PSBs) have become a central heuristic to understand the relationship between politicians and senior bureaucrats. In this article, we add to the existing literature by exploring how both politicians and senior bureaucrats make sense of a PSB in disequilibrium. Based on individual and focus group interviews and six case studies of breakdown in the bargain, we find that bargains may be unstable due to both changing circumstances and differences in interpretations. We add to previous research by demonstrating how the differences in interpretations may manifest themselves along two dimensions, that is, in the balance between the types of competences and rewards that should be included in the bargain as perceived by politicians and senior civil servants, as well as how the competences and rewards agreed upon are interpreted. – *Reproduced*

338. Baker, K. Rubin, E. V. Weinberg, S. and Stout, C.T.
What's representation got to do with it? Comparing public reactions to diversity among government employees and government contractors. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.810-829

The literature on representative bureaucracy is largely focused on government agencies and little attention has been paid to representation within private sector contractors providing services on behalf of government. A survey experiment, administered on a nationally representative panel collected by YouGov, is used to assess whether the public evaluates the distributive justice of government programs differently if the programs are implemented by either contractors or government officials, and whether this changes when the public is provided information on the diversity of those actors. We find that perceptions of distributive justice are no different with government or contractor delivery, nor do they change in response to diversity information. The findings imply that perceptions of distributive justice may only vary between contractors and government, and in response to diversity information, when the public are presented with information about program failure or obvious inequities. – *Reproduced*

339. Ongaro, Edoardo
Integrating the neo-weberian state and public value. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.830-844

Two thematic areas have grown in significance in the contemporary scientific literature of public governance, public administration and public management over the past 20 to 30 years: the theory and practice of public value, and theorisation of the neo-Weberian state (NWS). In this paper, we argue that, while these two important thematic areas have so far developed in a mostly unconnected way from each other, they both might benefit from integrating each other's perspective into their theoretical frame, and we outline the contours of such a framework. We argue that the NWS and public value might theoretically be combined in three forms of integration of the respective perspectives: the integration of the NWS conceived of as model with an approach to public value conceived of as an addition of value through the actions by public managers; the NWS as an ideal type with public value conceived of as an addition of value through the actions by public managers; and the NWS as an ideal type with public value conceived of as a contribution to the public sphere. The NWS may benefit from integrating the public value perspective in order to develop some of its core components: how it compounds input legitimacy with output legitimacy, and how it integrates the managerial components into a narrative of managerial action for the public purpose. The perspective of public value may benefit from engaging into a dialogue with NWS, if it aspires to be a truly global paradigm for managing public services. – *Reproduced*

340. Vigoda-Gadot, Eran and Levitats,Zehavit
Like a bridge over troubled water: Wellbeing and trust in governance during turbulent times. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.863-884

The COVID-19 pandemic extended interest in the relationships between citizens and governments in turbulent times of crises and emergencies. While the pandemic generated a critical existential threat to the lives of many, it also had a significant effect on the quality of life and on the wellbeing of even larger populations. This paper deals with the relationship between the wellbeing of citizens and three types of trust in governance (i.e. trust in political institutions, trust in public administration, trust in enforcement institutions) during the pandemic. We aim at advancing knowledge on both wellbeing and trust during crises, and more specifically on direct and indirect patterns of these important relationships. To do so, we suggest alternative models and a series of hypotheses aimed at examining them empirically. Two datasets on Israeli citizens are used. They were collected over two points in time during the heat of the pandemic and toward its decline and end (Study 1/t1; N = 1026 and Study 2/t2; N = 3024) and largely represent major sectors and ethnicities in the population. The findings generally support a positive relationship between wellbeing and trust, but more importantly indicate that during crisis, trust in public administration and enforcement institutions mediates the relationship between wellbeing and trust in political institutions. We thus argue that the public service may act as a bridge between citizens' wellbeing and political trust. In our view, the findings testify to the complexity of the wellbeing–trust relationship, especially in challenging times. Implications and directions for future studies are suggested. – *Reproduced*

341. Qimeng, Cai
Public service level and human development in the context of digitalization. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.1104-1119v

The integration of information technology into various industries has a significant impact on our societal landscape. This study explores the impact of public service levels on human development, especially in the developing digital era. Using data collected from 31 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) in China between 2011 and 2019, the study finds that the improvement of public service levels promotes human development. Meanwhile, digitalization strengthens the positive impact of public services on human development. The paper confirms the positive effects of digital development, providing an empirical basis for promoting the integration of public services and digitalization. The government should strengthen the digital development of public services to provide new driving forces for achieving human development. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC DEBT

342. Abdulfatai Adedeji, Adekunle Oyinlola, Mutiu Abimbola and Adeniyi, Oluwatosin
Public debt, tax and economic growth in sub-Saharan African countries. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.992-1058

This study examines the effect of public debt on the relationship between tax and economic growth in sub-Saharan African countries. Grounded in the extended endogenous growth model, it employs a dynamic fixed-effects model to explore both linear and nonlinear relationships. For the full sample, the linear analysis demonstrates that tax measures contribute positively to economic growth regardless of public debt inclusion. Intriguingly, while public debt on its own has a detrimental effect on growth, its interaction with total taxes exhibits a positive influence. Conversely, the nonlinear approach reveals a negative association between public debt and growth. Moreover, the interaction term indicates that public debt weakly supports the impact of indirect taxes on economic growth while undermining the effectiveness of taxes on goods and services. However, the interactions between public debt and other tax measures are not statistically significant. When considering various country classifications based on income level, fragility, and resource endowment under the linear approach, the study uncovers that several tax measures have a positive and statistically significant direct impact on growth. Furthermore, in low-income countries, public debt has a weaker effect on economic growth compared to that in middle-income countries. Public debt tends to reduce the effectiveness of direct taxes and taxes on income, profits, and capital gains in low-income countries. Conversely, public debt enhances only the effectiveness of indirect taxes in driving economic growth in middle-income countries. Under the nonlinear approach, mixed results are observed. Specifically, public debt predominantly undermines the effectiveness of most tax measures in middle-income countries. The findings across other country classifications also reveal diverse effects of public debt on the tax–growth relationship.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

343. Jung, Hoyong
Relocation of public institutions and local public finance: Evidence from south Korea. International Review of Administrative Sciences, 90(4), Dec, 2024: p.741-758

An extensive, large-scale relocation of public institutions occurred in South Korea

in the 2010s. The local policy governing this relocation was implemented to mitigate metropolitan concentration and advance equitable regional development. The policy's ultimate goal was to bolster the fiscal foundations of local governments to facilitate regional economic self-sufficiency. This study employs a synthetic differences-in-differences methodology to analyze the repercussions of public institution relocation on local government revenue. Ultimately, our findings fail to provide unequivocal evidence of a significant impact on various local revenue streams; in fact, they indicate a decrease in total revenue per capita. This study intimates that, from a local fiscal perspective, the efficacy of local reinvigoration policies via the relocation of public institutions may be limited, underscoring the importance of implementing a range of supplementary measures to facilitate the transformation of these urban centers into self-sustaining entities. – *Reproduced*

PUBLIC POLICY

344. Kadekodi, Gopal K.
Policy orientation in social sciences. Social Science in Perspective, 16(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.401-421

The article examines questions surrounding the relevance and application of social sciences in public life and policy-making across various spatial and social levels. It highlights how social scientists often hesitate to assert definitive views, frequently presenting balanced yet ambiguous positions. Additionally, the paper analyzes common criticisms leveled against social sciences, particularly regarding their perceived lack of methodological rigor, low predictive capability for societal outcomes, and limited universal applicability.

RAILWAYS

345. Mani, Sudhanshu
Indian railways: A critical review. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.25-30

he performance of the Indian Railways, including its track record on finances, rail safety and execution of big-ticket projects like Vande Bharat, high-speed rail, hyperloop, and hydrogen trains is critically evaluated. Despite substantial budget allocations and ambitious goals, the Indian Railways faces a serious lack of delivery, systemic issues, and low morale of its officers that hinder the realisation of its modernisation and performance objectives. – *Reproduced*

RELIGION

346. Vaughan, Kenneth R.
Religion, secularization, and far-right support in the Netherlands, Hungary, and Italy. International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.650-671

Academic evaluations of the relationship between religion, secularization, and far-right collective actors have grown increasingly complicated. New religious immigrants, seen as invaders importing contradictory values imposed on the populous by EU elites, may threaten Christian and irreligious Europeans. Europe has been secularizing for decades, concurrent with a resurgence in far-right

collective action, but this far-right resurgence has also accompanied an increase in religious discourse in politics. In this study, I investigate the relationship between religion, secularization, and far-right collective action utilizing three case studies. I find, with some caveats, that in Hungary, Fidesz motivates Christian voters with religious nationalist appeals, while assertive secularization motivates irreligious voters in the Netherlands. Italy is more complex, where far-right collective actors are less able to monopolize social issues. These findings speak to the critical role religious values and institutions play in shaping voter preferences and present competing options for secularist politics moving forward. – *Reproduced*

RESEARCH

347. Lingaiah, Vuppala, and Meka, S. Likitha Sri
Use of legal databases for research scholars and students: An overview. University News, 62(52), Dec 23-29, 2024: p.16-21

This article provides an overview of essential legal databases designed to assist research scholars and students in navigating complex legal information. It evaluates the significance of these digital resources in enhancing legal research efficiency, highlights key features of prominent legal platforms, and offers guidance on optimizing search strategies for academic purposes.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

348. Fahmi, Fikri Zul and Mendrofa, Martha Jesica S.
Digitalisation and rural livelihood transformation: Evidence from Indonesia. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p. 313-334

This article examines the extent to which digitalisation transforms rural livelihood in the context of the Global South. We conducted a case study in two villages in Indonesia that represent different digital technologies and rural economies. We found that digitalisation, to a certain degree, encourages changes in rural livelihoods, as it provides opportunities for rural residents to improve their capabilities. However, digital technology is rather used predominantly for social purposes and has thus not yet triggered a major structural transformation in the rural areas. Nevertheless, the more complex nature of digital technology adopted by the community tends to trigger more significant changes in rural livelihoods. It is thus to be expected that with more intensive future use and complex types of digital technologies, digitalisation will significantly influence rural transformation in the Global South. – *Reproduced*

349. Fahmi, Fikri Zul and Mendrofa, Martha Jesica S.
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350. Sinha, Piyush Kumar Rawal, Saurabh and Sinha,Aakriti
Brand adoption by BoP tetailers. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p.369-391

The article brings out the major factors that bottom-of-the-pyramid (BoP) retailers consider when adopting brands. It suggests that, besides the known variables of profitability, relationship and merchandise, these retailers attach importance to efforts that lead to reduced perceived risk. These include replacement and buyback facilities besides credit. They define the relationship with distributors/wholesalers not just as firm-firm business-based, but also as stemming from familial, social and ethnic dimensions. Based on 472 responses of acceptance or rejection from BoP retailers from rural India, the findings show a positive, significant relationship with brand characteristics. On the other hand, product-related factors showed a significant but negative relationship. The study found a significant but negative association between distributor relationship and probability of adoption, which should be considered in conjunction with credit, replacement and buyback facilities. The authors suggest that, while brand demand is a significant factor, strategies based on service-dominant logic would be more effective in sustained adoption of brands among small retailers. – *Reproduced*

351. Bhalla, Priya
Gandhian Ideas: His days and ours. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.672-687

A large section of the world population continues to live in hunger, starvation, malnutrition, deplorable living conditions with unsafe drinking water, inadequate health amenities and lack of proper education. The fear and uncertainty associated with the COVID-19 pandemic have resulted in the loss of lives and livelihoods for a large number of poor and vulnerable persons, pushing them deeper into the confines of poverty. It is in times such as these that Gandhian thoughts are popularly invoked by Gandhi's followers. The present study is an attempt to revisit the Gandhian perspective on the development of the Indian economy. It intends to capture and crystallise his socio-economic ideas on the wide expanse of issues in a comprehensive manner. These are systematically encapsulated in six Ends: employment, emancipation, equality and egalitarianism, environment, ethics and education. Further, the study goes on to discuss Gandhi's economic prescriptions to achieve these six ends. Furthermore, it attempts to categorise the Gandhian methods into one of three states—alive, ailing or abandoned—based on their current usefulness. Additionally, if the status turns out to be failing or abandoned, it aims to provide a nearby current approach that can appropriately fit in Gandhi's vision without being dismissed as being too far-fetched. – *Reproduced*

352. Kumar, V. Sudheer
ISRO's role in rural development. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.5-12

Space technology has emerged as a transformative tool in rural development offering innovative solutions to challenges in agriculture, wear management, disaster preparedness, health, education and infrastructure. There are several initiatives/projects, which are taken up by state and central government departments at micro and macro level to enrich the assets required in rural sector for the sustainable development through growth of agriculture.

353. Saxena, Jagdeep
Space technologies: Transforming rural India. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.13-18

Wide applications of space based technologies in agriculture sector and rural development are transforming Indian villages into economically viable units and growth engines. Space technology is capable of serving the remote villages transcending geographical boundaries. Government is also focusing on capacity. – *Reproduced*

354. Kapoor, Nimisha
Geospatial data for rural resource management. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.20-27

The geospatial platforms and projects developed by ISRO have given a new direction to Indian rural resource management, planning and disaster response mechanisms. This initiative aim to promote transparency, resource management, and sustainable development, thereby enabling empowerment and sustainable development in rural areas. – *Reproduced*

355. Abraham, Vinoj
Ruptured rural transformation: From non-farm to mixed households in rural India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.84-94

Analysis suggests worsening of India's rural transformation, aggravating from "being stunted" to a rupture. Labour movement from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors had weakened since the early 2010s. Signs of reverse mobility, from non-agricultural sectors to the agricultural sector are visible since the 2020s, with significant addition in unpaid family work. The drivers of rural non-farm employment, namely construction, agro-based manufacturing such as textiles, food and beverages, tobacco, and trade have declined. Trends in value added and wages in the RNFS also signal stagnation. Under such circumstances, households have adopted a risk-mitigating strategy of mixed employment, especially among the lower income groups. Such mixed households are replacing both non-agricultural and agricultural households. – *Reproduced*

356. Dey, Sagarika and Nath, Amrita
Welfare shocks, coping strategies and safety nets: A study on rural households of Cachar district, Assam. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 26(3), Dec, 2024: p.907-930

Effective shock management is an integral part of any well-defined and comprehensive welfare strategy. As the type of shocks facing rural households in developing countries depends, inter alia, on local geographical, socio-economic and

climatic conditions, micro-level studies profiling the exposure to shocks in specific regional contexts become important for designing and delivering programmes of economic development at the grass roots. Using primary data collected from 444 rural households, this study attempts to study various facets of household-level welfare shocks in Cachar District of Assam. Specifically, the research tries to identify the various sources of shocks confronting rural households in the study area along with the factors that determine exposure to different types of shocks. Also, factors influencing shock severity, frequency and choice of coping strategies are analysed using suitable econometric methods. Based on the finding that the incidence of shocks is very high in the rural areas of the district, the study also takes stock of the current coverage of insurance programmes available to rural households. It is found that while benefits of social insurance programmes are available only to a miniscule percentage of surveyed households, private insurance remains out of reach of most households due to the costly premiums payable on such schemes. The study underscores the need to improve social infrastructure to reduce the prevalence of certain types of shocks while designing effective and comprehensive social insurance programmes to provide the necessary safety cushion to rural households in times of distress. – *Reproduced*

357. Chatterjee, Shankar
PACS in every Panchayat will revolutionize rural economy: NCUI president. The Cooperator, 61(7), Jan, 2024: p.24-24

RURAL DEVELOPMENT - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS - INDONESIA

358. Mendoza, Eva N. Apa-Ap, Meljoy J. and Amoroso, Victor B.
Sustaining livelihoods in protected areas: Lessons from state-initiated projects in MT. Hamiguitan range wildlife sanctuary, southern Philippines.. International Journal of Rural Management, 20(3), Dec, 2024: p. 295-312

The establishment of protected areas as a strategy for biodiversity conservation implies the need for sustainable alternative livelihoods of rural, forest-dependent communities. This article contributes to the discourse on balancing environmental conservation and economic well-being by examining state-initiated livelihood projects in Mount Hamiguitan Range Wildlife Sanctuary (MHRWS), Philippines, a UNESCO World Heritage Site. As the literature emphasizes on impacts of livelihoods on communities, it is also important to deal on the dynamics in the conceptualization and implementation of these livelihoods from the perspectives and experiences of implementers and beneficiaries, to possibly ensure sustainability. The data from in-depth interviews with implementers and survey among partner beneficiaries, revealed that strategies like conceptualizing projects with defined principles and purpose, engaging and understanding the community, implementing adaptive and responsive strategies, providing sustained marketing and technical support, and establishing partnerships with agencies, serve as facilitating factors for these livelihoods. However, these projects are challenged by lack of sustainability plan, of coordinated governance, and of sufficient, full-time, and tenured personnel. Hence, while state-initiated livelihood projects could be sustainable given its (state's) mandate and resources, there are also impediments due to some structural inadequacies. – *Reproduced*

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES - INDIA

359. Nasreena, P.K.
Intersectional exploration of Dalit women's identity: Issues and concerns. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.53-56

This article provides an intersectional analysis of the identity of Dalit women, examining the overlapping systems of caste, gender, and class oppression they face. It explores the unique socio-economic and political challenges faced by this demographic, identifying key issues and concerns while advocating for a more nuanced understanding of their experiences within the broader feminist and anti-caste discourses.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

360. Gore, Manisha Mohan
Space technologies: Bridging the rural-urban gap. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.28-33

Space technology has revolutionized secto5rs like agriculture, disaster management, communication, and environmental monitoring, enhancing efficiency, and literacy. Through satellite based series and remote sensing, space advancements have become essential tools for rural development and societal well-being. – *Reproduced*

361. Sharma, Shalender and Mathur, Arushi
Reimagining the future of learning: Educating on space technology. Kurushetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(3), Jan, 2025: p.34-40

As India aspires to become a global leader in the space economy, there is an urgent need to strengthen education on space technologies, empowering students and the workforce to harness its potential effectively. To achieve this vision, India must prioritize investments in education and capacity-building initiatives. – *Reproduced*

362. Navon, Daniel
Reiterated fact-making: Explaining transformation and continuity in scientific facts. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.849-875

Scientific facts are an essential element of modern life. Yet, despite an abundance of illuminating work in science and technology studies (STS), we lack a rigorous sociological framework for explaining how scientific facts emerge, gain traction, and then change over time. This article fills that gap. Drawing on Fleck ([1935] 1981), Haydu (1998), and a wealth of STS scholarship, I develop a comparative-historical approach called "reiterated fact-making" that analyzes scientific facts according to (1) the prevailing conditions of possibility; (2) the networks of expertise, social mobilization, and power built up around them; and (3) the epistemic and material path dependencies that accrue over the course of their careers. To demonstrate the utility of this framework, I draw on a mixed-methods study and explain the uneven histories of three genetic variants (XYY, Fragile X, and the 22q11.2 microdeletion) that have been used to delineate and diagnose new medical conditions associated with neurodevelopmental differences for the past several decades—taking on very different scientific, clinical, and social meanings

as facts in the process. Reiterated fact-making helps us combine comparative-historical sociology and STS to explain how scientific facts can combine deep continuity and radical transformation as they are enrolled in shifting fields of research and practice. – *Reproduced*

363. Mendoza, Adrian R.
Technological innovation, productivity, and global value chains participation of Philippine manufacturers. The Developing Economies, 62(3), Sep, 2024: p.269-304

Using a unique dataset on Philippine manufacturers from 2007 to 2011, this study adopts the three-stage Crépon-Duguet-Mairesse model to trace which trade linkages in global value chains (GVCs) contribute to Philippine firms' technological innovation and labor productivity. The results indicate that Philippine GVC suppliers primarily implement incremental process innovations using imported technology and externally sourced knowledge, while internally developed technology is less common. Accordingly, imported rather than indigenous knowledge contributes more to the labor productivity premium of GVC suppliers. Nevertheless, pure exporting is generally unrelated to process and product innovations. These results suggest that the innovation and productivity effects of GVC participation in the Philippines are mainly driven by imports and foreign-sourced technology. Since suppliers' innovative behavior tend to complement the technological requirements of their production activities, we argue that the results are consistent with Philippine manufacturers' limited participation in technology- and innovation-intensive GVC functions. The implication on long-run upgrading is discussed. – *Reproduced*

SELF HELP GROUPS

364. Chatterjee, Shankar
Empowerment of rural women through self-held group (SHG): A study in Jorhat district of Assam. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.84-86

The self-help group (SHG) is a powerful instrument to empower women of rural India as the women members of the SHG by earning income and feeling empowered, for which many studies are available across India. The author has conducted from Jammu and Kashmir to Tamil Nadu and North-east to Gujarat studies in this regard and observed that each and everyone felt empowered as each was contributing to the welfare of the family by earning income. This research article has highlighted how members of the SHG in a village in the Jorhat district of Assam, India, developed by earning income. For the study, Lakhimui SHG was contacted which was established in 2018 at Holongapar Gohaingaon, Central Jorhat Block, Jorhat district, Assam in December 2023. All the members were literate – middle school to 12-pass. The research article is purely based on primary data. Also, secondary data have been included here, which have been collected from the Chief Executive Office, Zilla Parishad, Jorhat district, Assam. Through Group Discussion as followed under Participatory Rural Appraisal (popularly known as PRA) propounded by Prof Robert Chambers, the study was carried out so data collected from the women members was based on facts. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL ABUSE

365. Thenua, Birpal Sinh
Alcoholism in rural areas : A sociological study of extreme drinkers of a Nyaya Panchayat of Hatharas district.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.114-119

Alcohol is used almost in all societies of the world. It is practiced in one or more forms from ancient to present time in Indian society also. Though the global data released by World Health Organization, western society consumed more alcohol then any developing countries, yet it is observed in recent years, that the consumption of alcohol is increasing in Indian society and it is increasing among rural youth also. The issue of alcoholism and extreme drinking has became one of the serious issues in recent years in our society. Extreme drinkers can be seen everywhere on streets, roadsides, footpaths and other public places. Important human resource in our society is transforming into a parasite on family and society. Criminal activities, violence, domestic violence, poverty, gambling, beggary and physical and mental diseases and even unnatural death are also result of alcoholism or extreme alcoholism. Government policies on liquor and alcohol are pouring fuel on the fire to flame the problem of alcoholism in our society including rural areas. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL JUSTICE

366. Banerjee, Ushasi
In the Pursuit of social justice: Assessing the debates regarding the uniform civil code in India. Social Scientist, 52(9-10), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.41-56

This article presents a critical assessment of the intense debates surrounding the potential implementation of a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in India, analyzing them through the conceptual lens of social justice. The author examines the intricate tensions between personal laws governing different religious communities, constitutional directives, and individual fundamental rights—with a specific focus on gender equality and the rights of marginalized groups. By exploring both the arguments for national legal integration and the counter-arguments advocating for cultural pluralism and minority rights, the study evaluates how legislative reforms can balance religious freedoms with egalitarian progress and social justice in a diverse society.

SOCIAL MOBILITY

367. Krishna, Anirudh and Kumar, Sujeet
Social mobility and opportunity in India: A review of the academic literature. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.42-49

A total of 161 academic publications on the subjects of social mobility and opportunity in India that have appeared since the early 1960s and are concerned with one or more of educational, occupational, and income mobility, social status, and opportunity provision are reviewed. A great deal of important knowledge has been uncovered by employing a variety of research methods, but much more remains to be uncovered, especially knowledge of a practical nature. Future research needs to be more fine-grained and practice-oriented while engaging with the transition processes that are undergone by individuals. – *Reproduced*

SOCIAL THEORY

368. Kumar, A. P. Ashwin
In defence of ordinary criticism. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.21-24

It is possible to distinguish between two modes of social criticism: the one exemplified in our intellectual and political–ideological statements about society (foundational criticism) and the other in our everyday goings about the world (ordinary criticism). Foundational criticism has an explanatory depth and systemic character that ordinary criticism lacks. However, on second glance, ordinary criticism seems to track the nature of our moral lives better and more wholesomely. This article tries to map the implications of pursuing these two modes of social criticism, even if the end results were to turn out to be similar. – *Reproduced*

SOCIOLOGY

369. Saikia, Prarthana
Self-determination and integration: A site of negotiation and a village named Panbari. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.507-518

The demand for self-determination of various nationalities has been central to the sociopolitical and cultural life of Assam, a northeastern state of India. The Statutory Autonomous Councils formed under the State Act are a non-territorial arrangement to address the question of self-determination without marking boundaries between co-habiting communities and therefore are a unique model of integration. However, this has led to conflicting situations reflecting how 'integration' emerges as a site of negotiation, redefines inter-community relationships, and challenges the state's intervention in the matter. Drawing from a village study, this article endeavours to probe self-determination as a tool of (dis)integration, as a site of negotiation and argues that the various ways of addressing the question of self-determination adopted by the new nation-state ultimately affect the historically produced inter-community relationships. Methodologically, the article seeks to revisit the promises of 'village study' through the multicultural habitat named Panbari, a village in the northeast of Assam, and reflects how the every day in a small village establishes a guiding conversation with the everyday in a multicultural nation-state of India. – *Reproduced*

370. Brewer, Alexandra
Flexible austerity: Negotiating the unequal effects of resource shortages in racialized organizations. American Sociological Review, 89(5), Oct, 2024: p.820-848

Resource shortages unfold unequally, often affecting the most socially disadvantaged people and exacerbating preexisting inequalities. Given that most resources are obtained through organizations, what role do organizational processes play in amplifying inequalities during shortages? I argue that workers engage in a practice I term flexible austerity. Flexible austerity describes how resource shortages become opportunities for decision-makers to more readily rationalize unequal resource allocation. I develop this concept by drawing on an ethnography of an urban academic hospital and leveraging data from before and during a nationwide shortage of medical intravenous (IV) opioids. I show that

prior to this shortage, clinicians disproportionately assessed Black patients' pain as "undeserving" of IV opioids, but they allocated these resources liberally because they felt constrained by evidence-based clinical best practices guidelines. During the shortage, clinicians constructed resource scarcity as necessitating austerity practices when treating Black patients, yet they exercised flexibility with White patients. This widened care disparities in ways that may have been detrimental to Black patients' health. Based on these findings, I argue that resource shortages amplify inequalities in organizations because they provide new "colorblind" justifications for withholding resources that allow workers to link ideas of deservingness to allocation decisions. – *Reproduced*

371. Maccarini, Andrea M.
Barbarism and modernity in S.N. Eisenstadt's theory: Towards a cultural sociology of radicalism. International Sociology, 39(6), Nov, 2024: p.631-649

The emergence of 'radical' social and political actors, ideologies and identities seems to be a hallmark of the crisis of liberal democracy that is spreading throughout global society. Despite its growing uneasiness about these facts, social science has not produced much theoretical innovation about them. This article aims to contribute to this task, by bringing to bear a conceptual framework elaborated by Shmuel N. Eisenstadt through his reflections on modern barbarism. I argue that the author's understanding of barbarism has a significant interpretive potential for the sociological analysis of contemporary radical identities, and suggest some ways to reconsider 'populism', thereby redefining the very concept of radicalism. The article starts by introducing the pivotal notions which constitute the conceptual framework of our author. The following section outlines the main argument of Eisenstadt's theory of barbarism, unpacking the way in which those concepts interweave to conjure a cultural theory of exclusionary, violent identities and institutional regimes. The final section highlights the significance of such approach for a cultural sociology of radicalism, by exploring the relations between the author's views and some selected trends in contemporary social theory. – *Reproduced*

SOFT POWER DIPLOMACY

372. Sharma, Vinayak
Enhancing india's soft power: A strategic imperative. U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.395-408

This article explores the growing significance of soft power projection as a critical component of Comprehensive National Power (CNP). By analyzing the institutionalized mechanisms of major global players, the study examines how the United States has historically utilized Hollywood to influence both local and global populations since World War II, and how China leverages its diaspora and economic influence for social engineering. Contrasting these established models with the efforts of middle powers, the paper identifies key lessons for India and concludes with strategic recommendations to institutionalize and strengthen India's soft power projection apparatus. Soft power projection, much like artificial intelligence, has become one of the most important elements of Comprehensive National Power (CNP). Countries have begun investing heavily in enhancing their soft power projection to bolster their CNP. Nations such as the United States and

the rest of the 'Westosphere' already have institutionalised mechanisms in place that are used with ruthless efficiency, as seen with the onset of Russia's special operation in Ukraine, to disseminate their message to the masses. At the same time, middle powers such as India have begun to recognise the benefits of having similar institutions. While India is taking steps to improve the projection of soft power, there are myriad lessons which it can learn from the already affluent in this regard. Therefore, this article is written with a view to provide a contour of the United States' use of Hollywood in influencing both local and global populations since the Second World War and China's use of its diasporas and economic heft to engineer social conditioning. Furthermore, the article concludes with certain suggestions which can be used to institutionalise the soft power projection mechanism of India. – *Reproduced*

SPORTS

373. Sankar, M. Mahaboobjan, A.
Isolated and combined effect of ballistic training and yogic practice on physiological variables among male cricket players. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.50-53

This study investigates the isolated and combined effects of ballistic training and yogic practice on the physiological variables of male cricket players. By analyzing physiological parameters, the research evaluates how these training modalities—either independently or in combination—influence athletic conditioning and physical performance within the context of cricket.

374. Kamei, P.S. P. Balaji, D.P. and Mahboobjan, A.
Impact of aerobic dance and plyometric training on selected skill related performance variables maong college men soccer players. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.56-58

The purpose of the study was to find out the impact of aerobic dance and plyometric training on select4ed skill related performance variables among college men soccer players. Tissue cjt selected were randomly assigned forty five male soccer players from the inter-collegiate men soccer players. The age group of the subject ranged between 18-24 years. – *Reproduced*

STRATEGIC STUDIES

375. Dhakate, Shirish
The elephant's trumpet for taming the dragon (part ii). U.S.I. Journal: Indian's Oldest Journal on Defence Affairs, 154(637), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.457-467

This article delves into the complexities of China's strategic culture and military stratagem, exploring their implications for India and the broader IndoPacific region. Through a nuanced analysis of China's historical and cultural roots, the article examines the country's approach to warfare, diplomacy, and economic development. It highlights the importance of understanding China's strategic culture, which is shaped by its ancient philosophical traditions, including Sun Tzu's Art of War. It also explores the implications of China's rise for India, including the need for India to develop a more assertive and pragmatic approach

to dealing with China. It concludes by outlining key elements of India's China policy, including the need for patience, strategic communication, and economic growth. – *Reproduced*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

376. Singh, Utsav Kumar
Realisation of human development through the UN sustainable development goals: A case study of India and south Africa. Indian Journal of Public Administration, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.728-742

This comparative article reviews the policy interventions framed to achieve human development within the framework of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in two emerging economies, namely, India and South Africa. It focuses on the instruments of development and their implications for addressing common macroeconomic challenges such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment by learning from the expertise of each other. – *Reproduced*

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

377. Pandey, Vijan Kumar
The art of weaving: A signature of India that we need to preserve. Yojana, 69(1), Jan, 2025: p.50-55

The textile industry in India has a rich history dating back centuries and is the second largest employment generating sector in the country after agriculture. Weaving is a time honored craft that has been practiced by different cultures around the world for centuries. The PM Mitra Mega textile park scheme 2023, with an allocation of Rs. 4,446 crore for seven states, aims to provide an integrated textile value chain and generate about twenty-one Lakh new employment opportunities. – *Reproduced*

TOURISM

378. Praveenkumar, S.
Dimensions of spiritual tourism in coimbatore district of Tamil Nadu. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.120-123

Tourism is a fast-growing industry. It has vast and inexhaustible potential to enhance national income, foreign exchange reserves and employment opportunities. The size and economic significance of travel and tourism have attracted the attention of many countries in actively promoting tourism as a way to stimulate their economies. The World Tourism Organization has recognized the potential of tourism sector for poverty alleviation by increased job creation. Consequently, many developing countries are improving their tourism planning and developments approaches. The research objective of the article is to study the satisfaction level of tourist, determinants of spiritual tourism, and problems faced by tourist in Coimbatore district. The number of samples collected for this study is 150 tourists. The type of sampling used is convenient sampling. The Simple percentage analysis, chi-square test and Garret ranking technique have been employed for the the data analysis. The crucial findings regarding the problems

tourists face generally include pollution and lack of cleanliness, beggars nuisance, lack of sanitary facility and exploitation by taxi and vehicle operators. This study will be relevant and significant to the present Indian scenario. – *Reproduced*

379. Tiwari, Chinmay and Ragde, Rajesh
Spiritual tourism in India: Experience and expectations. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.124-127

India is supposed to be the ultimate destination where the quest for the self-realization of self of all spiritual seekers come to an endget fulfilled. There are enormous large number of ashrams/meditation retreats in India which attracts huge number of domestic tourists in a significant number and a considerable amount number of international visitors every year. Purpose: Despite of hugethe immense potential, the spiritual tourism in India is comparatively a less- discussed area subject among the fraternity of tourism researchers. and hHence, the research in the field is very limited. The purpose of the paper is thus to provide an insight intofor development of spiritual tourism in India through anby empirical study of the experiences and satisfaction of spiritual tourists. Design/Methodology: The paper explores the potential of spiritual tourism in India by empirically analysing the experiences and satisfaction of spiritual seekers/tourists visiting meditation retreats in India with the help of a structured questionnaire using snowball sampling. The paper further try to tries identify the role of government in spiritual tourism development in India. Findings: The research provides a detailed analysis of tourist experiences and shows a significant level of tourist satisfaction about with different predefined factors. The study suggests the pivotal role of government in spiritual tourism development in India. Scope/Limitations: Due to the policies of meditation centres and ashrams under study, the comparative analysis is avoidedcould not be done in the paper. The researcher strongly believes that a similar kind of study with a larger size and using different scientific tools will definitely provide wider a broad aspect of the field. – *Reproduced*

380. Arora, Dimple
Tourism and hospitality sector in India: An analytical enquiry.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.128-133

India is supposed to be the ultimate destination where the quest for the self-realization of self of all spiritual seekers come to an endget fulfilled. “The tourism and hospitality sector holds a pivotal position in driving economic development, particularly in emerging economies such as India. Research into this industry is crucial given its increasing significance globally, encompassing economic growth stimulation, GDP augmentation, job creation, foreign exchange earnings, and infrastructure development. In India, this sector not only contributes to GDP but also provides various socio-economic benefits to its populace. Consequently, investigating the role of tourism in the economy, particularly within the context of India, is imperative. This study strives to analyze the contributions of the tourism industry by examining most pertinent data, focusing on India’s tourism and hospitality sector. It also seeks to assess the visitor traffic, both domestic and international, to sites protected by the Archaeological Survey of India, alongside evaluating data regarding approved hotels and their occupancy rates, as well as recognized tourism service providers in India which plays a crucial role in current times.” – *Reproduced*

TRANSPORT

381. ltu, Vizokhole
Nagaland state transport, 1960s–90s: A spatial history. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(50), Dec 14, 2024: p.29-34

In a tortuous landscape—both politically and geographically—a spatial history of Nagaland State Transport enables a different history of modernity in Nagaland: emergence of new towns, roads, and social mobility. This article looks at public transport in the state as a sign of modernity: how the state envisioned modernity and inscribed it onto the disparate geographies through infrastructural initiatives. – *Reproduced*

382. Denis, Litty
Enhancing capabilities through microfinance interventions among indigenous people in Narmada district: A study using the human development capability approach framework.. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.28-32

Marginalisation and deprivation of indigenous people is graded and many layered. The tribal regions have been subject to many a type of coercions. Sometimes development agenda does not respect the achievements of people and therefore plans and policies fail to address the freedom of the indigenous in terms of what Sen would like to put forward. This has further led to manifold deprivations like that of land and property entitlement, political and social freedoms. Ultimately leading to greater levels of poverty and inequality. The microfinance movement helped this phenomenon to a large extent in the South Asian region. The capability approach (CA) (Sen, 1984) is an important lens to review what microfinance has been able to do for the indigenous people in a tiny tribal village of Gujarat, India. The present paper examines socio-economic impact of microfinance (MF) on the indigenous people and initiatives in enhancing capabilities among these indigenous people. Credit creates economic power, which quickly translates into social power. When credit institutions and banks make rules that favour a distinct section of the population, that section increases both its economic and its social status. Banks often reject poor as unworthy of credit and because of this, banks have imposed a financial apartheid and gotten away with it (Yunus, 1999). Therefore, the role of microcredit assumes great significance in creating plausible capabilities. Institutions play a vital role in connecting capabilities and enhancing the freedoms available to a developing society (Drèze and Sen, 2002). In the light of this, it would be pertinent to check whether indigenous residents from a village in a developing country like India have been benefitted and enhanced the dimensions listed in Nussbaum's central list of functional capabilities (2000) – *Reproduced*

383. Kumari, Amita
Interrogating temporal and spatial demarcations in history writing: Understanding Adivasi pasts and conceptualisation of land. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.58-64

Conventional history writing identifies historically "significant" events and weaves them into a coherent chronology. This process lends a sense of fixity to the events—both temporal and spatial. This conventional rendering of the past is

interrogated by looking at the everyday "micro-realities" of the Santal past. The picture that emerges with this exercise is that of a past where historical processes and events appear incomplete, indefinite, and tentative. In light of this tentativeness of the Santal past, the paper relooks at the 1855 anti-colonial rebellion by Santals (Hul) and the question of Adivasi conceptualisations of "home" and relationship to land. – *Reproduced*

384. Xaxa, Virginius
Tribal middle class in India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.372-384

The article presents a historical overview of the emergence of the tribal middle class in India, and how this history has shaped their social identity, location and participation in the Indian society, polity and economy. It initiates a discussion on the conceptual issues associated with identifying the tribal middle class, given its specific historical origins, growth and diversification through colonialism and in post-colonial India. While the article distinguishes between the old and new tribal middle class, it also attempts to delineate its overarching features, particularly that of reconciling the processes of diversification with the politics of evolving a distinct tribal identity. The article argues that the question of tribal integration is at the core of this endeavour. Therefore, it is important to consider the role and participation of the tribal middle class in shaping the nature and politics of tribal integration in India. – *Reproduced*

385. Negi, Prashant
The tribe–caste continuum and Kinnaur: Aspects of acculturation, stratification and factorial heterogeneity. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.384-397

This article discusses aspects of 'hybridity' in societal relations based on religion, caste, identity, power etc. in Kinnaur to underscore the negotiability of caste and tribe and argues that the presence of a localised two-fold system of caste stratification in a region designated as 'tribal' questions the universality of the varna model as a pan-Indian classificatory system.

Discussing the concurrence of traditional and modern denominators of identity formation, the article problematises the basic premise of the tribe–caste continuum within which the larger theoretical framework of tribal integration is located and critiques the meta-narrative of unilinear cultural evolution by substantiating heterogeneity, internal differentiation, contact etc. among the Kinnauras to render the a priori reduction of tribal societies into a few identifiable stages or modes of production as historically and epistemologically erroneous.

Characteristics of cultural assimilation alongside processes of modernisation and democratisation effectuating mobility and other associational aspects among the Kinnauras are also discussed. – *Reproduced*

386. Lakra, Bipasha Rosy
'Tea tribe' or 'scheduled tribe'?: Vexed adivasi identity in Assam. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.398-408

The Adivasi communities in Assam—Oraons, Mundas, Khariyas, Santals and Gonds—originally 19th century-migrant tea plantation workers from middle

India, are locally called 'tea-tribes', or chah jonogoshti in Assamese. While their counterparts in the original place have been listed as Scheduled Tribes since 1950, they are categorised as Other Backward Classes. Like other Adivasis, the Assam Adivasis claim that they are the indigenous people of India and should be recognised so in the adopted home of Assam. The local tribal groups and others, while conceding that the Adivasis are tribe originally, resist the claim on the plea that they alone are the sons of the soil of the region. Adivasi settlers' contribution to the making of modern Assam is disregarded and they are construed as migrant intruders. This article discusses the political overtone of claim and counterclaim since the beginning of the 'scheduling' of the Indian tribe in 1950. It outlines how the 'scheduling' method successively disqualified the Assam Adivasis' claim. The politics of denial by the local groups in Assam has assumed militant arrogance, resulting in violence against the Adivasis. – *Reproduced*

387. Tirkey, N.N. et al
Adivasi women, sacred groves and religious practices: Unveiling the epistemic injustice in the east-central belt of India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.481-493

Sarnas Sthals or Sacred Groves have emerged as a symbol of cultural and religious resurgence during the Jharkhand movement, as Adivasis seeks to enhance their organic religion. 'Sarna Movement' gained tremendous popularity among the Adivasis/Tribals in East-Central India, gaining momentum in the last two decades and has rekindled among tribal communities of Jharkhand an interest in their religion, culture, identity, land and language. The movement initiated socio-religious revivalism, which later extended to an appreciation for indigenous practices associated with land and forest. Despite the crucial role of Adivasi women in propagating Sarnaism and active participation in the Sarna Movements at the Parha level, they remain mostly on the sidelines of the larger political and religious movements in the region. They were even prevented from entering the Sarna Sthals (Sacred Groves) for prayers and worship. However, over time, the movement challenged this tradition and recognised the pivotal role played by women as custodians of Sarnaism and strengthened their Adivasi identity. – *Reproduced*

388. Wijunamai, Roderick
Reconfiguring the tribe: Changing ethnic affiliations in India's Northeast. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.494-506

This essay sees the form and functioning of the Zeliangrong Naga community as a work in progress. Rather than a perennial, historically immutable and delimited entity, the (relatively recent) formation of the Zeliangrong community indicates that tribes can be formed afresh and that tribal identities are constantly in flux. I begin by tracing and placing the origins of the Zeliangrong Naga as told by Zeliangrong elders and circulating origin and migration stories. Then, continuing my focus on ethnic alignment and realignment, I studied the Zeliangrong movement that emerged in the 1920s. At first, they advocated a Naga Raj through the ousting of the colonial government. Over time, however, this rebellion changed direction and reduced its ambitions to the creation of a Zeliangrong homeland that would unite the Zeliangrong people who currently inhabit three different states of Northeast

India, namely Manipur, Nagaland and Assam. Drawing both on historical analysis and fresh ethnography this essay shows how over time the Zeliangrong ethnic identity has come under strain and is increasingly internally contested with its constituent parts now expressing divergent political aspirations while also struggling over status, standing and dominance within. – *Reproduced*

389. Balakrishnanj, U. and Hari, Kurup K. K.
Does social capital matter for the development of scheduled tribes in Kerala? An inter-tribal analysis. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.156-175

The study intends to explore and substantiate the effectiveness of social capital in the development of different tribes in Kerala, specifically examining inter-tribal disparities. Primary data were gathered from the Kasaragod district in Kerala, encompassing 240 sample households representing the prominent tribes of the region, namely Mavilan, Marati and Malavettuvan. An index has been developed to evaluate the comparative level of social capital possessed by each tribe under investigation by incorporating its various dimensions. The results highlight that the overall effectiveness of social capital in the development of scheduled tribes in Kerala is marginal. However, there are statistically significant differences in the achievement of development outcomes between tribes with high social capital and those with low social capital. Tribes with a higher social capital index excel in bonding, bridging and linking dimensions. Hence, it is imperative to formulate tribal development initiatives with due regard to their distinctive social capital endowment. – *Reproduced*

390. Tripath, D.R., Mallik, S.K. and Naik, C.
Cultural heritage and psychological dimensions Danda Nata. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.29-33

391. Rajole, Basavaraj and Jaganath, Sindhe R.
Problems of Lingayat women in Karnataka. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.34-35

392. Loreng, Eva and Haokip, Khaikholen
Contesting identities: The case of sidis of Gujaratv. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.409-419

The article seeks to explore the contestations about the identity of the Sidis of Gujarat, which is deeply imbricated with experiences of marginalisation and victimisation. Given their African origins, the Sidis are categorised as a diaspora even as they have endeavoured to assert their Schedule Tribe (ST) status in India (a status which so far is segmentally conferred). The association with the diaspora has perpetuated a policy of isolation towards the Sidis and the perception of them as 'outsiders'. Their aspiration to be identified as ST has been to shift the focus from their diasporic identity and to overcome their historical marginalisation. In this context, the article explores the questions of who the Sidis are, whether are they a diaspora or a tribal community, what ST status means to them, and whether the ST status will aid them in transcending the structural barriers that hinder their integration. – *Reproduced*

393. Hebbar, Ritambhara and Prakash, Soummya
Tribe-caste dynamics in south India. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.420-430

There are over 150 tribal communities in South India. Many of them live in remote and forested areas. However, historically, they have had a close relationship with caste society. The dominance of caste is evident in their everyday contexts, economic relations and social status within the local social hierarchy. The article reflects on how the situation of tribes in South India cannot be fully comprehended without acknowledging the overbearing influence of caste ideology and politics on their lives. It will focus on two Scheduled Tribes in South India, the Paniyan and the Koraga, to illustrate practices of untouchability and social deprivation among them. Despite their Scheduled Tribe status, the Paniyan and the Koraga continue to face caste-based discrimination and cannot access basic services provided by the state. There is a deep sense of dispiritedness among them and, increasingly, they are isolating themselves from 'others' in their vicinity. Isolation has become an active mode of distancing from caste and asserting their tribal identity. It expresses their rejection of tribal integration, and associated politics, responsible for their marginalisation. – *Reproduced*

394. Dar, Hilal Ahmad and Wani, Zahoor Ahmad
Paradox of tribal integration amidst resistance: A study of bakarwals in Jammu and Kashmir. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.431-442

The article examines how the Bakarwal, a Scheduled Tribe in Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), has survived the double paradox of being both a marginalised community and the inhabitants of a sensitive border region. Traditionally, the Bakarwals are transhumance pastoralists and have had limited access to education, healthcare and other basic amenities. While government interventions represent a pivotal transition in their day-to-day lives, they are vulnerable to exploitation by influential proprietors and vested interests, perpetuating a complex web of social dynamics. The article argues that a stark disconnect exists between the policies projected by the government and the ground-level realities faced by the Bakarwals. Adopting the theoretical framework on everyday resistance, the article explicates the Bakarwals' ambivalence about state-led development initiatives intended to facilitate their transition from transhumance nomadism to sedentism. – *Reproduced*

395. Mummidi, Thanuja
Millets, shifting cultivation and the adivasis: Looking through culture, policy and politics. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.443-454

The year 2023 is celebrated as the International Year of Millets, declared by the United Nation's General Assembly in March 2021 on the proposal submitted by the Government of India. Millet cultivation and consumption are being championed as the panacea for climate change and a solution for global hunger and nutrition. India's lead in this connection is to make herself the global hub for millets. The Food and Agricultural Organisation of the UN recognise and promote millets as a pathway for sustainable development, enhancement of biodiversity and transformer of agrifood systems, besides empowering smallholder farmers and providing new sustainable market opportunities for the producers and consumers. However, the

indigenous people of the globe or the Adivasis in India, who have predominantly cultivated and consumed millets primarily through the technology of shifting cultivation, find little mention or no mention in the context. The contemporary environment is ripe to revisit the intricacies of the closely knitted culture of the Adivasi and their shifting cultivation. The overarching challenges of climate change and sustainable development seem to compel the bringing back of the discarded 'baby with the bath water'. The article will focus on the Konda Reddis (Andhra Pradesh state) and podu, their traditional way of cultivation (shifting cultivation). Podu is not an isolated cultivation technology, it is, for the Konda Reddis, the prism of their culture. Will the politics of policy resurrect the Adivasi and shifting cultivation? – *Reproduced*

396. Kindo, Nikas
Land, forest, adivasis, and the making of new resource frontiers. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.455-466

This article examines the growing bauxite mining activities aimed at extracting aluminum ore in the Netharhat Valley, located in the Gumla and Latehar districts of Jharkhand. Adivasis share an inseparable relationship with land and forest, which play a vital role in shaping their identity and social structure. However, the introduction of new mining frontiers has ushered in persistent extraction challenges in Adivasi's life. Although capitalist varied interests promise Adivasis for development imperatives and their chance to uplift themselves through mining, the outcomes are both complex and multifaceted. The current situation is marked by complexity as the introduction of the new mining frontiers has skewed the balance. The article illustrates the diverse consequences of extensive mining on the Adivasis and their diminishing control over land and forests. It illustrates the varying stances on the issue of mining, and their differing opinions have created divisions among the villagers based on class, economic priorities and market opportunities. The introduction of new resource frontiers has weakened village egalitarianism and institutions, allowing for mining capitalism to penetrate the Adivasi heartlands. – *Reproduced*

397. Sharma, Chandan Kumar
Contemporary development discourse in northeast India and its impact on the tribal communities. Sociological Bulletin, 73(4), Oct, 2024: p.467-480

Northeast India, a region characterised by great geo-political and ecological significance, is geographically divided into the plains and the hills and is home to many tribal communities that largely depend on natural resource-based livelihoods. While shifting cultivation (jhum) has been a dominant traditional system of land use among tribes both in the hills and the plains, most of them in the plains abandoned this practice on account of colonial-era encroachment. In the hills, however, shifting cultivation still plays a critical role in maintaining agricultural biodiversity and providing food security to the indigenous communities. The advent of colonial development in the region in the 19th century left a long-term impact on its natural and social landscapes. After independence, especially after the early 1960s, the hills that remained largely excluded from the process of colonial development were also brought under the development agenda of the Indian state. However, in recent

times, under the neoliberal Indian state, the development discourse in the region has witnessed an unprecedentedly aggressive character seriously undermining the traditional ecology, land ownership system, livelihood and culture of the tribal communities. – *Reproduced*

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

398. Chatterji, Tathagata and Mukkai, Aravindan R.
Driving urban digitalisation through a national mission - a multilevel governance perspective of India's data smart cities strategy. Asia Pacific Journal of Public Administration, 46(4), Dec, 2024: p.392-421

This article analyses the Data Smart Cities Strategy, a key policy component under India's ambitious 100 Smart Cities Mission, to understand how a national government-driven urban digitalisation agenda is being implemented in a federal political system where urban development responsibilities are shared between different tiers. A review of the implementation progress shows wide city-to-city variation in digitalisation and data readiness. Using the lens of multilevel governance as the analytical framework, our study highlights the importance of state-level factors in shaping city-level outcomes. Governance capacities and administrative attention towards urban issues vary significantly from state to state. This, in turn, impacts city performances as the institutional architecture of smart cities is dominated by state-level actors. We flag concerns that the top-down digitalisation agenda may widen the regional divide. While seed capital provided under the central scheme helped cities in poorer states to build expensive digital infrastructure, there are uncertainties regarding how these will be managed once the scheme ends. – *Reproduced*

399. Salauddin, M.D. and Piracha, Awais
Missing people and places: Slum and poor settlements research in South Asia. South Asian Survey, 31(1), Mar, 2024: p.85-101

Fast-growing non-slum poor settlements in South Asia have received scant attention in scientific research in which the focus has been on slum or informal settlements. Bibliometric analysis reveals that almost all aspects of slum life have been scientifically studied. As a result, a considerable amount of academic literature is available on slum issues. However, a large and ever-increasing number of people now live in non-slum poor settlements throughout the South Asia. Access to slum areas for newcomers in the cities is restricted as slums are already overwhelmed. This article argues that despite the growing influx of population in South Asian cities, academic research outside of a defined boundary of slums is insufficient. Governance and other theoretical approaches to study slums did not consider the non-slum areas as those approaches are influenced heavily by tenure security and confined geography. Based on the findings from bibliometric analyses, the study recommends that a broader theoretical framework is required to extend the study boundary to explore the geography of inequality and issues of both the slum and non-slum poor settlements in South Asian cities. – *Reproduced*

400. Amado, Patricia GarcÍa Brown, Alison and Mackie, Peter
Inhabiting temporariness: The agency-in-waiting of Eritrean refugees in the city. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.340-357

Protracted displacement turns what should be a temporary protection status, asylum, into a long-term process that defines the existence of millions of people. The unresolved causes of displacement, a flawed asylum system and restrictive refugee policies all force refugees to inhabit a state of temporariness in cities. We discuss the unfulfilled potential of Eritrean refugees in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and show how urban migration becomes part of a waiting game on a journey towards the realization of this potential. Using Brun's concept of agency-in-waiting, we illustrate how Eritrean refugees use their agency in cities, finding ways to remain hopeful, circumvent restrictions and prepare for unpredictable futures. Our findings challenge the dominant discourse on Addis Ababa as a transit space where Eritreans remain inactive and unproductive, idly waiting for resettlement. Rather, they work towards their ultimate goal – to establish a secure life with full rights, wherever this might be. – *Reproduced*

401. Lintelo, Dolf J.H. Te, et al
Urban displacement and placemaking in public space for wellbeing: A systematic review of global literature. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.358-376

Cities and towns are critical geographies of refuge for a globally unprecedented number of forcibly displaced people. Yet urban processes also expose these groups and the local urban poor to recurrent displacements. While such experiences are shared, studies often treat these populations as distinct. Drawing on Yiftachel's notion of displaceability, this paper systematically reviews and synthesizes a global literature on diversely displaced people's placemaking in urban public space. Observing a significant analytical gap regarding cities of the so-called global South, the paper identifies a heuristic, and key analytical dimensions shaping divergent access and uses of public space by variously displaced populations. These concern: temporal patterns; powerful meta-narratives of people and place; and complex multi-scalar and multi-actor configurations of regulatory regimes governing public space. Simultaneously, acquisition and deployment of urban knowledge and a practice of (in)visibility enable differentially displaced populations' everyday claims to public space for wellbeing. – *Reproduced*

402. Al-Betawi, Yamen Nafeth
An agile city? Tactical urbanism and responses to protracted displacement in the city of Amman, Jordan. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.377-400

This study seeks to understand the working dynamics through which Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) responds to the challenges of protracted displacement in the city, focusing particularly on the concept of "tactical urbanism" (TU) as a tool and framework. This could be broadly useful to key actors in reconsidering response strategies, strengthening the role of local administrations. The research adopted a qualitative data collection and analysis framework via participatory forums and key informant interviews, steered by guiding research questions. Findings reveal the presence of interconnected multi-scale limitations, opportunities and roles that determine GAM's response towards displacement and constrain its ability to act within a comprehensive planning rationale. Instead, GAM is driven towards TU as an alternative approach that mitigates these determinants and offers a means for more responsive, constructive action. It is argued that TU affords a more agile response towards displacement, enhancing community engagement, innovation, resilience and identity. – *Reproduced*

403. Sender, Hannah
Making rent: How forced migrant families access private rental housing in the Biqa' valley, Lebanon. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.401-417

The private rental market is a key provider of housing to forced migrants. This paper examines qualitative data from case study research in rapidly urbanizing towns in the Biqa' Valley, Lebanon, focusing on Syrian forced migrants' efforts to access housing through the local private rental sector. Building on literature about landlord–tenant relations and anthropological work on kin, I argue that rental agreements ought to be understood as both financial and social arrangements, which involve family members, landlords and middlemen (shaweesh) in complex rental ecologies. I find that young Syrians are caught up in evolving financial and social obligations, which make inhabitation possible, but which perpetuate gendered and xenophobic forms of dispossession. I argue that humanitarian and development actors advocating for the right of forced migrants to settle in urban areas ought to avoid perpetuating reliance on an inequitable private rental sector. – *Reproduced*

404. Abi-Ghanem ,Maureen
No shelter is safe: Syrian refugees and housing precarity in Beirut, Lebanon. Environment & Urbanization, 36(2), Oct, 2024: p.418-439

Since the Syrian conflict began in 2011, Lebanon has maintained an incomplete vision for its most recent wave of refugees, specifically through its "zero-camp" policy for displaced Syrians. However, it has provided no alternative shelter. In a country with no comprehensive affordable housing scheme, this has led displaced Syrians to seek informal ways of accessing spaces of refuge on their own and UNHCR to become the leading humanitarian organization in helping the most vulnerable refugees access shelter. The research reported in this field note, drawing on interviews, discussions, participant observation and analysis of secondary data, investigates how these displaced Syrians have accessed shelter and tenure in two upscale neighbourhoods in Beirut, navigating a delicate balance of legal, social, economic and spatial factors shared by both the displaced and local communities. The situation has been further complicated by Beirut's historic sectarian divisions. The findings of the study provide an update on Syrian refugee self-settlement after the 2019 economic crisis in well-to-do neighbourhoods in Beirut, challenging the assumption that the shelter available to refugees in privileged areas might provide greater security in dire economic times. – *Reproduced*

405. Rao, Pulla
Trends of urbanisation in erstwhile Andhra Pradesh: 1901-2011. South Asian Journal of Socio-Political Studies, 25(1), Jul-Dec, 2024: p.87-92

Urbanization is a process where in there is an increase in the urban population to the total population in a given state or country. This process takes place due to increase in population in urban areas and also migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. In 1901, only 10 per cent of the population in Andhra Pradesh lived in urban areas, it was increased to 33.34 per cent by 2011. Out of the 23 districts in Erstwhile Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad is unique with cent per cent urban population. In Andhra Pradesh there are four urban agglomerations (UAs) in 1971 and it increased to 37 by 2011. Among the urban agglomerations Visakhapatnam Urban Agglomeration occupies the top rank with a population of 2,035,922 in the 2011 Census. Among 37 urban agglomerations in the state

the smallest urban agglomeration is Bheemunipatnam with a total population of 48,670. The proportion of urban population in Class I cities has increased from 24.38 per cent in 1901 to 75.31 per cent in 2011. The increase in urban population due to industrialization in Andhra Pradesh has resulted into over-crowding and urban poverty. – *Reproduced*

406. Jaywant, Suvedh and Badami, Madhav
Urgent actions to prevent BEST's decline from bad to worse. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.16-20

City bus services in Mumbai are deteriorating as the BEST undertaking is facing financial hardships, a declining fleet strength, and a poor modal share. The authorities are deploying electric buses, which align with climate mitigation goals, and wet-leased buses from private contractors on a per-kilometre basis to control capital and operating costs. However, these policies have only worsened the quality of service. – *Reproduced*

407. Wagh, Shweta and Indorewala, Hussain
A road to coastal deregulation: The worli fishing zone dispute. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.56-62

Discussing the opposition to Mumbai's Coastal Road megaproject, particularly by the two fishworker societies of Worli, as a political and legal dispute over the Worli Fishing Zone, this paper delineates the struggle of the Worli fishers to defend their livelihood rights over their fishing commons. The Coastal Regulation Zone, which provided some protection to coastal ecology and fishers' livelihoods, was weakened, reinterpreted, and circumvented to enable the construction of the project. – *Reproduced*

408. Mikuła, L. et al
Emerging metropolitan spaces in Poland and France: Co-creation of new territorialities through institutional dialogue and soft planning. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1661-1698

Planning the development of metropolitan areas makes use of various forms of cooperation between associated territorial units. Regardless of the cooperation form adopted, dialogue is a factor that significantly facilitates solving spatial problems and gaining social acceptance for the selection of project locations. Its characteristics, including content, course, and participants, additionally determine the specificity of governance in a particular metropolis. The article aims to suggest a study of the emergence and improvement of an institutional dialogue and soft planning by comparing the experiences of selected Polish and French metropolitan areas. They represent different approaches to the use of dialogue in emerging metropolitan spaces resulting from different legal conditions, the length of time it takes for units to integrate, and the scale and orientation of strategic or operational interconnections. – *Reproduced*

409. Kucheva, Yana and Etemadpour, Ronak
Gas leaks, gas shutoffs, and environmental justice in New York city. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1699-1733

Gas leaks in cities with older infrastructure are relatively common. The unburned methane which they release is a potent greenhouse gas with harmful health effects. Using administrative municipal data on gas leak reports, we provide a systematic analysis of residential gas leaks in New York City and their association with socioeconomic inequality. We find that both the reporting of gas leaks and the prevalence of resulting residential gas shutoffs is strongly structured by already existing inequalities across neighborhoods. Therefore, we argue that the gas infrastructure in urban areas is an important environmental justice issue as those communities who experience the brunt of failing gas infrastructure are the same communities who have faced decades of disinvestment and environmental racism. – *Reproduced*

410. Hohle, Randolph
A grassroots alternative to urban shrinkage? A comparative analysis of place reputational remaking in buffalo and Cleveland. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1734-1771

This article explores how local actors in Buffalo and Cleveland mobilized through garden tourism as a form of alternative urbanism to rehabilitate heavily stigmatized places and remake their city's reputations. Buidling off the concepts of civic action and scene styles, I compare how grassroots actors in Buffalo mobilized through a symbolic purity scene style to deracialize urban stigmas to how grassroots actors in Cleveland mobilized through a diversity scene style to create an inclusive place reputation that addressed the city's internal racial and ethnic divsions. I found that in the process of rehabbing their communities, grassroots actors in both cities replaced racialized urban stigmas with a different form of Whiteness, and when residents and elites shared the same scene style, they were more likely to cooperate, which entrenched the garden tour with local elites and other organizations in the cultural tourism field. Cultural variables like a place's reputation matter in how and what kind of Rust Belt city will emerge from the era of urban shrinkage. Data for this article comes from 50 semistructured in-depth interviews, fieldwork, and archival data. – *Reproduced*

411. Rucks-Ahidiana, Zawadi Bradley, Jakiyah and Jin, Tony Y.
Defensive development against disinvestment: Early black gentrification in the history of fort Greene, Brooklyn. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1772-1805

Studies of early gentrification have largely focused on cases of White gentrifiers in predominately White and Latinx low-income neighborhoods, which has overlooked the role of the Black middle-class and the presence of Black gentrifiers in early gentrification. In this article, we document the role of the Black middle-class in early gentrification in 1970s Fort Greene, Brooklyn, demonstrating their role in a "defensive development" strategy to protect the neighborhood from state-led demolition-style urban renewal. The Fort Greene Landmarks Preservation Committee, a Black, middle-class led coalition of multi-racial, middle-class residents pursued historic designation to preserve the multi-racial and predominately Black, mixed-income neighborhood from further demolition from urban renewal and disinvestment from redlining. Our findings confirm that early Black gentrification, like tract contemporary Black gentrification can both provide temporary protections for the Black community and lead to further gentrification. – *Reproduced*

412. He, Jianzi
The price of losing autonomy: Assessing the economic impact of county-to-district Mergers in China. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1839-1870

Amalgamations in democratic settings often result in disadvantages for small and peripheral units, as their political power diminishes in the merged jurisdictions. This article extends the discussion to China by assessing the economic outcomes of county-level units after their conversion into districts directly controlled by city authorities. Leveraging a large county-year panel dataset and employing an advanced causal effect estimator, my analysis reveals a generally less optimistic outlook for these county-turned districts following the mergers. The negative impacts are initially evident in microeconomic indicators, especially in resident deposits, and later materialize in the long-term trajectories of macroeconomic indicators. Furthermore, heterogeneous analysis and a comparative case study in Hangzhou city link the problem to the loss of administrative autonomy. Notably, the negative impacts are less likely to manifest in county-turned districts that are under provincial protection and therefore maintain a certain degree of administrative autonomy after the mergers. – *Reproduced*

413. McDonald, David A.
Landscapes of remunicipalization: A critical literature review. Urban Affairs Review, 60(6), Nov, 2024: p.1898-1930

After four decades of privatization, remunicipalization has begun to reverse the trend. This policy phenomenon has been accompanied by a concomitant growth in academic writing on the topic, documenting a wide range of dynamics from different conceptual and methodological viewpoints, resulting in what many see to be a highly polarized debate. This article provides the first comprehensive review of this remunicipalization literature, providing critical insights into its schisms and overlaps, arguing that differences may not be as irreconcilable as some suggest, while also highlighting the need for an expanded scope of geographic and thematic research on the topic. – *Reproduced*

414. Deori, Banti and Debbarma, Pritam
Digitial urbanism and the smart city of Agartala. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.22-25

Agartala, the capital city of Tripura in Northeast India, is one of the cites selected under the smart cities mission of the Indian government. This, several challenges need to be addressed to make the Agartala smart city project successful. – *Reproduced*

415. Ramalingam, B.
Information and communication technology applications in Urban governance of Telangana. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.40-44

WATER RESOURCES

416. Tiwale, Sachin and Sankarm, Vinay
From integration to fragmentation: False pursuit of technocratic and quick fix solutions to address water scarcity. Economic & Political Weekly, 60(2), Jan 11, 2025: p.48-55

In recent years, Maharashtra, a pioneering state in developing the integrated watershed development approach, has shifted to technocratic, quick fix, and fragmented approaches to address water scarcity. Ignoring past policy experiences, these approaches, driven by techno-optimism and reliant on machine-led interventions, neglect associated social processes and basic hydrological principles, thereby rendering them ineffective in addressing water scarcity issues. Similar trends in many states across the country make this issue a matter of great concern. While a bottom-up, integrated approach with demand-side measures may seem time-consuming, it remains the only sustainable solution for tackling this issue. – *Reproduced*

417. Mitra, Rangeet
Revitalizing India's water bodes: A holistic approach for sustainability. IIPA Digest, 6(2), Apr-Jun, 2024: p.28-29

The 2018-2019 census study found almost 2.4 million water bodies in India. A report released in 2023 by the ministry of Jal Shakti collected 2424540 water bodies of which 97-1% were found n rural dreams of India. – *Reproduced*

WILDLIFE

418. Roy, Bimal
Gandhian principles and mitigation of human-wildlife conflicts in India. Third Concept, 38(455), Jan, 2025: p.33-36

Human wildlife conflicts are increasingly disrupting econyse3ms, driven by overexploitation of resources and human encroachment on wildlife habitats. Mahatma Gandhi's principles of non-violence (Ahimsa) and truck (Satya) offer a constructive approach to milt gating these conflicts. – *Reproduced*

WOMEN

419. Sophy, K. J.
'Legislative lethargy' in protecting informal women workers: Understanding the legal discourse on 'paid domestic work' in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(51), Dec 21, 2024: p.50-57

Despite strong mobilisation efforts since 1953 and numerous private member bills, domestic workers in India remain unrecognised as a sector requiring welfare and protection. This paper examines the legislature's historical approach to DWs, arguing that legislative lethargy perpetuates durable inequality. It explores the connection between social movements and legislative efforts from 1950 to 2020, using parliamentary debates, gazette notifications, judgments, and secondary materials on mobilisation and policy. The study highlights the persistent denial of rights and protections for this workforce over seven decades, despite ongoing advocacy and claim-making attempts. – *Reproduced*

420. Sumalatha, B. S. et al
Employment status and working conditions: A situational analysis of female domestic workers in India. Review of Development and Change, 29(2), Dec, 2024: p.176-197

Domestic work is emerging as one of the fastest-growing informal sectors; gendered stereotypes coupled with low economic value attached to this sector affect the working conditions and quality of life of women engaged in domestic work. Using data collection methods such as scheduled questionnaire surveys and focus group discussions, information was collected from 600 participants from three states: Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Mizoram (200 from each). Participants were chosen using the simple random method from the lists provided by the NGOs from cities such as Kochi and Trivandrum (Kerala), Chennai and Trichy (Tamil Nadu) and Aizawl (Mizoram). Data were collected from May 2021 to August 2021. The findings of this study show that the majority of the domestic workers under study experience problems such as poor working conditions, workplace harassment and discrimination at different levels. The realisation that the demand for domestic workers is on the rise, especially in urban India, and the fact that more and more families report the need for such workers prompts us to recognise that it is time to regulate the sector and ensure decent working conditions. Enforcement of decent working conditions and labour rights is essential to ensure that both employers and workers understand the worth and importance of domestic work. The regulation and formalisation of domestic work should be in the interests of both workers and employers because the stakeholders' rights, responsibilities and liabilities will be well defined, which ultimately will facilitate improving the quality of life for both. – *Reproduced*

421. Ashwini, M. and Thakur, Jaikrishan
Effect of women entrepreneurs on social change: A sociological study. Third Concept, 38(456), Feb, 2025: p.55-56

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BOOK NOTES

Anthony, David W. The Horse, the Wheel, and Language. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2007.

This influential work investigates the origins and spread of the Indo-European language family by integrating evidence from archaeology, linguistics, and genetics. The author examines the domestication of horses, the invention of wheeled vehicles, and the migration of early pastoral communities across the Eurasian steppes to explain the diffusion of languages and cultures. The book critically evaluates competing theories on Indo-European origins and presents a multidisciplinary interpretation of prehistoric societies and technological innovations. Richly supported by archaeological findings and historical analysis, the work has become an important contribution to the study of ancient civilizations, historical linguistics, and archaeological research. It is an essential reference for scholars and students interested in early human history and cultural development.

Ahlquist, John S. and Downey, Mitch

The effects of import competition on unionization. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 15(4), Nov, 2023: p.359-389

We study direct and indirect effects of Chinese import competition on union membership in the United States, 1990–2014. Import competition in manufacturing induced a modest decline in unionization within manufacturing industries. The magnitude is small because unionized manufacturers competed in higher-quality product segments. Manufacturers in right-to-work states experienced more direct competition with low-quality Chinese imports. Outside of manufacturing, however, import competition causes an important increase in union membership, as less educated women shift away from retail and toward jobs in health care and education where unions are stronger. We calculate that Chinese imports prevented 26 percent of the union density decline that would have otherwise occurred. – *Reproduced*

Agyeman, Fredrick Oteng et al

Economic contagion and the repercussion on remittances: Evidence from low and middle-income economies. South Asian Survey, 30(1), Mar, 2023: p.7-31

The outbreak of the coronavirus disease in 2019 (COVID-19) wreaked havoc on the social, psychological, economic, and political buoyancy of all economic activities worldwide. The economic challenges caused by the interruption in worldwide economic activities significantly impacted remittances flow to low- and middle-income economies (LMIEs). This study used the past, present, and predicted remittances data of migration dynamics within countries to analyse the economic impact on remittances. Remittances to most LMIEs plunged during the pandemic intense period; however, the decline was temporary as the flows increased due to countrywide policies and individuals' emergent needs. The trend of economic contagion is fundamentally unique in that even the primary

source of remittance sending nations have been greatly impacted. The global nature of this pandemic raises numerous questions, including whether the decline in remittances will continue for a short term or will last for an extended period to stagnate LMIEs. This current study's results reveal that while remittances flow to key recipient nations declined between 2019 and 2020, there has not been a sharp decrease and most of the nations were on the path of recovery in 2021. This study proposes that policymakers support remittances flow on a higher growth trend in successive years based on Sustainable Development Goals to attain global inclusive development. This research further recommends the adoption of higher technology transfer of remittances of migrant workers within the emerging and low- and middle-income economies. – *Reproduced*

Bakhle, Janaki. Savarkar and the Making of Hindutva. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2024.

This scholarly study examines the life, political thought, and intellectual legacy of Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, with particular emphasis on the evolution of the concept of Hindutva in modern India. The author situates Savarkar's ideas within the political and social context of colonial India and analyses their continuing influence on nationalism, identity, and contemporary political discourse. The book explores Savarkar's writings, activism, and ideological contributions while critically engaging with debates on religion, citizenship, secularism, and nationhood. Supported by extensive historical research, the work provides a nuanced understanding of one of the most influential and debated political thinkers of twentieth-century India. It is a valuable contribution to the study of modern Indian history, political thought, and nationalism.

Basu, Indrajit. Reclaiming Indigeneity and Democracy in India's Jharkhand. Oxford University Press, 2024.

This book explores the relationship between indigenous identity, democratic governance, and political participation in the state of Jharkhand. The author examines the struggles of tribal communities for land rights, self-governance, and cultural recognition while analysing the impact of state policies, development programmes, and democratic institutions on indigenous livelihoods. The study highlights grassroots political movements, community resistance, and the challenges of balancing economic development with social justice and environmental sustainability. Drawing upon extensive field research and theoretical perspectives, the book contributes to the understanding of tribal politics, decentralization, and participatory democracy in contemporary India. It is a significant resource for scholars, policymakers, and researchers interested in governance, indigenous studies, and political development.

Bhattacharya, A. K. India's Finance Ministers: Stumbling into Reforms (1977–1998). New Delhi: Penguin, 2024.

This book provides a historical account of India's economic policy during a period of significant political and economic transformation between 1977 and 1998. Through detailed profiles of successive Finance Ministers, the author analyses the policy decisions that shaped fiscal management, economic liberalization, financial reforms, and macroeconomic stability. The work discusses the political constraints, institutional challenges, and administrative processes that influenced economic decision-making

during a crucial phase of India's development. By combining historical narrative with policy analysis, the book offers valuable insights into the evolution of India's economic governance and the foundations of subsequent reform initiatives. It is a useful reference for students, researchers, economists, and policymakers interested in public finance, economic history, and governance.

Bhattacharya, A. K. India's Finance Ministers: From Independence to Emergency (1947–1977). New Delhi: Penguin, 2023.

This book examines the evolution of India's economic administration during the first three decades after Independence through the contributions of successive Finance Ministers. The author analyses the fiscal and monetary policies adopted between 1947 and 1977, highlighting the challenges of nation-building, planned economic development, public sector expansion, and resource mobilization. It discusses the political and institutional context in which economic decisions were made and evaluates their impact on industrialization, agricultural development, and social welfare. By combining biographical sketches with policy analysis, the book offers a comprehensive understanding of India's early economic governance and the foundations of later reforms. It is a valuable resource for students, researchers, economists, and policymakers interested in India's economic history and public finance.

Boyd, Drew. Inside the Box: A Proven System of Creativity for Breakthrough Results. New York: Simon & Schuster, 2013.

This book challenges the conventional belief that creativity depends upon unrestricted thinking and instead argues that innovation can emerge from carefully defined constraints. The author introduces a systematic approach to creative problem-solving based on structured techniques that encourage organizations to develop practical solutions using existing resources. Supported by numerous business examples and case studies, the book demonstrates how innovation can be integrated into organizational decision-making, product development, and strategic planning. The practical framework presented by the author is applicable across diverse sectors, including business, public administration, education, and technology. Combining theory with practical guidance, the work serves as a useful resource for managers, entrepreneurs, students, and professionals interested in organizational innovation and creative leadership.

Das, Gurcharan. The Dilemma of an Indian Liberal. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger, 2024.

In this reflective work, Gurcharan Das examines the intellectual and political evolution of liberal thought in India through the lens of his personal experiences and public life. The book explores the significance of constitutional democracy, individual liberty, economic reforms, and the rule of law while assessing contemporary political and social challenges. Drawing upon history, philosophy, and public policy, the author argues that democratic institutions must be strengthened through constitutional values, pluralism, and civic responsibility. The narrative combines analytical discussion with autobiographical reflections, making complex political ideas accessible to a wider readership. The book offers valuable insights into India's democratic development and is particularly relevant for students, researchers, policymakers, and readers interested in political thought and governance.

Datta, Anup et al

Deep renewables penetration and tariff shocks. Economic and Political Weekly, 59(2), Jan 13, 2024: p.39-45

Using a simple scenario analysis based on the latest data on the finances of the distribution utilities and the 20th Electric Power Survey of India, we calculate the possible tariff impact of the addition of around 420 GW of variable renewable energy from 2020–21 to 2031–32. The cost of evacuation of renewable power and battery costs emerges as major factors. We recommend higher union government expenditure to incentivise the creation of transmission infrastructure to facilitate renewables absorption by utilities and the reduction of grid integration and battery deployment costs. – *Reproduced*

Duzcay, Guney and Oncu, T. Sabri

India's inclusion in the JP Morgan GBI-EM indices: A path to Eden or just another sin?. Economic and Political Weekly, 58(47). Nov 25, 2023: p.13-18

The concept of "original sin" was introduced by Eichengreen and Hausmann (1999), defining it as "a situation in which the domestic currency cannot be used to borrow abroad or to borrow long term, even domestically." Subsequently, Eichengreen et al (2003) redefined the concept as a country's inability to borrow abroad in its own currency, suggesting the term "domestic original sin" for the country's inability to borrow in its own currency long-term domestically. We adopt the Eichengreen et al (2003) definition of original sin. – *Reproduced*

Gandhi, Rajmohan. Fraternity: Constitutional Norm and Human Need. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger Books, 2024.

Rajmohan Gandhi examines the constitutional principle of fraternity and its continuing relevance to democratic society. The author traces the historical and philosophical development of fraternity, drawing upon Indian intellectual traditions, the freedom movement, and the debates of the Constituent Assembly. The book discusses the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and other national leaders in promoting social harmony, equality, and mutual respect. It also analyses the challenges posed by social divisions, discrimination, and political polarization while emphasizing the importance of fraternity in preserving constitutional democracy. Combining historical scholarship with contemporary relevance, the book offers an important contribution to constitutional studies and democratic thought.

Gaur, V. P. Rajbhasha Hindi ki Dasha aur Disha. Delhi: Sanskriti, Shiksha aur Rajbhasha Sansthan, 2023.

This book examines the development, implementation, and contemporary status of Hindi as the Official Language of India. The author discusses constitutional provisions, language policy, administrative practices, and institutional mechanisms established

to promote the progressive use of Hindi in government. The publication analyses the achievements and challenges associated with language implementation in a multilingual society while emphasizing the importance of linguistic inclusiveness and administrative efficiency. It also reviews government initiatives aimed at strengthening the use of Hindi in official communication and public administration. Written in a clear and systematic manner, the book serves as a useful reference for government officials, students of public administration, language scholars, and researchers interested in official language policy.

Basu, Indrajit. Reclaiming Indigeneity and Democracy in India's Jharkhand. Oxford University Press, 2024.

This book explores the relationship between indigenous identity, democratic participation, and governance in Jharkhand. Through extensive field research, the author examines the political aspirations of tribal communities, their struggles over land and natural resources, and the role of democratic institutions in addressing issues of representation and social justice. The study evaluates the impact of development policies, state interventions, and grassroots movements on indigenous livelihoods and self-governance. By integrating theoretical perspectives with empirical evidence, the work contributes to contemporary debates on democracy, decentralization, and indigenous rights. It provides valuable insights for researchers, policymakers, and students of political science, sociology, and development studies.

Bhattacharya, A. K. India's Finance Ministers: Stumbling into Reforms (1977–1998). New Delhi: Penguin, 2024.

This volume analyses India's economic transformation during the period preceding and following the economic reforms of 1991. The author evaluates the policy decisions of successive Finance Ministers, examining their responses to fiscal pressures, external crises, and changing political circumstances. The book discusses liberalization, structural reforms, financial management, and administrative decision-making while highlighting the institutional challenges associated with economic governance. Supported by historical evidence and policy analysis, the work explains how political leadership shaped India's transition towards a more market-oriented economy. It offers valuable perspectives for scholars, economists, policymakers, and readers interested in economic reforms and public administration.

Mohanty, Vijaya Lakshmi. President Droupadi Murmu: A Reflection of Changing Bharat. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2023, 266p.

This biography presents an account of the life and public service of Droupadi Murmu, the fifteenth President of India. It traces her journey from a tribal background in Odisha to the country's highest constitutional office, highlighting her contributions to public life and democratic governance. The author examines her leadership qualities, commitment to social welfare, and role in promoting inclusive development and tribal empowerment. The book also reflects on the broader significance of her presidency in strengthening democratic representation and social justice in India. Written in an accessible style, the publication provides useful insights into contemporary Indian politics and constitutional leadership.

Nijhawan, Swarn Bhatia. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Rules, 2020, Regulations, 2020. Delhi: International Law Book Services, 2021, 232p.

This book offers a comprehensive exposition of India's modern consumer protection regime by explaining the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, along with the associated Rules and Regulations. The author discusses the legal rights of consumers, product liability, mediation, e-commerce regulation, and the functioning of consumer dispute redressal commissions. The publication also explains the powers of the Central Consumer Protection Authority and the procedural framework governing consumer complaints. Combining statutory provisions with practical interpretation, the book serves as an authoritative guide for legal practitioners, students, researchers, consumer activists, and public officials engaged with consumer law and regulatory governance.

Ocampo, Romeo B., Tapales, Proserpina Domingo, Silarde, Vincent Q., and Pilar, Nestor N., eds. UP NCPAG on the Wings of Change: 65 Years of Shaping the Philippines Public Administration and Governance Discourse. Philippines: National College of Public Administration and Governance, 2017, 68p.

This commemorative publication documents the institutional history and academic contributions of the University of the Philippines National College of Public Administration and Governance over sixty-five years. It highlights the college's role in advancing education, research, public policy, and administrative reforms in the Philippines. The volume reviews major milestones in the institution's development, the contributions of its faculty and alumni, and its influence on governance discourse and public sector capacity building. By reflecting on past achievements and future challenges, the publication illustrates the continuing importance of academic institutions in promoting effective governance and administrative excellence. It is a valuable reference for scholars, public administrators, and researchers interested in comparative public administration and governance.

Posada, Juan, David Hernandez and Corredor, Javier

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

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

Mahata, Sushobhan Mandal, Soumyajit and Chaudhuri, Sarbajit

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

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

Peddi, Dayakar and Reddy, B. Suresh

Analysis of irrigation enhancement, crop diversification and farm profits: Evidence from Telangana state. Review of Development and Change, 28(2), Dec, 2023: p.189-206

In this study, the impact of access to irrigation on crop diversification and farm-level profits in the state of Telangana was examined. This study comprised two primary aspects. First, the determinants of crop diversification in Telangana were investigated using the logit model. Second, various farm production models were developed to evaluate the impact of irrigation enhancement sources on the farm profit function. The findings of this study indicate that the agricultural implements index and market access variables play a role in determining crop diversification in the studied villages, whereas surface irrigation has a negative effect on crop diversification. The Cobb–Douglas production function with different specifications was used in this study, which showed that the logarithms of the fertiliser variable and access to new irrigation facilities that improve groundwater table significantly enhance farm profits in the villages studied. The inclusion of a dummy variable representing agro-climatic conditions also revealed a significant effect on farm profits, indicating that farmers in north-zone districts achieve higher profits than those in central-zone districts, likely due to differences in soil fertility and crop diversification. Understanding the factors influencing farm profits is crucial for policymakers and extension agents in the state for informed decision-making and policy formulation. – *Reproduced*

Sorenson, Maron W.

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

Supreme Court oral arguments are often characterized as the Court rapidly firing questions at attorneys who struggle to keep up; however, nearly half of the Court's utterances come not as questions but as statements. I ask whether patterns of questioning

and commenting behavior during oral arguments can predict case outcomes and justice votes. To answer this question, I develop a theory of strategic communication that accounts for the differential ways justices—and other strategic actors—use queries and comments during arguments. Using transcripts from 1981 to 2019, I code for use of questions and statements, finding the two theoretically and empirically distinct: where questions increase a party's chances of winning, statements increase their chance of losing. – *Reproduced*

Shukul, Maneesha, and Mishra, Urvashi. Green Consumerism: Green Buying, Consumption and Waste Disposal Practices—A Resource Manual for Homemakers. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2015, 101p.

This resource manual promotes environmentally sustainable household practices by encouraging responsible consumer behaviour and eco-friendly lifestyles. The authors explain the concept of green consumerism and emphasize the importance of informed purchasing decisions, efficient resource utilization, waste minimization, recycling, and environmentally sound disposal practices. The manual discusses practical measures for reducing household pollution, conserving water and energy, and promoting sustainable consumption through community participation. It also highlights the role of homemakers in fostering environmental awareness and encouraging responsible practices within families and society. Combining theoretical concepts with practical guidance, the publication serves as a useful reference for students, environmental educators, community organizations, and individuals interested in sustainable development and environmental management.

Singh, Amit Kumar. Community Participation in Rainwater Harvesting: A Case Study of Delhi. New Delhi: Centre for Urban Studies, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 2022, 111p.

This book examines the role of community participation in promoting sustainable water management through rainwater harvesting in Delhi. The author analyses existing policies, institutional arrangements, and public initiatives aimed at improving groundwater recharge and ensuring long-term water security. The study highlights the importance of citizen participation, awareness programmes, and collaborative governance in implementing decentralized water conservation strategies. It also identifies the administrative and technical challenges associated with urban water management and recommends measures for strengthening community engagement and institutional coordination. Supported by field-based observations and policy analysis, the publication contributes to the understanding of urban environmental governance and serves as a valuable resource for planners, administrators, researchers, and policymakers concerned with sustainable urban development.

Singh, Sarban. Dream Journey: Reminiscences of an IAS Officer. White Falcon Publishing, 2022, 274p.

This autobiographical work narrates the personal and professional experiences of an Indian Administrative Service officer, offering valuable insights into the functioning of public administration in India. The author reflects upon the challenges encountered

during his administrative career, emphasizing perseverance, ethical conduct, leadership, and public service. Through a series of real-life experiences, the book illustrates the complexities of governance, decision-making, and district administration while highlighting the importance of integrity and dedication in public life. The narrative also offers guidance to civil service aspirants by demonstrating the qualities required for effective administration. Written in an engaging and reflective style, the book provides a meaningful account of public service and administrative leadership.

Sinha, Shravan Kumar. Voluntarism and Universal Elementary Education in Bihar: A Study in the Light of NEP 2020. Delhi: Victorious Publishers, 2023, 139p.

This study explores the contribution of voluntary organizations and community participation in achieving universal elementary education in Bihar within the framework of the National Education Policy 2020. The author evaluates the role of civil society organizations, educational institutions, and local communities in improving access to quality education, enhancing enrolment, and reducing dropout rates. The book discusses policy initiatives, institutional support, and collaborative approaches that strengthen educational governance and promote inclusive learning. It also analyses the challenges associated with implementing educational reforms in socially and economically disadvantaged regions. The publication offers useful insights for educators, policymakers, researchers, and development practitioners working in the field of education and public policy.

Singh, L., and Sinha, S. Gender in Modern India. Oxford University Press, 2024.

This book provides a comprehensive examination of gender relations in contemporary India by analysing the historical evolution of gender roles, legal reforms, and changing social structures. The authors discuss issues relating to education, employment, political participation, gender justice, and social inclusion while highlighting the continuing challenges of discrimination and inequality. The work also explores the intersection of gender with caste, class, religion, and regional identities, demonstrating how these factors influence opportunities and social experiences. Supported by contemporary research and policy analysis, the book contributes to a deeper understanding of gender studies in India and serves as a valuable resource for students, researchers, policymakers, and scholars interested in sociology, public policy, and social development.

Singh, S. D., Fatima, M. and Kumari, P.

Awareness of green economy among young minds: A study of students of management in Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 20(2 S), Jul-Dec, 2023: p.593-602

Environmental degradation has devastatingly alarmed about the danger for the human life on one hand and intention of developing countries to adopt faster economic growth on the other. Every step for development have gone hostile to the environmental equilibrium. As such, a movement for sustainable development began at global level since 1980s and the latest move has been made by the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2015. The governmental efforts to achieve SDGs face the challenges, most striking of them is ‘lack of awareness among people’. In this context it is argued that students

shall be the most potential mode of media to spread awareness widely. Scholarship on the issue has been pleading to introduce the environmental education in syllabus at the levels of schools and colleges. We posit that in this globalized world and growing consumerism, the students of management must be aware of 'green economy' (emphasis on sustaining environment in the economic activities) for achieving SDGs. Further, it examines the significance of integrating sustainability principles into curricular and the potential long-term impact on students' attitudes and behaviors which will help them to be aware and have more knowledge on the issue. It is also assumed that the young students will be more effective tool of spreading awareness among the people than any other media. An empirical enquiry of management students (both from MBA and BBA courses) of the colleges situated in Patna, Bihar was conducted to ascertain their opinion and perception on environmental degradation and understanding about green economy. – *Reproduced*

Yildirim, H., Sahin, E.E. and Alola, A.A.

The causal nexus between bank indices and geopolitical risk: Bootstrap causality analysis under horizontal sector dependence. Journal of Social and Economic Development, 25(2), Dec, 2023: p.531-538

As the global economy thrives and pushes for sustainable growth, there are also a plethora of non-economic challenges arising from the respective dimensions of insecurity and geopolitical tensions such as inter- and intra-country conflicts. Geopolitical risk mostly arises from security tensions, war, and terrorist incidents, which hamper peaceful inter-country and regional cooperation, thus endangering state institutions such as financial institutions. Given this observation, the current study examines the relationship between the geopolitical risk index and bank indices by employing the bootstrap panel causality approach over a monthly period from September 2003 to December 2018. In this case, the causality analysis of the geopolitical risk index and bank indices for six (6) countries (China, Indonesia, Israel, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey) was performed. Importantly, the investigation found causality only from the geopolitical risk index to bank indices in Turkey and Israel. Given the statistical evidence from the study, we offer related policy recommendations, especially for the examined countries. – *Reproduced*

INDEX TO BOOK REVIEWS

Olaopa, Tunji. *The Unending Quest for Reform: An Intellectual Memoir*. Austin, TX: Pan African University Press, 2023, xxiii + 258p. ISBN 978-1-943533-59-6 (Paperback).

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Basu, Rumki. *The United Nations: In the New Millennium*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, 2022, 328p. ₹350 (Paperback). ISBN-10: 9393853177; ISBN-13: 978-9393853172. **Reviewed by** Kumar, Vikash. *Indian Journal of Public Administration*, 70(4), Dec, 2024: p.926–929.

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Podger, Andrew, Hon S. Chan and Tsai-Tsu Su, eds. *Dilemmas in Public Management in Greater China and Australia: Rising Tensions but Common Challenges*. Canberra: ANU Press, Australian National University, 2023, 588p. USD 58.80 (Paperback). ISBN 9781760465735 (Print); 9781760465742 (Online, free).

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Saint, Chand Kishore. *Finding My Self: A Life in Education and Activism*. New Delhi: Orient BlackSwan, 2023, 228p. ₹785 (Paperback). ISBN 9789354424670.

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Sharma, Kavita A. *India and China: Expansion, Equity and Excellence*. Singapore: Springer, 2023, xi + 259p. ISBN 978-981-99-5627-2 (Hardcover).

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Amin, Shahid, Tridip Suhrud and Megha Todi, eds. *Thumb Printed: Champaran Indigo Peasants Speak to Gandhi*. New Delhi/Ahmedabad: National Archives of India and Navajivan Trust, 2022, lxv + 307p. ISBN 9788194921073.

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