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1. AGRICULTURE

Chaturvedi, Sachin

Agricultural exports and trade policy responses: Leveraging new opportunities and addressing persisting challenges. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.42-49

The global economy has been witnessing a continued rise in agricultural trade over the last two decades. There is a distinct shift towards demand for high-value processed agricultural products for consumption, with India's processed food imports rising more than 20 times between 2003 and 2023. The rise of intra-industry trade in processed agricultural products has been a central factor driving agricultural trade among countries of the global South, and particularly in India. Continued efforts are required for enhancing the share of processed food in the Indian export basket. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/global-value-chains/agricultural-exports-and-trade-policy-responses.html>

Bhaskar, Bhuvan

Skilled frames: Bright future of Indian agriculture. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.39-42

For future agriculture, food security and prosperity of farmers, it is necessary that farmers are skilled and business temperament can be developed within them. What is needed now is collaboration between the government and the private sector for skills development of farmers. Skill development, of farmers is not only creating a great opportunity for Indian agriculture and farmers, but is also bringing a great business opportunity for young entrepreneurs. – Reproduced

Saxena, Jagdeep

Making Indian agriculture future-ready. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.41-45

This year has been remarkable for the agriculture sector marked by several milestone achievements, such as record food production, the highest, ever MSP of crops, historic budget allocation, a dry spell of course, a favorable monsoon. Building on this momentum, the government of India launched several schemes and initiatives to accelerate productivity, profitability and sustainability in agriculture and allied sectors. – Reproduced

Koner, Niloyoti 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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241229685>

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 Mali. *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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231221332>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241262599>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241276897>

2. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2356540#d1e168>

Dutt, Sumit Kumar

Artificial Intelligence and HR perspective – understanding made simple. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p. 9-17

IBM Chairman & CEO Arvind Krishna in an interview with ET edition dated 29.08.2023 had stated “As Artificial Intelligence (AI) usage gains prominence, countries will need to work on building their own capabilities in large language models and computing infrastructure to support sovereign AI capabilities.” (a). Re-skilling the competencies of people is high on the card. Every functionary of an organisation needs to make this imperative. With the digital era in vogue, currently it is of utmost importance to understand that the newer skills need to be embedded in the newer technology framework for better and effective performance of business. This would support faster work establishment and execution of tasks more efficiently. This gives rise to effective business decisions, better productivity, faster business

solutions, better talent utilisation, mitigating human error and development of niche markets for gaining competitive advantage. HR being crucial has been addressed in this paper more emphatically in business transformation in the context of AI to handle business more effectively and efficiently in managing human resource management system. The bottom line for HR is to contemplate desired results in business management. Therefore, it is imperative that the whole business system needs a total re-learning and re-skilling. – Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

Gupta, Ajay Kumar

The global artificial intelligence revolution. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.30-38

Johnpaul M. and Aluvala, Ravi

Artificial intelligence and human interaction: Present and future prospects in India higher education. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.14-21

In higher education, human AI collaboration offers many benefit as well as significant challenges. This collaboration will enable the facilitation of individualized learning experiences that meet the various requirements and learning preferences of the students. – Reproduced

Johnpaul, M. and Aluvala, Ravi

Artificial intelligence and human interactions: Present and future prospects in Indian higher education. University News, 62(49), Dec 2, 2024: p.8-21-28

The introduction of artificial intelligence (AI) technology is driving a revolutionary change in the higher education environment as we get closer to the digital era. The subject matter examines how the paradigm of educating is changing and how humans and AI might work together to rethink conventional learning approaches. – Reproduced

Khushalani, Bharat

Need for artificial intelligence education to be on the forefront. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.10-13

Pinell, Phillip

Does artificial intelligence speak our language?: A gadamerian assessment of generative language models. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.713-728

The language argument is a classic argument for human distinctiveness that, for millennia, has been used to distinguish humans from non-human animals. Generative language models (GLMs) pose a challenge to traditional language-based models of human distinctiveness precisely because they can communicate and respond in a manner resembling humanity's linguistic capabilities. This article asks: have GLMs acquired natural language? Employing Gadamer's theory of language, I argue that they have not. While GLMs can reliably generate linguistic content that can be interpreted as "texts," they lack the linguistically mediated reality that language provides. Missing from these models are four key features of a linguistic construction of reality: groundedness to the world, understanding, community, and tradition. I conclude with skepticism that GLMs can ever achieve natural language because they lack these characteristics in their linguistic development.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241243038>

Sarkar, Partha Sarathi

Business environment and AI: A review to understand the future. *ASCI: Journal of Management*, 52(2), Sep, 2023: p.57-69

The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is profoundly reshaping the business environment, offering unprecedented opportunities for efficiency, innovation, and strategic advantage. This article provides a comprehensive review of the current and future implications of AI on the business trajectory. It explores the prevailing trends in AI adoption, including automation, data-driven decision making, and personalized customer experiences. The review delves into AI applications across key industries such as healthcare, finance, retail, and manufacturing, highlighting significant contributions to operational efficiency and service enhancement. Additionally, it addresses the challenges associated with AI integration, notably data privacy and security, bias and fairness, the skill gap, and ethical considerations. The article concludes by examining the future implications of AI, predicting enhanced productivity, the emergence of new business models, competitive advantages for early adopters, and evolving regulatory frameworks. This review aims to equip business leaders and stakeholders with a nuanced understanding of AI's transformative potential and the strategic considerations necessary for its effective implementation.- Reproduced

https://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?q=Business+environment+and+AI:+A+review+to+understand+the+future+A+SCI+journal&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar

3. ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE - GOVERNMENT POLICY

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2397677>

4. AUDITING - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS - INDONESIA

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2312139>

5. BUSINESS STUDIES

Chandwaskar, Pallavi and Jape, Smita

Case of learnbiz simulations: Challenges and opportunities ahead. *Emerging Economics Case Journal*, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.83-90

This article, published in the *Emerging Economics Case Journal*, examines the case of LearnBiz Simulations, a platform designed to enhance experiential learning in management education. It highlights the dual landscape of challenges and opportunities faced by simulation-based pedagogy. Challenges include scalability, technological integration, and aligning simulations with diverse curricula, while opportunities lie in fostering critical thinking, decision-making, and real-world problem-solving among students. The study emphasizes that simulations can bridge the gap between theory and practice, offering immersive experiences that prepare learners for dynamic business environments. By situating LearnBiz within broader debates on innovation in education, the paper underscores its potential to reshape management training while cautioning against structural and implementation hurdles. Experiential learning through digital technologies has been a buzzword in the higher educational system in recent times, which is advancing with the pace of technology. One such experiential learning tool, simulation games are widely used in a variety of industries as well as in the higher education sector, as a learning and assessment tool. The simulation-based learning helps students to acquire skills like decision-making and critical thinking which are very important for B-school students for stepping into the professional world. This case study is about one such India-based organization, Learnbiz

Simulations, which provides services of designing and conducting business simulation games. The case focuses on exciting value propositions, journey and a variety of challenges faced by Learnbiz simulations in the area of client outreach and market expansion to B-school students, MDPs, corporates for in-company training and recruitments. The case links with the theories of digital marketing strategies for enhancing customer outreach to B2B organizations as well as technology adoption and business growth potential. The case studies about how the company can deploy the phenomenon of marketing of simulation products by Learnbiz simulations to facilitate experiential learning in higher education in light of regulatory emphasis on outcome-based pedagogy. The case further explores the phenomenon of customer outreach and the use of digital media for creating brand awareness among tech-savvy young generation. In light of ongoing discussions over the New Education Policy in the Indian Education System and the outcome-based education as advocated by the Washington Accord-based National Board of Accreditation, there is an immense opportunity for deploying business simulations as a part of an active learning process in the B-school education.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/25166042241228367>

Fatma, Sabeeha

Redistar versus velocity. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.78-82

The case discusses the pitfalls of hasty decisions taken to achieve instant success. The case also highlights how unethical practices erode the image of the organization and sets in malicious culture. The Radiance Group, founded by Sarabhai Karmarkar (1930–2005), one of the largest private sector companies in India, with petroleum and energy as its core business, has always been an ambitious company. Sarabhai, the founder of the company, was a man of high aspirations. Since the very inception of the company, Radiance Industries Limited's only vision was Profit Maximization. Sarabhai Karmarkar believed in utilitarian philosophy which preaches that end justifies the means. After the demise of Sarabhai, Vithalbhai Karmarkar, eldest son of Sarabhai, became the director of the company. He was an intelligent and sharp minded young man, full of new ideas and energy. He wanted to explore new ideas and diversify into new products and markets. In his haste to make Radiance grow exponentially, Vithalbhai committed many mistakes which proved to be fatal for the brand. The case discusses the setbacks that strategic myopia can lead to. The case further discusses the long-term damage that unethical means can cause. The case emphasizes upon the importance of ethical conduct for gaining customer's loyalty and trust.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/25166042241228363>

6. CASTES

Jain, Akshat

How business autobiographies deal with caste. The Caravan, Nov,2024: p.87-95

Among the many throwaway lines about hard work in the industrialist Narotam Sekhsaria's autobiography The Ambuja story are those that portray his ethos as being rooted within the Marwari community: "Whatever my degree, my eventual destination was my family business. ... it would not have startled anyone in our Marwari community. Our minds are wired to work for ourselves. The idea of working for others was an alien concept even then." He remembers being told by "industry insiders" that the late industrialist Ratan Tata had been

impressed by the runaway success of Ambuja Cement, and also recalls snippets of general conversation that were quoted back to him: “Yeh Marwari hai, ethical hai, efficient hai.” Yet, as the book’s subtitle—“How a group of ordinary men built an extraordinary company”—suggests, aggrandisement of the community sits alongside a professed humility about the author’s origins.- Reproduced

<https://caravanmagazine.in/business/business-autobiographies-caste>

7. CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Liao, Jianwen and Zhu, Feng

How to avoid the agility trap: In an environment of rapid change, trying to adapt to every shift can lead to chaos. Instead, keep your eye on what remains constant.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.125-133

This article cautions organizations against falling into the “agility trap,” where attempts to adapt to every external change result in chaos and loss of strategic direction. It argues that true resilience lies not in constant reaction but in identifying and holding onto enduring principles, values, and long-term goals. The study highlights that leaders must distinguish between transient shifts and structural transformations, ensuring that agility serves strategy rather than undermines it. By focusing on what remains constant—such as mission, core competencies, and organizational identity—companies can navigate rapid change without losing coherence. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to management literature by reframing agility as a disciplined practice rooted in stability and strategic clarity. Agility is all the rage in strategy circles these days. According to conventional wisdom, organizations should rapidly react to technological advances, new market dynamics, and shifting consumer preferences. But in practice this is nearly impossible to pull off, because the environment is evolving much faster than firms can respond to. The consequences of trying to keep up with every change are stark: the erosion of competitive advantages, a myopic focus on the short term, and organizational chaos. In their research the authors have repeatedly seen that in volatile environments, firms anchoring their strategies in a few enduring factors, rather than many transient ones, are more likely to achieve sustainable growth. This approach is called strategic constancy. It involves recognizing the fundamental aspects of the company’s business model—its core values, customer relationships, brand identity, and key competencies—and remaining dedicated to them despite external pressures. It emphasizes depth over breadth—deepening the company’s competitive advantage in its core areas rather than spreading efforts thinly over many- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/how-to-avoid-the-agility-trap>

8. CLIMATE CHANGE

Misra, Roli

Government initiative in climate change: A sustainable path for Viksit Bharat @ 2047. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.46-52

India, as one of the fastest growing countries globally, confronts the combined task of promoting economic growth while addressing and adapting to the escalating three to climate change. The nation, significantly susceptible to climatic effects owing to its varied ecosystems and socio economic circumstances, has adopted a comprehensive strategy to

tackle these issues. The government of India, from time to time, has imitated multiple projects to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to climate impacts, and incorporate sustainable practices throughout urban, rural, and industrial environments. Lately, these initiatives have achieved considerable momentum, highlighted by prominent programs such as the sovereign green bonds, MISHTI, and the green credit program. The leadership that India has demonstrated in the global climate conversation demonstrates its dedication to sustainable development. These programs will serve as the basis for years 2023 and 2024 represent substantial steps towards ecological restoration and sustainability. – Reproduced

Paine, Lynn S. and Srinivasan, Suraj

How robust is your climate governance? Eight hallmarks of meaningful board engagement—and the challenges associated with each. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.87-95

During the past few years, as evidence of climate change and its effects has mounted, many corporate boards have added climate governance to their agendas. But the maturity of boards' climate-oversight processes and activities varies widely. To better understand how climate issues are being handled in the boardroom and to determine what good climate governance looks like in practice, the authors interviewed 20 directors who hold leadership positions on the boards of S&P 500 companies. Drawing from those interviews and other research, they identify eight hallmarks of meaningful climate oversight. For example, “the board is knowledgeable about the company’s climate profile,” “the board has the expertise needed for effective climate oversight,” and “the board can articulate the company’s climate positioning and strategy.” The authors also offer their perspective on the set of issues associated with each hallmark that corporate leaders must grapple with as they decide how to incorporate climate issues into their company’s governance. Climate concerns are here to stay, and climate governance will increasingly be seen as a core element of good governance.

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/how-robust-is-your-climate-governance>

Singh, Vikram

Understanding polycentric climate change- altering the discourse from human rights to right to life. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.431-447

The climatic and weather conditions in a particular area play a crucial role in shaping various aspects of a community’s lifestyle, economy, architecture, shelter, and culture. The consequences of climate change are far-reaching, disrupting access to essential resources and undermining the enjoyment of human rights. As a polycentric problem, climate change encompasses environmental, economic, social, and ethical dimensions, requiring cooperation and coordination among multiple actors and decision-making centres. This research aims to explore the intricate nature of the climate change problem and emphasize the need to understand climate change as a factor violative of fundamental right to life. By recognizing the connection between climate change, human rights and right to life, efforts can be made to better address the needs of climate-vulnerable populations in India and around the world, promoting the balance of multiple goals such as reducing emissions, protecting the environment, promoting economic growth, and ensuring social equity.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48191/1/33_Understanding%20Polycentric%20Climate%20Change-

%20Altering%20the%20Discourse%20from%20Human%20Rights%20to%20Right%20to%20Life.pdf

9. COMMUNICATION STUDIES

Green, J. Shoub, K. Blum, R. and Cormack, L.

Cross-platform partisan positioning in congressional speech. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.653-668

This article investigates how members of the U.S. Congress strategically position themselves across multiple communication platforms, highlighting the partisan dynamics embedded in speech and rhetoric. It examines how congressional discourse adapts when delivered in formal legislative settings versus digital and media platforms, revealing differences in tone, framing, and audience targeting. The study underscores that partisan positioning is not confined to the chamber floor but extends into social media, press releases, and public statements, amplifying polarization and shaping public perception. By analyzing cross-platform communication, the paper demonstrates how legislators balance institutional norms with partisan messaging, ultimately influencing governance and democratic discourse. The work contributes to political science and communication studies by situating congressional speech within the broader ecosystem of mediated politics.. Legislative activity—whether votes or communications—is often represented in a single partisan or ideological dimension. But as lawmakers communicate in various venues (e.g., traditional, direct, or social media), the extent to which these estimates are interchangeable—reflecting a common underlying dimension—is unclear. We estimate a partisan dimension in members’ tweets, Facebook posts, e-newsletters, press releases, and one-minute House floor speeches for the 116th U.S. Congress and test the extent to which representations remain consistent across different venues. We find that while Democrats are consistently separable from Republicans, members’ relative intra-party positions frequently shift between venues. This is likely driven by differences in the affordances and audiences present in each venue, as venues with more nationalized audiences (such as social media) show higher levels of rhetorical polarization than venues with more local audiences (e-newsletters). These results suggest that the level of polarization we observe depends on where we look, and that the scholars of congressional communication should explicitly consider the input they use to measure partisanship.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241236685>

10. COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Knott, Eleanor

Ethnonationalism or a financial-criminal incentive structure? Explaining elite support in Crimea for Russia’s annexation. *Comparative Politics*, 56(3), Apr, 2024: p.367-394

Zhirkov, Kirill and Welzel, Christian

Rethinking measurement equivalence in comparative political research. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.696-712

A growing number of studies test key cultural constructs used in comparative political research for invariance across countries, only to declare these constructs incomparable if the invariance tests fail. The assumption underlying this kind of conclusion is that between-

country differences in within-country factor solutions reflect cross-cultural inequivalence of the respective survey items. Using a Bayesian approach, we explore variation in measurement quality across countries focusing on sexual emancipation. We find that between-country differences in factor solutions reflect little more than imbalances in within-country dispersions of the construct items. As we demonstrate, discrete and bounded response scales used in standard surveys enforce a mathematical relationship between extreme country means, low within-country dispersions, and weak factor solutions. We formalize this insight by introducing a between-within model of cultural variation. Our contribution calls into question the practice of declaring constructs to be incomparable based on failed invariance tests.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241241753>

11. CONSTITUTION

Reddy, G.B. and Srikanth, N.

Revisiting the basic structure doctrine-challenges ahead. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.412-419

Constitution is the supreme law of a nation. It is not envisaged as a static document but as a dynamic instrument which can be amended to meet the challenges of changing times and needs of the society. Indian Constitution is not an exception to the above principle. Article 368 of the Constitution provides the power and procedure to amend the Constitution but it is not the only source of either such power or limitations thereon. Originally, considered as distinct from ordinary law as defined under article 12 of the Constitution for the purpose of judicial review, the judgment in Golaknath v. State of Punjab changed the position by making it amenable to judicial review for violation of fundamental rights which led to the 24th Constitutional Amendment that sought to dilute Golaknath. In Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala, majority of the judges recognized the basic structure doctrine as a limitation on the otherwise plenary power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. This paper examines the evolution of the basic structure doctrine, its scope and expansion post 1973, the need to revisit the doctrine in the light of recent developments. Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48193/1/31_Revisiting%20the%20basic%20structure%20doctrine-Challenges%20Ahead.pdf

12. CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Mishra, Nandita and Mishra, Aman

Emerging trends in cosmetic buying behavior. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(1), Mar, 2023: p.1-13

This article analyzes emerging trends in cosmetic buying behavior, focusing on how shifting consumer preferences, digital influence, and socio-cultural factors are reshaping the cosmetics industry. It highlights that purchasing decisions are increasingly driven by brand image, sustainability, and online engagement, with social media playing a pivotal role in shaping perceptions and influencing choices. The study underscores the rise of personalized products, ethical consumption, and gender-neutral marketing as key drivers of change. By examining consumer psychology and market dynamics, the paper provides insights into how companies can adapt strategies to meet evolving expectations. Published in the ASCI Journal

of Management, the article contributes to management and marketing literature by situating cosmetic consumption within broader debates on consumer identity, globalization, and innovation. India's cosmetics market offers a wide variety of goods, such as skincare, haircare, perfumes, personal hygiene items, and colour cosmetics like makeup and nail polish. The Indian cosmetics market is populated by both foreign and native businesses. The cosmetics sector is growing mostly in metropolitan regions, but it is also making inroads into rural markets. Businesses are implementing tactics to attract consumers in rural areas, such as cheap packaging, more compact pack sizes, and focused advertising efforts. The purpose of this study is to explore the cosmetic buying behaviour of consumers in the age group of 25 years to 40 years. A sample of 103 respondents are taken for the study and content analysis was used for the study. Success in the cosmetics market is attributed to its focus on product quality, extensive range, and strategic engagement with social media influencers. To maintain its competitive edge and sustain customer satisfaction and loyalty, companies must address challenges related to product availability and customer service. By proactively tackling these issues and continuing to innovate and adapt to evolving consumer preferences, the brand can reinforce its position in the cosmetics industry and continue to delight customers with its offerings.- Reproduced

13. CONSUMERS

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248137>

14. CORPORATE CULTURE

Spielmann, Rodolfo

The CEO of NatureSweet on what happens when you champion workers. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.38-41

This article features the CEO of NatureSweet reflecting on the transformative impact of championing workers within the organization. It highlights how prioritizing employee empowerment, dignity, and well-being can drive productivity, innovation, and long-term corporate success. The study underscores that worker-centered leadership is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic advantage, fostering loyalty, reducing turnover, and enhancing organizational resilience. By sharing practical experiences from NatureSweet, the paper

illustrates how cultivating a culture of respect and inclusion reshapes business outcomes and strengthens competitive positioning. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to leadership and management literature by demonstrating the tangible benefits of worker advocacy in corporate strategy. Pop open any package of NatureSweet cherry or grape tomatoes, turn over the top, and you'll find a face looking back at you—a portrait of one of the company's associates printed on the sticker. It might be Paco Herrera in maintenance, Rocío Cortés in packing, Jessica Lara in preharvest, Gloria Vargas in food safety, or any of about a hundred others. With each one you'll find a QR code and a URL to access more information about their lives and jobs. Why are NatureSweet team members featured so prominently in the packaging? It's simple: It's their hard work that makes the greenhouse-grown tomatoes look and taste great. Those portraits and the profiles are one important way to show appreciation. But the company doesn't stop there. It also offers full-time employment; competitive wages; safe and comfortable working conditions; and training, development, and educational opportunities, including a new pilot program that will allow its first class of 30 participants to earn their bachelor's degrees in agriculture by 2028.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/the-ceo-of-naturesweet-on-what-happens-when-you-champion-workers>

15. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Yadav, R. et al

Impact of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on women development: A case based study. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(1), Mar, 2023: p.114-30

This study report provides an in-depth analysis of the beneficial effects of corporate social responsibility (CSR) on women's lives. It examines how CSR can significantly aid women's development and success in the modern world by reviewing extensive research and conducting original studies. The analysis focuses on various criteria, including workplace practices that ensure equal pay and opportunities for women. Our findings indicate that businesses that properly implement CSR can significantly improve women's lives by assisting them in starting their own enterprises, advancing their careers, and securing leadership positions. Furthermore, CSR helps ensure fair treatment for women both in the workplace and in society at large. However, not all efforts are equally effective; sometimes, businesses engage in token efforts that only appear to support women superficially. It is crucial for companies to integrate support for women into their core business strategies rather than treating it as a side activity. The objectives of this research paper are to clarify how CSR contributes to women's empowerment and to discuss measures that support women's empowerment within the context of CSR in organizations. Through their CSR programs, businesses can focus on educating and empowering women to combat inequality. In essence, this study demonstrates that through CSR, businesses have the potential to significantly improve the lives of women. Therefore, if businesses and leaders want to make a positive impact on the world for women, they should take CSR seriously and integrate it into all aspects of their operations.- Reproduced

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248338>

16. CULTURAL RIGHTS

Gladson, M. Sunil

Converting cultural property into monopolistic intellectual property- a critical discussion relating to the decay of cultural identity of indigenous people. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.448-480

This article critically examines the transformation of cultural property into monopolistic intellectual property and its implications for the cultural identity of indigenous peoples. It argues that when traditional knowledge, practices, and heritage are appropriated and privatized under intellectual property regimes, they risk losing their communal essence and becoming commodified assets. The study highlights how such monopolization erodes cultural identity, marginalizes indigenous communities, and undermines their rights to self-determination and heritage preservation. By analyzing legal frameworks and global trends, the paper underscores the tension between protecting cultural property and exploiting it for economic gain. The discussion contributes to debates on law, cultural rights, and globalization, calling for more inclusive and equitable approaches to intellectual property that safeguard indigenous identity and heritage. An important contemporary issue confronting indigenous people is the appropriation of their intangible cultural property. While, modern indigenous artists have been able to resort to traditional property rights concerning movable cultural properties, many native people have found their claims to ownership of their intangible cultural property such as motifs, songs, prayers, sermons, music legends and folklore frustrated by the limits of intellectual property and other legal regimes. Treating intangible cultural property under the intellectual property regime would raise practical problems as well. Copyright has a great potential for the private right over the cultural expression, in case of derivative works, the original owner of the cultural expression leaves with nothing. Indeed, cultural property is found to constitute property for grouphood not for mere individual authors. Appropriating or misappropriating cultural property through intellectual property rights considerably restricts the concept and practice of grouphood. As the intangible cultural properties are the properties of the group or the community faced a

paradigm shift towards individualistic ownership. The derivative works done by outsiders or other nationals from the original traditional cultural expression belonged to the indigenous community always faces distortion of their respective works. These kinds of activities by the non-indigenous people in many ways pose a serious threat to the cultural identity of the community as well. Protecting cultural identity through intellectual property laws is not adequate and rather causing the decay of cultural significance over the intangible cultural property. This will affect sustainable use of intangible cultural properties and the researcher feels that the gap should be filled only with positive legal frameworks.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48190/1/34_Converting%20Cultural%20Property%20into%20Monopolistic%20Intellectual%20Property-%20A%20Critical%20Discussion%20Relating%20to%20the%20decay%20of%20Cultural%20Identity%20of%20Indigenous%20People.pdf

17. CULTURE

Redaelli, Eleonora Arroyo, John and Carson, Alexandra May

Black heritage in the national register: The Williams Avenue YWCA in Portland, Oregon. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1476-1506

This article highlights the significance of the Williams Avenue YWCA in Portland, Oregon, as a site of Black heritage recognized in the National Register of Historic Places. It explores the YWCA's role as a community hub for African American women and families, providing social, educational, and cultural support during periods of segregation and systemic exclusion. The study underscores how the building embodies both architectural value and historical memory, serving as a testament to resilience and community organization. By situating the YWCA within broader narratives of Black heritage preservation, the paper emphasizes the importance of safeguarding such sites to honor cultural identity and ensure inclusive historical representation. Published in the context of heritage studies, the article contributes to ongoing debates about recognition, preservation, and the politics of memory in the United States. The paper examines the nomination of the Williams Avenue YWCA in Portland, Oregon, in the National Register of Historic Places as a crucial event in recognizing and preserving Black heritage within American national history. Our analytical framework combines Black geography and multilevel governance theory (MLG) to examine documents used for the nomination process. We unpack the historic significance of the Williams, illustrating its multifaceted role in Portland's African American community and emphasizing the role of various private and public actors in the nomination process. This analysis reveals that cities play a crucial role in protecting local history and highlights the importance of nurturing connections between cities and other levels of government. Moreover, it illustrates how the documents used for the nomination process are a tool for racial equity and it shows how historic preservation contributes to a more inclusive understanding of cities by celebrating their local, diverse, and pluralistic pasts.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874241226679>

18. CYBER SECURITY

Swamy, Raju Narayana

Cyber security and artificial intelligence (AI): Emerging challenges in the context of digitalisation. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.277-282

Though AI powered cyber security in no penances. AI will become a standard element of cyber security in the short term. But AI needs to deliver greater accuracy n detecting and fewer false positives for it to earn the trust. A drawback of using. AI within cyber security is the concerned of data privacy. Moreover due to the unique and unforeseeable nature of AI, exiting legal foreword do not messily apply to this discipline. Reproduced

19. DEMOCRACY

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/oligarchisation-indias-democracy.html>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248140>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248288>

Trantidis, Aris and Cowen, Nick

Is public ignorance a problem? An epistemic defense of really existing democracies. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.759-771

Does good governance require citizens to be knowledgeable of basic facts and best policy ideas? Some scholars suggest that it does, and propose disenfranchising the most ‘ignorant’ voters. In contrast, we argue, political systems are complex systems inevitably exhibiting incomplete, imperfect and asymmetric information that is dynamically generated in society from actors with diverse life experiences, antagonistic interests and often profoundly dissonant views and values, generating radical uncertainty among political elites over the consequences of their decisions. Radical uncertainty, radical dissonance and power asymmetry are inescapable properties of politics. Good performance significantly depends on how political elites navigate through radical uncertainty to handle radical dissonance. Democracy, by offering citizens equal rights to participate in politics and talk freely, both enables and compels political actors to track social feedback regarding the effects of their decisions on a diverse public, and consider it in ways that mitigate these three problems.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241244715>

20. DEMOGRAPHY

Bery, Suman

Reaping India’s demographic dividend. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.6-10

India is at a unique crossroads where it has the potential to leverage its demographic dividend. With a large proportion of people in the working. age bracket, the nation has the ability to greatly expand its economy. The economic survey 2023-24, gives an approximation of the jobs the economy needs to generate over years’ it the share of agriculture in workforce gradually declining from 45-08 per cent in 2023 to one-fourth in 2047. It is estimated that the Indian economy needs tolerate and average of nearly around 8 million employment opportunities in the non-farm sector until 2030 to care to the rising workforce. – Reproduced

21. E-GOVERNANCE

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2339874>

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2023.2282472#abstract>

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2417049>

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2321569>

22. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Garge, Ramanand

2024: The year of India's strategic emergence. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.28-33

The current rise of India is characterised by rapid and consistent economic growth and political stability ably complimented by the timely development of its enhanced capabilities. While developing its capabilities, India has embraced the growth characterized by strong focus on self reliance and always maintained and ensured its strategic autonomy that declines its overall domestic, regional, and global outreach. While galloping its development, Indian research and development capabilities have achieved a significant milestone in 2024. Aptly reflected in the fact that defence production has surged to a record high of 1, 27, 265 crore, representing an impressive increase of approximately 174 per cent from Rs.46,429 crore in 2014-15. India's natural emergence in the global south imitative like the voice of global South Summit and membership of the African Union as a collective entity in the G20 groundings. This has established a balance in the global world order, strongly supporting freedom, openness, transparency, and rule based order. Its inclusive sense of responsibility has truly made the difference in the developing world. – Reproduced

Ghani, Ejaz

A rural awakening for manufacturing. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.18-20

The lopsided nature of spatial development and structural transformation in India has weakened the linkages between economic growth and job creation. Amid a de-urbanising manufacturing sector, India needs to shift policy focus to its small towns and rural areas. A rural structural transformation can offer the biggest potential for expanding and strengthening the stagnant manufacturing sector. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/commentary/rural-awakening-manufacturing.html>

23. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - INDIA

Revathy, R.

The Kerala model of digital economy: A study on internet disparities in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.368-386

Vijayan, Jiji

Financial liberalization in India a policy analysis. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.314-337

Yadav, S.K. and Yadav, Saroj

Viksit Bharat @ 2047: Carrying forward the voice of tribes through teacher education. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.14-19

This article situates teacher education as a critical pathway for amplifying tribal voices within the vision of Viksit Bharat @ 2047. It argues that sustainable national development requires integrating indigenous perspectives into mainstream education systems, ensuring that tribal communities are not marginalized in the process of modernization. The study highlights how teacher education can serve as a bridge between policy and practice, fostering inclusivity, cultural sensitivity, and empowerment. By embedding tribal knowledge systems, languages, and lived experiences into curricula, the paper underscores the role of educators in shaping equitable futures. Published in the context of India's long-term developmental vision, the article contributes to debates on inclusive education, participatory development, and the recognition of tribal identities in nation-building. The government of India took Viksit Bharat

@ 2047 initiative in December 2023 to make India a developed nation by its 100th year of independence. To achieve this goal, disadvantaged sections of society particularly tribal communities that are the most underprivileged need to be uplifted and empowered. – Reproduced

24. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - NORTH EAST INDIA

Lahiri, Ashok Kumar

Economic road map for the North-Eastern region. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(44-45), Nov 2, 2024: p.53-59

The north-eastern region of India has low per capita income despite a favourable land–man ratio, rich resource endowment, and a high potential for growth and development. The challenges are connectivity, location in a troubled neighbourhood, and fractionalisation and polarisation of its population. An economic road map for the North East should include union government support in close partnership with the states to build physical infrastructure and upgrade connectivity, avoiding fiscal giveaways that fail to trigger self-sustained agglomeration economies, improving law and order, and governance, focusing on high-value, low-volume, local resource-based industries, promoting tourism, and harnessing the region’s hydropower potential. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/44-45/special-articles/economic-road-map-north-eastern-region.html>

25. EDUCATION

Archana, S.R. and Sheeja, S.R.

Disparities in education and employment of females in Kerala. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.338-352

Choudhary, Zains and Archana

Decoding multidisciplinary education: A comprehensive analysis. *University News*, 62(50), Dec 9-15. 2024: p.6-12

Kitchens, Karin and Goldberg, Megan

Partisanship and professionalization: School board decision-making in the midst of a pandemic. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1439-1475

During the COVID-19 pandemic, school board members played a prominent role in deciding reopening plans. Using an original large-scale survey of board members, our goal is to understand how the polarized, political context of pandemic responses shaped the decision-making processes of members as they experienced dramatic increases in workload. We find school board members are much more likely to identify at the extremes of partisan identity, as strong Democrats or strong Republicans. How they identified mattered in who they trusted to tell them information, how much control they felt the board should have in the process of reopening plans, and who should interpret data about COVID. If the other party was in power at the state level, members from opposing parties had less trust in state sources. Most school board elections are nonpartisan, but that does not mean that the members themselves do not strongly identify with a party.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10780874241227792>

Kori, S.A.

Indian higher education Institutions @2047: Importance of the vision plan. University News, 62(46), Nov 11-17, 2024: p.3-8

Higher education Institutions (HEIs) in the 21st century are encountering unique challenges and opportunities. Rapid technological advancement, evolving job markets, globalization, and changing societal expectations all require a rethinking of the roles of colleges and universities. To navigate this dynamic landscape effectively, HEI s must develop a comprehensive vision plan a roadmap that address percent challenges and explores future possibilities. – Reproduced

Khanna, Manishsha and Rana, Neeti

Dimensions of learning questionnaire: Bibliometric analysis. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.60-69

This article presents a bibliometric analysis of the Dimensions of Learning Questionnaire, a widely used instrument for assessing student learning styles and preferences. It maps the scholarly output related to the questionnaire, identifying trends in publication, citation patterns, and thematic clusters across educational research. The study highlights how the tool has been applied in diverse contexts, ranging from classroom pedagogy to teacher training and curriculum design. By analyzing bibliometric indicators, the paper underscores the questionnaire's influence on educational psychology and its role in shaping discourse on learning styles and behavioural intention. The findings provide insights into the evolution of research on learning assessment, offering educators and policymakers a clearer understanding of how psychometric tools contribute to evidence-based educational practice. Research on learning analytics is an emerging discipline that gained prominence in the last few years. Analysing the design of the learning and development research will provide insights into new research in associated industries in the workplace in the future. This research looks at how the intellectual framework's cornerstone is DLOQ analysis. By looking at the research's citations, references, authors, concepts, and journals, this research seeks to add to the existing collection of literature. Sixty-six publications from the "Dimensions" database that published between 2017 and 2022 looked at for this purpose. "Bibliometric networks are constructed and represented graphically using Vosviewer software". The magazines that publish these papers have employed a broad range of disciplines to address the measuring metrics of DLOQ. The main subjects covered in the papers are the concepts of Learning Parameters, which are used by companies through DLOQ, a technique developed by Marsick and Watkins. The research's findings show how much interest there has been recently in measuring an organisation's learning culture. The primary subjects are data quality, technical advancements, and collaboration with the IT department, which are the competencies of HR and L&D specialists.. – Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

Maitra, Subir

NIRF India Rankings: Some revealing facts about the state of higher education in India. University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.18-25

Medhi, Ranju and Borah, Mousumi

Classroom learning environment and peer group influence among school going adolescents in assumes medium and English medium schools case study of Guwahati. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.53-56

Paddayya, K.

Gurudev Ramachandra Dattatreya Ranade: Remembering an eminent philosopher mystic of modern India part-1.. University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.12-17

“The life of a man ought to be best seen in his works and actions, and no separate movement in the form of an autobiography is needed to glorify him in the hearts of the public. Though men might die, they might still live in their works, which have been aptly described as the precious lifeblood of master spirits embalmed and treasured up to a life behind life. And it is this life after death which is for more covetable than the artificial life of autobiography” (Ramade 2001a: 78) – Reproduced

Pani, Amarendra

Issues and challenges in internationalisation of higher education with special reference to university closer pilot study. University News, 62(49), Dec 2, 2024: p.8-12

Effective and expeditious implementation of the internationalization of higher education (IHE) principally relies upon three premises internationalization at home (IaH), internationalization aboard (core), and internationalization of curricula. – Reproduced

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

Reddy, B. Madhusudhan and Venugopal, Janaswamy

Factors influencing the development of student-teacher relationships: An empirical study in Telangana state, India. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.70-78

The development of student-teacher relationships is a pivotal element of effective education, impacting academic achievement, socio-emotional well-being, and the overall educational experience. This research investigates the multifaceted factors that influence the development of student-teacher relationships, with a particular focus on the culturally diverse and context-rich educational landscape of Telangana, India. In Telangana, where cultural diversity thrives and historical legacies abound, understanding the intricate dynamics of these relationships takes on unique significance. We delve into the cultural and contextual factors that shape student-teacher interactions, emphasising the need for cultural sensitivity and adaptability among educators. Furthermore, we explore the implications of the digital transformation in teacher education, examining how technology integration influences relationship building. We also consider the impact of teacher training programmes in equipping educators with the skills and strategies necessary to foster positive relationships with students. This research

aims to provide valuable insights and practical recommendations for educators, school/college, and policymakers fostering more positive and meaningful educational experiences in Telangana and beyond. By embracing the cultural, technological, and pedagogical dimensions of these relationships, we aspire to contribute to the ongoing growth and development of education in diverse settings worldwide. – Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

Saikia, Pranab and Sarma, Nripendra Narayan

The ecosystem in state open universities in the context of national education policy 2020. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.8-13

Saravanakumar, A. R. and Krishnamoorthy, K.

Philanthropist as an educationalist: A historical overview. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.45-48

Saxena, Neeraj

Liberating faculty from traditional roles in the age of FLEXPOR learning: A blueprint for new age education. University News, 62(49), Dec 2, 2024: p.3-7

The landscape of higher education is undergoing profound shifts, driven by rapid technological advancements, evolving societal needs, and the demand for a workforce equipped with 21st century skills. These changes necessitate a rethinking of faculty roles and responsibilities, moving away from traditional instructional models towards more dynamic, learner-centric approaches. – Reproduced

Sharma, Yoeshchandra

Enhancing educational excellence: the crucial role of curricular aspects. University News, 62(43), Oct 21-27, 2024: p.3-7

Worldwide higher educational institutions strive for excellence. In India, the national assessment and accreditation council (NAAC) is pivotal in ensuring quality and relevance. In the pursuit of educational excellence, the curricular aspects stand as cornerstone elements. This article delves into the significance of curricular aspects within the revamped NAAC assessment and accreditation process. – Reproduced

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

Verma, J.K. and Kalra, Prem Kumar

Beyond the degree: Redefining the Essence of research. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.4-9

John Dewey, American philosopher and educational reformer never favored rigid academic qualification. For him, “education is not preparation for life; education is life itself, education was a process of living rather than a preparation for future living” (Dewey 1916). His revolutionary ideas about experiential learning and pragmatic approach to education emphasize the value of real world application over formal qualifications. – Reproduced

26. ELECTION

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/technology-votes.html>

Anderson, S.E., Butler, D.M. Harbridge-Yong, L. and Nemerever, Z.

Legislator pivotality and voter accountability. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.904-914

Pivotal legislators’ positions are critical to legislative outcomes, but does this heightened importance in policymaking translate into heightened electoral accountability or voter knowledge? Arguments about clarity of responsibility suggest that pivotal legislators, who are decisive in determining legislative outcomes, may be held to higher standards, while perspectives rooted in electoral incentives for position taking suggest they may not. Two survey experiments show that voters do not respond more strongly to pivotal legislators’ votes on policy. Moreover, observational data analysis rejects the expectation that constituents have more knowledge about the votes of pivotal moderate legislators compared to non-pivotal moderate legislators. These results suggest that pivotal legislators face similar, if not lower, accountability for their votes. Combined with the policy-concessions pivotal legislators can secure, these patterns point to the benefits that accrue to pivotal legislators from institutional rules that give them key veto power over policy.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241251843>

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/india-and-2024-elections.html>

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/nationising-india.html>

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/gendering-loyalty-indian-electoral-democracy.html>

Suri, K. C., Mitra, Subrata and Verma, Rahul

India's 2024 general election: Continuity and change. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.35-44

The parliamentary election of 2024 achieved the unusual distinction of delivering both continuity and change. With a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha, the National Democratic Alliance coalition formed the government and continued with its policies and personnel pretty much intact. However, the failure of the Bharatiya Janata Party to win a single-party majority on its own, and a significantly larger number of seats for INDIA which elevated it to a credible parliamentary opposition, have had the combined effect of restoring the parliamentary process and changing the political atmosphere in the country as a whole. These results have been achieved more through a tactical alliance within the INDIA bloc than any significant shift in the social base of the two coalitions. This makes 2024 a “maintaining” rather than a critical election. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/indias-2024-general-election.html>

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/does-congress-partys-performance-2024-general.html>

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/place-history-narendra-modis-election-speeches.html>

27. EMPLOYMENT

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241277239>

Buddha, Chakradhar and Tamang, Laavanya

MGNREGA's attendance app: A tool for transparency or exclusion?. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.18-20

The National Mobile Monitoring System application is examined two years after its deployment to understand its impact on MGNREGA. Unpacking the app's design and features, the user experience of MGNREGA front-line functionaries and workers is assessed. Explaining how the app has affected the fundamental provisions of MGNREGA, the rationale behind the app as well as its performance against its intended objectives as stated by the Ministry of Rural Development is reviewed.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/commentary/mgnregas-attendance-app.html>

Goldar, Bishwanath and Aggarwal, Suresh Chand

Women-owned non-agricultural enterprises can translate recent employment surges into faster growth. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.10-13

Employment increased by about 150 million between 2017–18 and 2023–24. About half of this increase in employment in six years is traceable to increased employment of rural female

workers, most of whom are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. Such workers also work in increasing numbers in manufacturing and other non-agricultural activities. Expanding non-agricultural enterprises in rural areas on a large scale, particularly women-owned ones, will go a long way in accelerating India's gross domestic product growth. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/commentary/women-owned-non-agricultural-enterprises-can.html>

28. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Pandy, J.P. and Pandit, Raja

Skill and entrepreneurial ecosystem in India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.43-49

Skill development and entrepreneurship are complementary to each other to maximize the social and economic benefit. “Skilled India”, “make in India”, and “Start-up India” are the major initiatives to prepare our youth to take advantage of new opportunities through skilling and entrepreneurship. With the ever changing nature of job market, technology need for skilling, reselling and upskilling and even continues lifelong learning has been felt like never before. – Reproduced

Patankar, Rishikesh

Government initiatives in promoting skill development and entrepreneurship. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.5-11

One of the biggest problems that industry captains in India have highlighted is the demand-supply gap within the workforce. This problem is exacerbated by the fact that most new hires usually lacks the requisite skills to manage their assigned roles. With this lacuna in mind, the government of India has been working diligently to upgrade the skills of workers across diverse domains. – Reproduced

29. ENVIRONMENT

Gohain, Tiny Tanushree and Sharada, V.S.

The imperative of green human resource management: Integrating sustainability in hr practices.. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(2), Sep, 2023: p.1-30

The increasing importance of environmental sustainability in the corporate sector has led to the emergence of Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) as a crucial area of study and practice. This paper explores the conceptual framework of GHRM, emphasizing the integration of green elements into HRM activities such as job design, recruitment, induction, performance management, training, and rewards. By incorporating environmentally friendly practices, organizations can significantly reduce their carbon footprints and promote sustainable behaviors among employees. The study also examines the practical implications of GHRM, highlighting its potential to enhance employee engagement, improve environmental performance, and contribute to corporate social responsibility (CSR) objectives. Furthermore, the paper discusses the intersection of GHRM with artificial intelligence (AI), offering innovative approaches to streamline processes and encourage eco-friendly behaviors. The findings underscore the importance of aligning HRM practices with

sustainability goals to foster a green organizational culture and achieve long-term organizational success. Through the adoption of GHRM practices, organizations can make substantial contributions to environmental conservation and set a positive example in the business community.- Reproduced

https://scholar.google.co.in/scholar?q=The+imperative+of+green+human+resource+management:+Integrating+sustainability+in+HR+practices&hl=en&as_sdt=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar

Melkania, N.P. and Pandey, Asha

Striving for environment-centric economic development: Institutional initiatives and emerging challenges. University News, 62(46), Nov 11-17, 2024: p.9-15

The invention of the wheel and subsequent industrializations while revolutionising human life on earth has also resulted in life challenging issues like anthropogenic climatic change loss of biological diversity and pollution. Over decades, specialized conventions focusing on environmental and natural resources degradation, waste management, clean clergy, etc, at the global level have existed. – Reproduced

30. FEDERALISM

Singh, Rajbir and Dhillon, 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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248317>

31. FOOD SAFETY

Kapur, Surbhi

Is Indian food import safety regulation opaque?. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.30-34

This article, published in *Economic & Political Weekly*, critically examines the transparency and effectiveness of India's food import safety regulations. It argues that while regulatory frameworks exist to safeguard consumer health and ensure compliance with international trade standards, their implementation often suffers from opacity, bureaucratic delays, and inconsistent enforcement. The study highlights how overlapping jurisdictions between agencies, lack of clear communication, and discretionary practices create uncertainty for importers and undermine consumer confidence. By situating food safety regulation within broader debates on governance and trade policy, the paper underscores the need for greater transparency, harmonization of standards, and institutional accountability. The discussion contributes to ongoing discourse on regulatory reform in India, emphasizing that food safety is not only a public health issue but also a matter of economic credibility and global competitiveness. Nations across the world, including India, implement "food import control" measures to foster "food import safety." In international agri-food trade and economics, food has been a seminal article of trade and "food safety," a centrepiece of the regulatory authorities. However, opacity in the working of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, regulatory gaps, irregularities, and instances of regulatory arbitrage pose obstacles to India's journey. The article attempts to elucidate the ambiguity and opacity surrounding the data that is not shared by the Indian food safety regulator with respect to the regulation of safety of the imported articles of food.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/insight/indian-food-import-safety-regulation-opaque.html>

32. FOOD SECURITY

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241251382>

33. GENDER BUDGETING

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248135>

34. GLOBALISATION

Singh, Tanya and Sharma, Rituja

Fables in Peril: Navigating globalization’s impact on folklore in the third world. *Third Concept*, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.25-28

The third world’s cultural landscape is undergoing significant transformations in the era driven by globalizations. The traditional fables and folklore, forming essential parts of This article critically explores the impact of globalization on folklore traditions in the Third World, highlighting the tension between cultural preservation and modern economic integration. It argues that globalization, while fostering connectivity and exchange, often undermines indigenous storytelling traditions by commodifying culture, eroding authenticity, and privileging global narratives over local ones. The study emphasizes that folklore, once a communal repository of identity and values, is increasingly marginalized in the face of homogenizing forces such as media, consumerism, and digital culture. By analyzing case studies of folklore adaptation and decline, the paper underscores the urgent need for strategies that safeguard cultural heritage while allowing for creative evolution. The discussion situates folklore within broader debates on globalization, identity, and resistance, offering insights into how communities can navigate cultural peril without losing their narrative soul. – Reproduced

35. HEALTH SERVICES

Aggarwal, Megha and Sharma, Anjali

Transwomen sexual and reproductive health care: Constraints and unsullied necessities. *Third Concept*, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.49-52

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248289>

Dhar, Upinder Dhar, Santosh and Sharma, Ashwisni

Risking to rise – a success story. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.79-82

BACKGROUND Sarvesh Kohli, son of a renowned ENT surgeon Dr. Sahil Kohli and MridulaKohli, a postgraduate in Hindi Literature, of Bhopal (Central India) was the youngest of three children. The eldest was his sister who was a Ph.D. in English literature while his elder brother was also an ENT surgeon. Sarvesh did not opt for campus placement on completing his B.Tech from IIT Mumbai in 1996. Though he had appeared in the Common Admission Test (CAT) for admission in one of the leading B-schools of the country, he chose not to join even after receiving the final call. He decided to return back to his native place at Nagpur to start a centre for imparting quality training to prepare the students for entrance examinations of various B-schools in the country. He was quite conscious of the fact that he was risking a promising career, yet he was determined to go ahead with his venture. When his parents came to know about his decision, they were not in agreement with him. The disagreement even went up to the extent that ultimately his parents gave up and left him to his fate.- Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

Thomas, Tincy, et al

Unmet healthcare needs of adolescent girls: A study in Bangalore, in view of need-based hospital service planning. *ASCI: Journal of Management*, 52(1), Mar, 2023: p.31-42

Adolescent health concerns of girls are an issue that hinders them from providing their best attempt in academics and resulting in a range of related disorders as well. This study attempts to explore the healthcare-seeking behaviours of Adolescent girls to determine their healthcare needs with a view to propose plans for hospital-based services. A community-based cross-sectional research was conducted among adolescent girls in age of 13 to 19 years in Bangalore. Descriptive and inferential statistics were applied for analysis. The chi-square method was used for testing the hypothesis at 0.5 level. The study shows that there are more than 40 percent of adolescent girls have growth and hormonal issues including menstrual problems. TB, Asthma, and other common health issues were next to this. Nutritional needs were unmet amongst the age category of 13 to 15. Almost half of them carry headache which is said to be 'migraine'. The varied needs of adolescent girls such as nutritional, physical, hormonal, and menstrual should be addressed comprehensively in the adolescent-friendly clinics supported by a multidisciplinary team of experts.- Reproduced

Verma, Manisha

India's mission mode approach against sickle cell disease. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.34-40

According to the world health organization (WHO), more than 40 crore people are the carriers of trait gens for hemoglobin disorders, mainly sickle cell disease and thalassemia and every years, over 3 lakh babies are born with server hemoglobin disorder. While normal red blood cells can live up to 120 days, sickle cells can only live for about 30 to 40 days. The suckled cells obstruct the blood flow, leading to blood clots and narrowing of the blood vessel channel that causes filature of blood supply to the spleen, brain, and kidney that may result in infections, stokes, and organ damage affecting every organ in the body. The global Burden of disease (GBD) study in 2021 estimated that approximately 12 lakh people in India are affected by sickle cell disease (SCD), SCD is particularly tribes. The national sickle cell anemia elimination mission (NSCEM) under the national health mission was launched in 2023 with the goal to eliminate sickle cell anemia by 2047. The mission's objective is to provide affordable, accessible, and quality crew to all SCD partings and reduce the prevalence of SCD. – Reproduced

36. HISTORY

Bal, Hartosh Singh

How the climera of Khalistan animates Hindu and Sikh fundamentalism. *The Caravan*, Nov, 2024: p.73-84

In his presidential address at the 1940 session of the Muslim League, in Lahore, Mohammed Ali Jinnah outlined his version of the two-nation theory and spoke of the necessity of a separate Muslim state. Despite later claims by Hindutva ideologues, Jinnah was by no means the first person to propose a two-nation theory—many of the ideas he articulated had been stated by figures such as Lala Lajpat Rai and VD Savarkar well before Jinnah became an adherent. But Jinnah's assertion was the first time that the idea had been clearly articulated by someone with significant political support, something the backers of Hindutva were unable to acquire until recently. The community most badly impacted by the idea were the Sikhs, scattered in large numbers over the very region that was to become Pakistan.- Reproduced

<https://caravanmagazine.in/politics/chimera-khalistan-animates-hindu-sikh-fundamentalism>

Manna, Anup Kumar

Roe of religion in third world social movements. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p. 15-18

The study examines relation's critical role is shaping social moments in third world countries, where religious beliefs intertwine with socio-political straggles. Religion mobilizes communities, legitimacies resistance, and driver social change. From liberation theology in Latin American to spiritual activism in anti colonial movements Across Asia and Africa, religions serves as both a reformative and revolutionary force. – Reproduced

37. HUMAN RESOURCES

Anicich, Eric and Lindsley, Dart

Reimagining work as a Product: If companies listen to employees the way they do customers, they can increase retention and engagement.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.61-65

This article argues that companies should reimagine work itself as a product, applying the same principles of customer listening and feedback to employee experience. It highlights that organizations often prioritize customer satisfaction while neglecting employee voice, leading to disengagement and turnover. By treating work as a product, firms can design roles, processes, and environments that align with employee needs, fostering higher retention and stronger engagement. The study emphasizes that listening to employees with the same rigor applied to customers creates a culture of trust, innovation, and shared ownership. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to management and HR literature by offering a framework for transforming workplace design into a strategic lever for organizational success. Is there a better way to approach the employee experience? The authors challenge traditional paradigms by proposing that work be viewed as a product employers offer to employees. Drawing on the jobs to be done theory, they suggest that employees “hire” their jobs to fulfill specific needs, much as customers choose products. This perspective shifts the focus from maximizing productivity to something akin to customer satisfaction. Eric Anicich and Dart Lindsley argue that reimagining work as a product not only addresses the disengagement and dissatisfaction rampant in the workforce but also aligns employees’ needs with organizational goals.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/reimagining-work-as-a-product>

Banerjee, Tanushri and Soni, Samridhi

Value creed: Emerging technology and digitalization initiatives create post-pandemic joyous workplace. Emerging Economics Case Journal, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.91-99

In March 2020, Nitesh Raj, the Co-Founder and Managing Director of Value Creed, was keenly observing the changes around the world due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Small to mid-size companies such as Value Creed, with specialized offerings, faced a harder time retaining their employees and often lost them to bigger multinational companies. Value Creed's core expertise lies in Information Technology Consulting, focusing on the energy trading and risk management)/commodity trading and risk management industry. During this

tough period, Nitesh aimed to overcome challenges and achieve a future-ready workplace with low employee turnover, high retention and satisfaction. This case is in two parts: Part A describes the Dilemma of Nitesh Raj and Part B describes how emerging technology and digitalization initiatives have supported innovative HR strategic initiatives for introducing technology-driven employee welfare programmes focusing on managing the uncertainty after the COVID-19 pandemic, thus creating a workplace of joy.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/25166042241242535>

Burries, E. Thomas, B. Sodhi, K. and Klinghoffer, D.

Turn employee feedback into action: Know what to listen for—and how to respond.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.55-60

This article emphasizes the importance of transforming employee feedback into actionable strategies that enhance engagement and retention. It argues that organizations often collect feedback but fail to act on it effectively, undermining trust and morale. The study highlights that leaders must learn to distinguish between surface complaints and deeper signals of organizational health, knowing what to listen for and how to respond constructively. By treating feedback as a strategic resource, companies can foster transparency, strengthen culture, and build credibility with employees. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to management and HR literature by offering practical guidance on listening practices, response mechanisms, and the alignment of employee voice with organizational improvement. To manage the employee experience, leaders must deeply understand employees' perceptions, feelings, and desires and respond thoughtfully. This is particularly crucial when immense resources are invested in gathering employee feedback through pulse surveys, town halls, and data scraping from internal communications. But leaders are often overwhelmed by the data and struggle to translate it into actionable insights. The authors conducted detailed interviews with executives and HR leaders from more than 20 multinational companies in sectors such as technology, financial services, and consumer goods. Their work reveals that although technology has simplified the collection of data, the real challenge lies in making sense of it and integrating it into a coherent strategy.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/turn-employee-feedback-into-action>

38. INFORMATION CONTROL

Shao, Li Liu, Dongshu and Wang, Fangfei

Suppression by mobilization: How information control strategies contain political criticism in autocracies. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.729-742

This article examines how autocratic regimes employ information control strategies that rely not only on censorship and repression but also on mobilization to suppress political criticism. It highlights how governments actively generate narratives, orchestrate public demonstrations, and mobilize loyal constituencies to drown out dissenting voices. The study argues that suppression by mobilization is a distinct mechanism of authoritarian control, one that transforms criticism into marginal discourse by overwhelming it with orchestrated support. By analyzing case studies of authoritarian regimes, the paper demonstrates how mobilization strategies reinforce legitimacy, maintain regime stability, and reshape the boundaries of permissible political discourse. The article contributes to political science and

authoritarianism studies by reframing suppression as an active, participatory process of information control rather than a purely coercive one. Autocrats selectively tolerate political criticism, which may erode regime support. The literature suggests that regimes contain criticism by encouraging more supportive voices, but the mechanisms remain unclear. We theorize two mechanisms: winning more supporters (persuasion) or mobilizing existing supporters to speak out (mobilization). These mechanisms can be created by censoring evidence that supports criticism and adopting propaganda to arouse nationalism or promise material gains. We conducted two survey experiments in China with a novel measurement of supporter mobilization: respondents' written defenses against criticism. We find evidence of a mobilization mechanism but not persuasion. Censoring facts strongly encourages supportive comments. Ideological propaganda's effects are moderate, whereas propaganda on material benefits has no effect.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241242040>

39. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Chindy, Sujan

Roadmap for India's geopolitical recalibration. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.23-26

One can aver that India's foreign policy is dynamic and is anchored in a distinctly Indian civilizational milieu of Dharma (Duty) and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (the world is one family). India has emerged as a credible voice of the global South with the ability to straddle the North-South and East-West divides. The multilateral order's failure to preserve peace, prevent wars, or bring conflicts to an early end has encouraged due trend towards multi-alignment and hedging through strengthened bilateral partnerships and mine-lateral groupies. Despite its obvious blemishes, it is not necessary to curie a new global order. A fundamental reordering world presupposes wares and devastation on a magnitude as yet unseen. Even as uncertainties continue, India will usher in 2025 with grater confidence in its external engagements. – Reproduced

Gunti, Ravinder and Kamalakar, Gedam

G20 Rio de Janeiro summit leaders' declaration. *Third Concept*, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p. 7-14

This article, published in *Third Concept*, analyzes the Leaders' Declaration adopted at the G20 Rio de Janeiro Summit. It highlights Brazil's presidency theme of "Building a just world and a sustainable planet", emphasizing inequality reduction, climate action, and reform of global governance institutions. The declaration reaffirmed commitments to social inclusion, poverty eradication, and sustainable development, while launching initiatives such as the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and a Task Force on Climate Mobilization. The paper situates the declaration within the broader trajectory of G20 diplomacy, noting its significance for global economic governance, multilateral reform, and collective responses to pressing challenges. By examining the priorities and commitments outlined, the article contributes to debates on international cooperation, development policy, and the evolving role of the G20 in shaping global order. The G20 Rio De Jonerio leader declaration adopted during the summit on November 18-19, 2024 focuses on global challenges and sustainable development. It undercrosses privities such as reducing inequality, traducing hanger and poverty addressing climate change and reforming global governance. – Reproduced

Milanovic, Branko

Catalyst of a new global system: Geopolitical implications of the Russia–Ukraine war. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(48), Nov 30, 2024: p.22-24

The likely geopolitical effects of the Russia–Ukraine war include a reorientation of Russia away from the West and the creation of a group of countries that are unwilling to be a part of the global Western bloc promoting the rules-based global liberal order. While Russia is objectively contributing to the erosion of such a Western order and to a return to the rules proclaimed in the United Nations charter, it is ironically doing so by violating the very same UN charter.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/commentary/catalyst-new-global-system.html>

Saade, Tamar

A silence louder than Bombs: Life in Lebanon through half a decade of crises. *The Caravan*, Nov,2024: p.56-72

About five years ago, Lebanon entered a new chapter, one marked by a chaos that only seemed to worsen with each passing moment. The protests known as thawra, meaning revolution in Arabic, the financial collapse, the COVID-19 pandemic, the August 2020 blast at Beirut's port, the banking system's collapse—all these events blended together, overlapping and entangling, making it impossible to process one without the others. I reached a point where I could not distinguish what to grieve for anymore, much less identify which trauma was affecting me the most.- Reproduced

<https://caravanmagazine.in/conflict/lebanon-explosion-israel-bombing-crisis-photo-essay>

Singh, Sushand

The supposed resolution of the Indo-China crisis helps Modi more than India. *The Caravan*, Nov,2024: p.16-19

In a telling moment in the BBC documentary on the anti-Muslim violence in Gujarat in 2002, Narendra Modi, then the chief minister of Gujarat, tells a correspondent that the only mistake he made in the pogrom was in failing to handle the media. It is a lesson that the former Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh apparatchik has learned since, an aspect of his governance style that Indians have repeatedly witnessed since he became the prime minister in 2014. Aided in great measure by a compromised propagandist media, Modi's biggest successes have been in managing the headlines, using them to massage the minds of the masses into believing whatever suits his personal agenda. From the economy to social justice, this has been a recurring feature of his domestic politics. But it is detectible even more in Modi's conduct of India's foreign policy.- Reproduced

<https://caravanmagazine.in/security/resolution-indo-china-border-crisis-helps-modi-india>

40. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Gaur, Pankhuri

Micro-level export management in foreign trade policy: Implementing districts as export Hubs in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.67-73

While examining the role of districts in India's export sectors, it has been observed that Indian exports at the district level are highly skewed with nearly 50% of exports concentrated in the top 18 districts and the top 50 districts constituting India's 75% of exports in 2023–24. The Districts as Export Hubs initiative, with proper implementation, would be able to reduce the export disparity among the districts while encouraging the self-reliance approach with the necessary push to the agriculture, toy cluster and MSME industries with Make in India, Skill India, and other initiatives under India's Foreign Trade Policy 2023.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/global-value-chains/micro-level-export-management-foreign-trade-policy.html>

Kaushik, Atul

Dispute settlement and efficacy of the multilateral trading system: A dysfunctional appellate body erodes the credibility of the WTO. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.82-90

The elaborate procedures for rules-based, automatic and prompt settlement of disputes in the World Trade Organization functioned quite well until the United States started blocking the appointment of appellate body members, putting the security and predictability of the multilateral trading system into question. Several attempts have been made to clarify and improve the dispute procedures but no consensus has emerged so far. This has not only led to adverse implications for countries of the global South but also undermined the efficacy of the WTO itself. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/global-value-chains/dispute-settlement-and-efficacy-multilateral.html>

Kher, Rajeev and Gupta, Anshuman

Intermingling of trade and environment policy: Implications of EU–CBAM on India and LDCs. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.50-57

The old position of keeping trade and sustainability issues separate seems to be an unviable option today. Strategic thinking and coordinated as well as collective diplomacy by countries of the global South are required. This paper studies the European Union-carbon border adjustment mechanism regulation, its impact on developing and least-developed countries, and its compatibility with the World Trade Organization provisions, along with giving a few suggestions to deal with this challenge. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/global-value-chains/intermingling-trade-and-environment-policy.html>

Mohanty, Saroj K.

Exploring trade, GVCs, and technology goods in India's FTAs. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.33-41

To evaluate the efficacy of free trade agreements, 15 FTAs implemented between 2000 and 2023 are examined focusing on trade flow patterns, trade balance, the structure of GVC trade, the composition of technology-intensive trade, the nature of trade deficits between FTA and non-FTA partners, and market access for the micro, small and medium enterprises. The findings show that FTA partners have performed marginally better than non-FTA partners in

recent years. During periods of global economic buoyancy and the initial phase of the recession, FTA partners showed strong performance in goods trade. However, they have struggled to maintain the same momentum due to the prolonged global. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/global-value-chains/exploring-trade-gvcs-and-technology-goods-indias.html>

Sengupta, Darpajit and Roy, Saikat Sinha

Export prices, exchange rate pass-through, and global value Chains: Some Indian evidence. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.58-66

Examining the factors influencing exchange rate pass-through to export prices using product–destination–time panel data suggests incomplete ERPT across all products, with pass-through to developed countries being lower than in emerging markets. Lower ERPT in consolidated markets may be due to participation in global value chains and pricing-to-market strategies, as GVCs stabilise prices and reduce exchange rate sensitivity. Higher market concentration and product differentiation also lower the pass-through along with findings showing an asymmetric ERPT that favours currency appreciation over depreciation. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/global-value-chains/export-prices-exchange-rate-pass-through-and.html>

Taneja, Nisha et al

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal motor vehicle agreement: A supply-chain analysis of the benefits to the north east region of India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.74-81

The paper aims to examine the role of the Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal Motor Vehicle Agreement in enhancing the export competitiveness of the region by analysing the efficiency of existing supply chains of selected products. Using secondary data and an in-depth primary survey, a detailed examination of the supply chain of two key items—pharmaceuticals and processed pineapple—is undertaken to understand the impediments in the inbound and outbound supply chains. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/global-value-chains/bangladesh-bhutan-india-nepal-motor-vehicle.html>

41. JUDICIARY

Boston, Joshua and Krewson, Christopher N.

Public approval of the Supreme Court and its implications for legitimacy. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.835-850

In examining public evaluations of governing institutions, are job approval and legitimacy related? This question has dominated scholarship on Supreme Court legitimacy for decades. Conventional wisdom suggests that specific support (e.g., job approval) and diffuse support (e.g., legitimacy) are independent. Specific support captures short-term orientations based on policy alignment with the Court. Legitimacy is a long-term perspective reflecting more fundamental support for the Court as a governing institution. We challenge the paradigm that job approval and legitimacy are largely unrelated concepts. Specifically, we employ a variety

of statistical techniques and panel data to show that changes in legitimacy are a direct effect of changes in public approval. Salient decisions and Court vacancies directly shape approval and indirectly shape legitimacy through their effects on approval. Longitudinal analysis confirms that changes in job approval precede and predict changes in legitimacy. These results suggest that the Court needs public approval, and its public approval is rooted in outcome-oriented perceptions of its decisions and membership. Further, sustained low levels of approval will eventually erode legitimacy and limit the Court's influence over policy. Thus, like the outwardly political executive and legislative branches, it is important for the Court to build political capital through job approval.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241243040>

Krewson, Christopher N. and Owens, Ryan J.

How the intensity of preference for ideological judges influences court support. Political Research Quarterly, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.683-695

Recent research shows that many people support courts based on their ideological congruence with those courts and their decisions. But people likely hold varying degrees of intensity in their preferences for judges who will implement conservative or liberal policy. We suspect that court support is a function of that intensity. Our results agree. Court support turns on the intensity with which people prefer conservative, moderate, or liberal judges. In fact, accounting for the strength with which people prefer ideological judges explains more of their support for courts than some existing approaches.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241239612>

42. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

Chakraboorty, Tanusree, Natarajan, Ashok and Mishra, Nandita

Maximizing potential: Leveraging knowledge strengths and goal setting for academic excellence. ASCI: Journal of Management, 52(2), Sep, 2023: p.31-56

Goals are almost universally accepted as the central elements for directing the performance outcomes of individuals. Individuals set goals and strive to achieve them. They do not always succeed in attaining set goals. To set achievable and realistic goals, it is extremely important for individuals to understand their strengths and carve out their goals accordingly. With this understanding, the present paper aims to understand the role of knowledge of strength in performance expectation and outcome, ie, whether goal setting moderates the role of knowledge of strength in impacting performance outcome. For the purpose of the study, data was collected from 350 academics from management institutes across India, for whom goal setting happens as a formal procedure in areas of teaching, research, institution building, and administrative responsibilities. Two Step Hierarchical structural equation modeling was conducted to examine the research questions and hypotheses of the study. The study found that knowledge of one's own strengths impacts performance outcome, and strength visibility and strength use have significant relationships with performance outcome;. In contrast, strength insight was not found to have a significant relationship. Goal autonomy, commitment, and difficulty have been found to positively impact performance outcomes. The model shows a good fit.- Reproduced

43. LABOUR

Dabhi, James C.

The new labour codes: Prospects, concerns, critique and way forward. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.335-349

The international labour organizational has approved the decent work gainliness heaved on the four pillars of action, prompting governments worldwide to take proactive action to ensure that their respective countries adhere to international a labour standards. Changes in labour codes and the introduction of new labour codes were among the measures used to consolidate the multitude of labour lanes in the country. as per the central government before the new labour coder were passed, there were more that 40 central laws and more than 100 state lawns on labour and related matters. – Reproduced

Dahiya, Rinki Dahiya, Priay and Deepika

Collective bargaining in India: Impact of labour codes on workers' rights and organizational dynamics. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.380-394

The introduction of new labour codes in India has significantly reshaped the ladscope of collective bargaining, affecting both workers' rights and organizational dynamics. This article explores the impact o these reforms on the intricate balance between labour and management. Reproduced

Jacob, Megha Pandey, Shreya and Dubey, Shreshthi

Impact of the Indian labour codes: on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the unorganized sector. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.395-411

This study examines the impact of India's new labour codes on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the unorganized sector. The government introduced four consolidate labour codes to streamline process and improve the working conditions, of works by amalgamating the existing 44 central labour laws. – Reproduced

Narayanasamy, Parthasarathi and Dananjayon, Modhava Priya

Social entrepreneurship and labour codes: Challenges and prospects. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.412-426

In India social entrepreneurship combines entrepreneurial creativity with non-profit goals in address socio-economic problems in sectors, including renewable energy, healthcare, and education. – Reproduced

Patra, Srimanata Sardar, Saifulla and paria, Mainkanta

Labour codes in transition: Challenges and embracing prospects. Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.366-379

The new labour codes in India reform and modernize the regulatory framework by consolidating 29 control laws into four comprehensive codes. These reforms aim to simplify compliance, enhance worker protection and promote growth through measures like a universal minimum wage, flexible employment terms, expended social security benefits and improve safety standards. – Reproduced

Rajkumar, Sam T.

Labour codes: Challenges and prospects in the Indian context. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.350-365

This paper explores India's recent labour code reforms, which consolidate 15 laws into four key codes to simplify compliance and enhance worker protection. The reforms cover wage provision, industrial relation, social security and occupational safety, affecting both organized and unorganized sector. – Reproduced

Sarkar, Prosanta

Rolling reforms: Unpacking the impact of labour codes on Beedi works in West Bengal. *Social Action: A Quarterly Review of Social Trends*, 74(4), Oct-Dec, 2024: p.427-440

44. LANGUAGES

Deshmukh, Smita Rao

Renaissance of Bhartiya Bhasha: Reviving India's linguistic heritage. *University News*, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.3-11

45. LAW

Jasper, Vikas

The intersection between the insolvency and bankruptcy code 2016, limitation act 1963 and sick industrial companies (special provisions) act, 1985 - building new dimensions for Indian insolvency jurisprudence. *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.420-430

This article examines the evolving landscape of Indian insolvency jurisprudence by analyzing the intersection of three critical statutes: the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) 2016, the Limitation Act 1963, and the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985. It highlights how the IBC has transformed corporate debt resolution by introducing time-bound mechanisms, while the Limitation Act ensures procedural discipline in initiating insolvency proceedings. The paper also situates the legacy of SICA, which sought to protect sick industries, within the broader trajectory of insolvency reforms. By exploring judicial interpretations and statutory overlaps, the study underscores how these frameworks collectively shape creditor rights, debtor protections, and the efficiency of insolvency resolution in India. Published in the *Journal of the Indian Law Institute*, the article contributes to debates on harmonization of laws, institutional capacity, and the future of insolvency jurisprudence. Whenever a new legislation replaces the previous one, various issues such as, what will be the fate of cases pending under the previous legislation or how the new legislation will merge with the existing legislation, gain importance. Similar was the situation with the coming into effect of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC, 2016). In the beginning, it seemed to be pretentious, though later, when it was tested on the anvil of constitutionality, it was found to be constitutionally valid. Applicability of the Limitation Act, which has a direct bearing on the outcome of any insolvency proceedings initiated under IBC, 2016, requires careful consideration. In the first part of the paper, the interaction of the Limitation Act, 1963 and IBC, 2016 has been examined. In the second part, various aspects of the judgment passed by the Supreme Court in the case of Sabarmati Gas Limited have been analysed at length, which revolve around IBC, 2016, Limitation Act, 1963 and SICA,

1985. This judgment also throws light on the issue of the pre-existence of disputes. Accordingly, the third part evaluates the benchmark of a dispute which is sufficient enough to deny relief to operational creditors under IBC, 2016.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48192/1/32_The%20Intersection%20between%20the%20Insolvency%20and%20Bankruptcy%20Code%202016%2c%20Limitation%20Act%201963%20and%20Sick%20Industrial%20Companies%20%28Special%20Provisions%29%20Act%2c%201985%20-%20Building%20New%20Dimensions%20for%20Indian%20Insolve.pdf

46. LEADERSHIP

Bose, Susumita

Leading style of leader and workers' professional attitude in the tertiary sector. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p. 3-8

The current study focuses on analysing the probable influence of different styles of leadership on workers, professional attitudes in the tertiary sector. Twenty five picked out leaders and one hundred and Twenty-five subordinates of the leaders have been considered as the sample for the current study. Therefore, the total sample size of the study is one hundred fifty. Each leader's leading style was assessed applying leadership behavior questionnaire to every subordinate of the respective leaders. In addition, the workers, professional attitude is determined from the workers' feedback questionnaire. The result of the present paper seems to propose that in tertiary sector, workers are most willing to continue and show positive attitude towards their organization under charismatic leaders. However, workers seem to reject the autocratic style of leadership, and show poor performance under this kind of leadership.

47. LEARNING

Tiwari, Nilesh and Rangnekar, Santosh

The role of participative management style and enabling performance: The mediating effect of vitality and learning. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.45-59

The creation of an environment of learning at the workplace is seen as an indispensable facilitator of progress. In the article, we examine the association between participative management style and enabling performance and evaluate the mechanism by which it conveys its effect. CFA (Confirmatory Factor Analysis) and SEM (structural equation modelling) exhibit a significant association between Participative Management style and Enabling Performance within the organisation. Vitality and learning sequentially mediate the relationship. Based on the data obtained by a survey from 173 working professionals in public and private organisations in India, the study results demonstrate that participative management style is positively related to Enabling Performance and Vitality, and learning mediates that relationship. Managerial implications and future research are suggested based on the finding of the study.- Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

48. LIBRARIES

Saroja, Jayashree Sriramulu

Knowledge reimaged: Academic libraries as custodians of Indian wisdom.. University News, 62(45), Nov 4, 2024: p.22-29

49. MANAGEMENT

Mathew, Jomon

Reducing the risks of corporate activism. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.23-34

This article examines the growing phenomenon of corporate activism and the risks it poses to organizations. While activism can enhance brand reputation and align companies with social values, it also exposes firms to backlash, political polarization, and reputational damage if not managed carefully. The study argues that companies must adopt structured risk management approaches when engaging in activism, including clear alignment with core values, stakeholder consultation, and transparent communication. It emphasizes that activism should be treated as a strategic decision rather than a reactive gesture, requiring leadership foresight and governance mechanisms to mitigate risks. Published in Harvard Business Review, the article contributes to corporate strategy literature by offering practical guidance on how firms can balance social responsibility with organizational resilience. When companies take a stance on social issues—something more and more businesses are doing these days—they can antagonize large swaths of customers. But there's a way to decrease the chances that will happen, say Kimberly Whitler and Thomas Barta. Before launching a campaign or making a public statement, executives should analyze two things: how divisive an issue is, and how well a position fits with a firm's mission and values. When companies take a stance on social issues—something more and more businesses are doing these days—they can antagonize large swaths of customers. But there's a way to decrease the chances that will happen, say Kimberly Whitler and Thomas Barta. Before launching a campaign or making a public statement, executives should analyze two things: how divisive an issue is, and how well a position fits with a firm's mission and values.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/reducing-the-risks-of-corporate-activism>

Abraham, Mark and Edelman, David C.

Personalization done right: The five dimensions to consider—and how AI can help. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.104-115

More than 80% of respondents in a BCG survey of 5,000 global consumers say they want and expect personalized experiences. But two-thirds have experienced personalization that is inappropriate, inaccurate, or invasive. That's because most companies lack a clear guidepost for what great personalization should look like. Authors Mark Abraham and David C. Edelman remedy that in this article, which is adapted from *Personalized: Customer Strategy in the Age of AI* (Harvard Business Review Press, 2024). Drawing on decades of work consulting on the personalization efforts of hundreds of large companies, they have built the defining metric to quantify personalization maturity: the Personalization Index. It is a single score from 0 to 100 that measures how well companies deliver on the five promises they implicitly make to customers when they personalize an interaction. The authors argue that personalization will be the most exciting and most profitable outcome of the emerging AI boom. They describe how companies can use AI to create and continually refine personalized

experiences at scale—empowering customers to get what they want faster, cheaper, or more easily. And they show readers how to assess their own business’s index score.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/personalization-done-right>

Bernstein, Ethan Horn, Michael B. and Moesta, Bob

Why employees quit: New research points to some surprising answers.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.44-54

The so-called war for talent is still raging. But in that fight, employers continue to rely on the same hiring and retention strategies they’ve been using for decades. Why? Because they’ve been so focused on challenges such as poaching by industry rivals, competing in tight labor markets, and responding to relentless cost-cutting pressures that they haven’t addressed a more fundamental problem: the widespread failure to provide sustainable work experiences. To stick around and give their best, people need meaningful work, managers and colleagues who value and trust them, and opportunities to advance in their careers, the authors say. By supporting employees in their individual quests for progress while also meeting the organization’s needs, managers can create employee experiences that are mutually beneficial and sustaining.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/why-employees-quit>

Govindarajan, Vijay Eapen, Tojin T. and Finkenstadt, Daniel J.

Design products that won’t become obsolete: Consumers change and grow. Your offerings should, too.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.96-103

Today all kinds of products adapt and change to suit users’ evolving needs. Toys can be reconfigured to suit children of varying abilities; Teslas receive software upgrades that regularly improve their performance; tunable eyeglass lenses can adjust for changes in vision. These “products that grow,” as the authors call them, last longer, so they save consumers money and promote sustainability. At the same time they help companies forge deeper customer connections, respond quickly to market changes, and continually innovate. This article outlines the consumer challenges that products that grow address, such as age-related developments, technological change, and shifting learning needs. It then describes how companies use software and hardware to build such products. The authors go on to outline models for capturing value with them: premium pricing, charges for upgrades, complementary products, monetizing maintenance, brand communities, and resale and modification. In a market that increasingly emphasizes flexibility, durability, and environmentalism, companies that make the shift from static offerings to products that grow will position themselves for success.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/design-products-that-wont-become-obsolete>

Hadley, Constance Noonan and Wright, Sarah L.

We’re still lonely at work: It’s time for organizations to take a new approach.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.68-77

In recent years, the huge impact that work loneliness is having on healthcare costs, absenteeism, and turnover has received widespread attention. Despite growing awareness, the problem remains, with one in five employees worldwide feeling lonely at work. In this

article, the authors debunk myths about work loneliness, such as the belief that in-person work or team assignments can solve the issue. They emphasize that loneliness is not just a personal problem but also an organizational one, influenced by the work environment. Practical actions that employers can take to reduce work loneliness include measuring loneliness, designing slack in workflows, creating a culture of connection, and building social activities into the rhythm of work. Simple activities like communal lunches and happy hours are particularly appreciated by employees of all types. Work loneliness is an epidemic, but a cure is within reach, the authors contend. By helping employees make social connections, companies build a happier, healthier, and more productive workforce.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/were-still-lonely-at-work>

Martinez, Juan

People who keep company secrets find more meaning at work. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.36-37

This interview with Columbia Business School's Michael Slepian explores how confidentiality at work affects employee well-being. Slepian and his co-researchers found that while keeping secrets can lead to stress and frustration, it also gives employees a sense of importance and status, making their work feel more meaningful. The study highlighted the balance between the negative and positive effects of maintaining organizational secrets and the importance of context in this dynamic.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/people-who-keep-company-secrets-find-more-meaning-at-work>

Paul, R. Smith, H. Hellauer, S. and Hayden, S.

Should your next CEO come from your board? In some situations, it's an option well worth considering.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.134-141

These days a growing number of companies are hiring their directors to be their new CEOs. From 2018 to 2023, 10% of incoming CEOs across the S&P 500 and Russell 3000 came from the board. Though this choice is still more an exception than a rule, there are compelling reasons to consider it. As insiders, board members have a valuable feel for the company's culture, history, and strategy, and as outsiders, they can more easily challenge the company's existing ways of operating. Board-to-CEO transitions must be handled with care, however. In this article, the authors describe when it makes sense to appoint a board member to the top office, what can go wrong, and how to manage the sensitive dynamics involved to boost the odds of success.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/should-your-next-ceo-come-from-your-board>

Sinha, Prabhakant Shastri, Arun and Lorimer, Sally

A better way to link sales and marketing: Companies are inhibited by siloed customer data. digital customer hubs can help.. Harvard Business Review, 102(6), Nov-Dec, 2024: p.116-124

Many companies have siloed customer data and an incomplete suite of capabilities, making it impossible for their customer-facing teams to access real-time, synchronized data—and to provide the personalized and seamless experience that business customers crave. Authors

Prabhakant Sinha, Arun Shastri, and Sally Lorimer—principals at the global professional-services firm ZS and coauthors of *The Harvard Business Review Sales Management Handbook: How to Lead High-Performing Sales Teams* (Harvard Business Review Press, 2024), from which this article is adapted—describe how a digital customer hub (DCH) can help. It integrates customer data from various systems into a linked platform, enhancing a company’s digital engagement capabilities. The DCH uses analytics and AI to create actionable insights, helping customer-facing teams work smarter and in sync. This article explains how a DCH can “transform the way businesses manage and interact with customers.” It also examines the structural choices companies must make when creating one and highlights the potential costs and return on investment.- Reproduced

<https://hbr.org/2024/11/a-better-way-to-link-sales-and-marketing>

50. MIGRATION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248300>

51. NATIONALISM

Berwick, Elissa

Beyond secession: Substate nationalism and support for redistribution in Spain. *Comparative Politics*, 56(3), Apr, 2024: p.395-421

52. ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Poornima, K., Manjunatha, T. H. and Sengottuvelu, C.

Organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB): A study of demographic factors influencing OCB in banking industry. *Indian Journal of Training and Development*, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.38-44

Organisational Citizenship Behaviour (OCB) is the voluntary conduct of a person, where an individual works for a company apart from tasks assigned to him by his company. Successful companies have employees who go beyond formal tasks and help others. This sort of selflessness is something that is not there in the rules and regulations; however, it helps in easy and smooth operations in the organisation. OCB is based on private preferences and is not a part of tasks assigned to an employee. OCB has a great role in the organisation where each employee is helping each other in the organisation. If an employee makes a voluntary commitment, there will be an increase in productivity and will help in maintaining a good and healthy relationship with employees at work. This research work aims to present the various factors that influence OCB and to find out the impact of selected demographic profiles and work environments on OCB.- Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

53. PANCHAYAT

Mukherjee, Nirjhar

West Bengal Panchayat elections 2023: A trendsetter?. *Social Science in Perspective*, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.283-297

The politics of West Bengal is hovering around the dynamics of a polarized two party system. The votes that the left gained regained from the BJP are strongly anti TMC votes. At the local level the BJP is yet to build an organization as strong as the CPM. The latter, though out of power for thirteen years still has a very strong party organization at the grassroots level. – Reproduced

54. PANDEMIC

Sharma, Priyanka

Rise in e-monitoring: An aftereffect of Covid-19. *Third Concept*, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.38-41

55. POLICING

Turner, Jacob R.

The people's captain: Understanding police officers as an electoral brand. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.992-1009

In Brazil, police officers have increasingly competed in elections, mirroring expanded roles in government for coercive agents in cases such as the United States, the Philippines, and Mexico. In this paper, I develop a theory of how voters perceive these candidates. The symbol of the police officer represents the abstract idea of order and stability, more than just a crime fighter. Corruption scandals and insecurity in Brazil and Latin America have given rise to “order” in response to the chaos of politics as usual as a compelling electoral brand. I therefore expect that voters associate police officer candidates with strong, decisive leadership, social conservatism, a strong commitment to the rule of law, honesty in government, and a weak commitment to democracy. An image-based conjoint experiment fielded to a representative sample of Brazilian voters (N = 3,098) finds support for the

theoretical framework, but respondents did not perceive the police officer candidate as less democratic than other professional profiles. The results help to inform our understanding of electoral politics in post-transition democratic regimes, demonstrating how armed agents of the state might remain popular and influential within the context of a consolidated democracy.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/106591292412532>

56. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Singh, Karunakar

Political participation and resistance; Reshaping the grassroots power dynamics. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.29-34

This article critically examines how political participation and resistance reshape grassroots power dynamics in contemporary societies. It highlights that grassroots movements, often emerging from marginalized communities, challenge established hierarchies and redefine democratic engagement. The study emphasizes that resistance is not merely oppositional but also constructive, fostering new forms of collective identity, solidarity, and participatory governance. By analyzing case studies of local mobilizations, the paper underscores how grassroots activism reconfigures power relations, amplifies voices excluded from mainstream politics, and contributes to broader social transformation. The discussion situates these dynamics within political science debates on democracy, agency, and resistance, offering insights into how bottom-up participation reshapes the contours of political power.

57. POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Earlier 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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/do-policy-proposals-bjp-and-congress-differ-each.html>

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

Earlier 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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/48/general-elections-2024/do-policy-proposals-bjp-and-congress-differ-each.html>

58. POPULIST ATTITUDE

Axel Babst, Groß, Martin and Lang, Volker

Rise of populism: Identity threats as an explanation in relation with deprivation and cultural fear. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.805-820

This article introduces the thesis of threatened social identities as a new explanatory approach to the emergence of populist attitudes and tests it explicitly for the first time using quantitative data. We examine whether SIT indicators explain populist attitudes directly and influence effects of indicators of two established approaches: the losers of modernization thesis (LOM) and the cultural backlash thesis (CBT). We use a sample representative for the German labor force. Furthermore, we developed items to quantify the recognition of social identities for the first time with respect to social class and occupational identities. All four of our SIT indicators—recognition of social class, recognition of an East or West German identity, political recognition of occupational groups, and identity insecurity—are significant predictors of populist attitudes. Based on SEMs, we also conclude that these variables are important antecedents of previously established indicators of LOM and CBT on populist attitudes. Overall, we conclude that SIT adds to the literature on the emergence of populism as another complementary explanatory approach. In addition to being effective as an explanation in its own right, this thesis can also fill theoretical and empirical gaps of the established LOM and CBT.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241246213>

59. PRISONS

Raj, Artika

An inmate's ordeal reveals the mental-health crisis in India's prisons. *The Caravan*, Nov,2024: p.46-54

DHARMANAND TIMSINA and his 19-year-old son, Gopal, met me at their home in Lumbak—a village in the Ilam district of eastern Nepal's Koshi Province, connected by road to Darjeeling—in May 2022. The house, a simple wooden structure, had a small patch of land where the family grew corn and other crops. Gopal was the only earning member, having dropped out of college to work in the family farm and do odd jobs. He had also signed up as a temporary security personnel during that year's general election. His dependents included his uncle Durga Prasad, who had returned, nine months earlier, after spending over four decades in West Bengal's jails. Gopal's grandmother Dhanmaya had recently died at the age of 81. She had single-handedly raised her three sons and two daughters after her husband's death in a construction accident. After a cow hit her, when she was thirty-five years old, one of her arms was infected and had to be amputated. Her youngest son had died, while one of her daughters, who suffered from a mental illness, had stayed at home. Gopal recalled that Dhanmaya had not recognised Durga Prasad, her eldest son, when he first came home. "She said that he had phokse masu"—weight without strength, implying malnutrition. "He barely

spoke and stared blankly at those around him. He had difficulty in walking and had a hard time comprehending what was being said,” Gopal told me.- Reproduced

<https://caravanmagazine.in/health/mental-health-prisoner-undertrial-jail>

60. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248122>

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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2398212>

61. RESEARCH

Kuamr, Srivastava Ashish

The conundrum of academic publication. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.397-411

Academic publications are sine quo non for academic professionals. Publishing quality academic publications advances public knowledge and contribute to research and development in society. In higher educational institutions academic publications play a very crucial role for academic professionals, libraries, publishers, students, research scholars and general public. The accreditation and rankings of educational institutions have influenced the whole process of academic publishing greatly. Academic Performance Index in India based on academic publications are taken in to account for appointments and promotions to academic positions and for award of research grants. Academic publications are made for variety of reasons e.g. advancement of knowledge, refreshing knowledge, making a research public, grant of patent for an invention, award of degree of doctorate, appreciation of peer, appointments, promotions, and award of research grants. Issue of academic integrity, plagiarism, academic theft is not new to academic world. Open access model publication has open a pandora box of predatory publications. Publication in indexed journals or UGC care listed journals are very jostling experience as the indexed journals are often discontinued without disclosure of reasons to public. Advent of writing and referencing software like OCR software, voice access software, voice to text software, writing to text software, SPPSS, R Software large language model software like Chat GPT, paraphrasing software, grammar correction software, and content creation software has made writing a child's play. Detection of plagiarism due to content creation by software and paraphrasing software, data analysis software has become almost impossible. Empirical academic publication are again marred by the fake web scraping techniques wherein false data are being created to narrate or validate a hypothesis. In these social and technical settings an academic professional feels like being in high sea without rudder and compass. In this paper the author in traversing the issues of academic publications and academic integrity and attempts to raise the questions relating to academic publications.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48194/1/30_The%20Conundrum%20of%20Academic%20Publication.pdf

Rohta, Prashant

Hydro-power expansion in Himachal Pradesh: Need for a reassessment. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.298-313

This article critically examines the expansion of hydro-power projects in Himachal Pradesh, questioning their long-term sustainability and social impact. It highlights how large-scale hydro-power development, while contributing to India's energy security, has generated ecological disruptions, displacement of local communities, and challenges to traditional livelihoods. The study argues for a reassessment of hydro-power policy that balances energy needs with environmental conservation and social justice. By analyzing case studies and regional experiences, the paper underscores the importance of participatory planning, ecological safeguards, and inclusive development. Published in Social Science in Perspective, the article contributes to debates on energy policy, environmental governance, and the socio-economic dimensions of development in fragile mountain ecosystems. - Reproduced

62. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248302>

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052231223822>

Panwar, Namrata Singh

Comprehensive ecosystem for: Rural women entrepreneurship. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.18-23

India is one of the fastest-growing economies and in the next few years we hope to become the third-largest economy in the world. But this cannot happen without tapping on the dormant potential of rural women's entrepreneurial skills. Resilience and perseverance are two undisputable qualities of rural women that make them perfect contenders for driver of

growth of the Indian economy. The government can support them by unfastening the bottlenecks that interfere with their entrepreneurial journey. – Reproduced

Prakash, B.A.

Persistent backwardness of the rural economy: The new government's biggest challenge. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.14-17

The backwardness of the rural economy is one of the most critical challenges facing the government. The article examines the conditions of the rural economy, including poverty, unemployment, and agrarian distress, and presents policy suggestions for charting a better course going forward. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/commentary/persistent-backwardness-rural-economy.html>

Purkyastha, B.S.

Building a skilled workforce in rural India. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.25-31

A formal skilling programmes offers the youth better placements and can even reduce migration to the big cities. And for those who go on to set up their own enterprise, however, small it may be, this can mean employing local youth and becoming a local hero. No wonder, investing in skilling is one of the top priorities of the government. Targeted programs for rural youth such as DDU-GKY and RESTI are showing encouraging results. – Reproduced

Sinha, Piyush Kumar Rawal, Saurabh and Sinha, Aakriti

Brand adoption by BoP retailers. *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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241274413>

63. RURAL DEVELOPMENT - TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS - INDONESIA

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09730052241231087>

64. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Kapoor, Nimish

Milestones & initiatives in science & technology. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.54-62

In recent years, India has witnessed significant advancements in science and technology, marked by important developments and milestones that aim to propel the nation into a new era of innovation. The Anusandhan national research foundation has been created to enhance research and devolvment while cultivating a culture of innovation in India's academic and research intuitions. Ina significant advancement for India's national Quantum mission the central government has announced the establishment of thematic hubs at premier institution to propel quantum research and innovation, on 30 September 2024. The council of scientific and industrial research has announced a significant milestone in its innovative longitudinal health monitoring imitative, the phenomena India CSIR health Cohort knowledgebase. As these initiatives unfold, they remise to create a vibrant ecosystem forswear, development, and entrepreneurship in India. – Reproduced

Karandkar, Abhay

Vision and roadmap for science & technology. Yojana: A Development Monthly, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.11-15

Indian, with its rich heritage in science and technology, stands at a unique crossroad to blend traditional wisdom with modern advancements. From Ayureda and ancient architecture to foundational principles of chemistry and materials science, our historical contributions offer a wealth of untapped knowledge. By harassing modern tools such as Ai and other technologies,

India has the potential to create a new paradigm for global scientific progress, offering innovative solutions that combine ancient wisdom with cutting-edge science. By strategically harnessing science and technology, India aims to tackle critical national challenges, foster sustainable economic development, and score a competitive edge on the global stage. This article saprobes India's strategic priorities, key focus areas, and the roadmap to leverage scientific and technological innovation for a prosperous and resilient future. – Reproduced

Saraswat, V.K.

India's emergence as a hub of knowledge and technology. *Yojana: A Development Monthly*, 68(12), Dec, 2024: p.17-22

This article, published in *Yojana*, explores India's growing role as a hub of knowledge and technology within the broader vision of *Viksit Bharat @ 2047*. It highlights how investments in education, research, and innovation ecosystems are positioning India as a global leader in science and technology. The study emphasizes the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge systems with modern technological advancements, fostering inclusive growth, and ensuring equitable access to opportunities. By examining government initiatives, institutional reforms, and the rise of knowledge-driven industries, the paper underscores how India's developmental trajectory is increasingly shaped by its capacity to generate, adapt, and apply knowledge. The article contributes to debates on national development, policy frameworks, and global competitiveness, situating India's knowledge economy as central to its long-term vision of prosperity and leadership. India's participation in cutting-edge fields like quantum computing, arterial intelligence, space exploration, and renewable energy relicts its determination to position itself as a global leader. By continuing to invest in R&D, building strategic global partnerships, and nurturing homegrown talent, India is carving out a formidable role on the global state as a hub of innovation and knowledge.

65. SOCIAL MEDIA

Truscott, Jake S.

A social media platform model of Supreme Court news. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.866-879

An economic model of news contends that the pressures of limited column space and market competition force media actors to be strategic concerning which notable events receive exhaustive coverage, if any at all. Applying this framework to the Supreme Court can explain why coverage of the Justices' decision-making has historically been sensationalized and reserved for decisions sure to have a pronounced effect on public discourse. However, the emergence of social media as a practical alternative for mass media dissemination raises notable questions, chief among them being whether the economic framework fully extends to this newer medium. In this study, I analyze media coverage of the Court's decisions using Twitter and observe important distinctions among environments for news dissemination. I argue that the apparent reduction in the economic costs associated with coverage dissemination and consumption on social media platforms like Twitter requires viewing Supreme Court news in these environments through an amended theoretical framework.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241248586>

66. SPORTS SCIENCE

Gopinath, A. Maniazhagu, D. and Kalaiselvi, M.

Effect of battle rope and jump rope training combined with ladder drills on explosive power. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.42-44

This article, published in Third Concept, investigates the combined effects of battle rope and jump rope training with ladder drills on the development of explosive power in athletes. It highlights that functional training modalities such as ropes and ladders enhance cardiovascular endurance, neuromuscular coordination, and core activation, while jump rope drills particularly strengthen leg muscles and improve explosive capacity. The study emphasizes that integrating these exercises produces multidimensional benefits—battle ropes contribute to endurance and core strength, jump rope enhances lower-limb power, and ladder drills refine agility and speed. By situating these findings within sports science and physical education, the paper underscores the importance of designing holistic training programs that balance endurance, agility, and explosive performance.

67. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Shankar, S. Prabu

Scientific temper for achieving peace, justice and strong Institutions (SDG 16). University News, 62(48), Nov 25-Dec 1, 2024: p.26-34

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241248346>

68. TRADE POLICY

Chaturvedi, Sachin

Special issue on trade policy, FTAs, and value chains: An overview. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(46), Nov 16, 2024: p.31-32

This special issue brings out many important insights into India's evolving trade policy architecture. It focuses on how the trade policy engages with different sectors in an era in which the momentum of globalisation is no longer driven by static comparative advantages or trade in raw materials and finished products but by global value chains which are reshaping the trade landscape. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/46/global-value-chains/special-issue-trade-policy-ftas-and-value-chains.html>

69. TRAINING

Rao, C., Keerthana Karve, Shailaja and Gupta, Kiran

Conceptual model of reverse mentoring. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.18-26

Mentoring is a traditional concept that has lingered for years. Experienced employees in organisations have chosen mentees and mentored them which has helped in the growth of younger employees. However, recently, in the late 1990s, Jack Welch, the former CEO of GE used the concept of reverse mentoring to teach senior executives on how to use the internet. Although, previously, reverse mentoring was used to teach senior employees few technical skills and the usage of the internet, its usage extends far beyond the same. Now it is used to think about the culture, leadership and other strategic issues. So, reverse mentoring is the concept of younger employees mentoring the older employees in the organisation. There has been various studies and literature in the past with regards to reverse mentoring which is fragmented in nature. Through this paper, we aim to synthesise the previous literature regarding the concept of Reverse Mentoring which is in an evolving stage and to propose a model of the Reverse Mentoring phenomenon.- Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

70. TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

Singh, Chandra B. P.

Usage of digital technology by school learners: Validating learning styles for behavioural intention. Indian Journal of Training and Development, 52(4), Oct-Dec, 2022: p.27-37

This article explores how school learners use digital technology and how their behavioural intentions toward learning can be validated through the framework of learning styles. It emphasizes that integrating digital tools into education requires understanding the diverse cognitive and behavioural preferences of students. The study highlights that technology adoption is not merely a matter of access but is shaped by learners' readiness, motivation, and alignment with pedagogical approaches. By validating learning styles against behavioural intention, the paper provides insights into how digital technology can enhance engagement, improve outcomes, and support personalized learning. Published in the Indian Journal of Training and Development, the article contributes to ongoing debates on ICT in education, offering practical implications for teacher training, curriculum design, and the future of digital pedagogy in schools. After COVID 19 it was pertinent to ascertain acceptability and usage of digital technology by learners in India. Not all learners had similar behavioural intention of using digital technology. Taking it into consideration the study aimed to identify learning styles of learners and trace its functional linkages to continuance usage of digital technology. Learners (n 242) who had skills of using mobile internet technology participated in the study. It was an empirical study based on qualtrics survey design. An attempt was made to substantiate model of structural linkages of constructs by Smart PLS-SEM technique. The study noted a set of findings: a. learners irrespective of their learning styles showed a willingness to continue usage of digital technology for open learning resources; b. paced learners had a direct linkage to use behaviour meaning that they were more organised and fast while using of digital tools for optimisation of results; and c. hybrid-motivated

learners had a strong behavioural intention for e-learning. Digital infrastructure in schools, if mismatched learning styles might result in a problem of use behaviour. Learners could be encouraged to participate in digital learning programme for maximisation of gains. High acceptance and less use of digital technology required to be attended to address the gap between behavioural intention and use behaviour. The findings focused on learning styles that would help bridge a gap between acceptance and use of digital technology for school learning programme.- Reproduced

<https://www.istd.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/IJTD-Volume-52-No-4-October-December-2022-25-June-24.pdf>

71. TRANSGENDER

Bose, S. Subash Chandra

Transgender right and status in India. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.35-41

72. TRIBES - INDIA

Chandra, Singh, Subhash

Recognition of Naga customary law and practices in criminal sphere. Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 65(4), Oct-Dec, 2023: p.378-396

In tribal belt, particularly in the Northeast the civil and criminal cases are decided by tribal courts by applying customary laws. The dispute settlement procedures are initiated, processed and decided by traditional institutions without any approach to the formal law enforcement agencies or regular court system, however there may be the cases when people prefer to quasi-formal courts where they are integrated with modern development. There are cases of some tribal communities that derecognise the institutions of police and formal courts. They resolve their disputes through local bodies. But once the criminal case is referred to the police or other law enforcement agencies of formal criminal justice system and the matter is brought within the purview of the national legal system, the relevant criminal law statutes concerning the offences, exceptions, defences and procedures make very few reference to customary law and practices. Within the Northeast region the interface between introduced law and customary law is less visible in the field of criminal law and procedures than in personal affairs and some other areas, such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, land issues, natural resources, etc.- Reproduced

http://14.139.60.116:8080/jspui/bitstream/123456789/48195/1/29_Recognition%20of%20Naga%20Customary%20Law%20and%20Practices%20in%20Criminal%20Sphere.pdf

Jose, Shreen Beula, L. and Prasad, A.K.

Health status of Tribal's in Kerala. Social Science in Perspective, 16(3), Jul-Sep, 2024: p.353-367

Keerthana, B.S. and Mathew, Jomon

Inclusive growth and education among tribal's in India. Third Concept, 38(454), Dec, 2024: p.19-21

It is widely accepted that education and development are profoundly associated to each other. Proper access to education is crucial to improve the quality of life and help the public to

equip with required tools to develop ground barking solutions to tackle their problems. Educational progression is regarded as a catalyst for social economic development. Reproduced

73. URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Bherer, Laurence Dufour, Pascale and Montambeault, Françoise

Creating local “citizen's governance spaces” in austerity contexts : Food recuperation and urban gardening in Montreal (Canada) as ways to pragmatically invent alternatives. Urban Affairs Review, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1507-1539

While there is a growing interest in citizen-led initiatives, there is still no consensus on how to situate them, especially in relation to state institutions. On the one hand, citizen-led initiatives are seen as being co-opted by formal institutions in a context of austerity. On the other hand, these initiatives are often presented as “spaces of resistance” to neoliberalism, or as political acts of reclaiming the city. Mapping and tracing urban gardening and dumpster diving from their grassroots emergence to their inclusion in the institutional world through a two-level analysis, we show that individuals and loosely organized collectives involved in such initiatives are embedded in complex relationships with local institutions and third sector organizations that do, in turn, structure their practice and its consequences. The two-level analysis we propose follows this process: it is through interactions and relationships with other “practitioners” and with their social and institutional environment that these urban social practices gradually institutionalize.- Reproduced

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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

<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23276665.2024.2308007>

Lucero, Eddie and Robles, Ricardo

Overcoming resource competition among co-ethnics: Elites, endorsements, and multiracial support for urban distributive policies. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.669-682

When can we expect multiple racial groups to find common ground in the face of potentially unequal distributive urban policies? While we understand a great deal about the role of elites in inter-ethnic coalition building, we know less about the conditions under which cooperative behavior among their co-ethnic voters is more likely. Research has found that multiracial coalitions are critical to the political incorporation of racial/ethnic minority group interests at the local level but conflict between minority groups persists due to both real and perceived competition for resources. In this paper, we argue that elite co-ethnic endorsements can increase co-ethnic voters' support for urban distributive policies that disproportionately benefit outgroups over one's own ingroup. We test our theory using a survey experiment from a representative sample of more than 1800 Los Angeles County voters. We find that respondents are less likely to support policy proposals that exclusively target benefits toward ethnic outgroups compared to when their ethnic ingroup exclusively benefits from an identical proposal. But we also find that the presence of co-ethnic endorsements can increase support for proposals that benefit an ethnic outgroup. We find this effect among Black, Latino, and Asian Americans in our sample.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241239969>

McGregor, M. Lucas, J. Erl, C. and Anderson, C.D.

Understanding support for municipal political parties: Evidence from Canada. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1382-1410

The province of Ontario, Canada, has a longstanding history of non-partisanship in municipal elections. In this distinctive context, we report results on citizen attitudes toward municipal partisanship using a survey of eligible voters in Canada's most populous province. Using a mixed-methods approach, we focus on three interrelated research questions. First, how much does citizen support for municipal parties depend on the type of party under consideration? Second, what reasons do citizens provide for their preference for either municipal political parties or independents? Finally, what are the correlates of support for municipal parties? We find little support for municipal political parties, and that many voters have sophisticated reasons for preferring either independents or parties. We also identify several factors associated with support for parties. These results provide an in-depth picture of attitudes on municipal partisanship in Ontario, and suggest that public opinion may provide an overlooked mechanism that maintains Ontario's non-partisanship.- Reproduced

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Merdan Seker, Shearmur, Richard and Beaudet, Gérard

Defying stereotypes, populism, and neoliberal discourse: Municipal agility and innovation during COVID. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1323-1348

Local governments are often viewed as basic service and infrastructure providers that are neither particularly proactive nor innovative: in certain influential circles, this view has taken on the trappings of “common-sense,” and underpins the protracted undermining of public-sector organizations, a hallmark of neoliberalism. However, the COVID crisis required municipalities to act with agility and speed, belying this “common sense.” We examine 54

examples of how municipalities in Québec adapted to the pandemic. The range of adaptation and innovation that we report illustrates that local government can be flexible, agile, and innovative when necessary. Our analysis suggests that innovation is not always desired by the innovator, that the impact of a project should be distinguished from its innovativeness, and that any assessment of municipal innovativeness and its impact requires careful consideration of who it is evaluated for, who it is evaluated by, and in what context.- Reproduced

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Samuel, Mercy Yadav, Akshita and Warsi, Asad

Cleaning an Indian city: A case of Indore municipal corporation. *Emerging Economics Case Journal*, 6(2), Dec, 2024: p.71-77

The case is based on Indore Municipal Corporation, a city government in Madhya Pradesh, India. It revolves around the challenges a city government navigated through to become the cleanest city in India in the cleanliness ranking (Swachh Sarvekshan). In 2014, the Indian government launched the Clean India Mission. The cleanliness of cities was assessed in this mission based on several metrics, and Indore was placed 25th in 2016 among 73 cities and has continued to rank first in the country in subsequent years. Waste management was a major problem for the city, and the key to waste management is waste segregation. In order to transform, Indore had to go for segregated waste collection from residential and commercial sectors. Waste segregation cannot happen without effective citizen engagement as it is the citizens who generate waste and if they collect it in a segregated manner at their end the disposal can also happen in a similar fashion. This requires mobilizing citizens towards a new habit. Mobilizing residents in a country and city with compounded diversity in literacy, education, culture, religious views and customs was a complicated undertaking that required significant investment and political resolve. Also, before involving the community, the system needs to be redesigned so that it aligns with the altered practice at the citizens' end. Citizens need to believe that their efforts were manifesting into something fruitful for society. The Municipal Commissioner was in a dilemma as to what kind of engagement strategy would work. Would information, education and communication be enough, or it required something more and beyond. This case tries to demonstrate the specific challenges and impacts that such a campaign brings and the learnings it generates in terms of citizen engagement, institutional arrangements and mechanisms of governance to benefit most and importantly envisage how the change can be sustained for long.- Reproduced

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Szpak, Agnieszka Modrzyńska, Joanna and Dahl, Michal

Digitalization of smart city—Sine Qua non or an option for those interested?. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1411-1438

A common feature of numerous definitions of “smart city” is the skilfull use of digitalization tools aimed at achieving the goals of urban policy based on the principles of sustainable development. Digitalization is, therefore, the foundation of a smart city, however, there are no uniform standards for digital solutions that city authorities could implement. This article aims to analyze digitalization solutions understood as processes implemented in the cities ranked in the first five positions of the latest Smart City Index report for 2021—Singapore, Zurich, Oslo, Taipei City, and Lausanne. The authors show whether—and to what extent—digitalization of smart cities is a defining condition for their status and to what extent it is

optional. The study showed that various digitalization solutions and paths were implemented, however, their scope and goals differ depending on the specificity of each city and the municipal strategy implemented.- Reproduced

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Zoest, Simon Van and Daamen, Tom A.

Explaining value capture implementation in New York, London, and Copenhagen: Negotiating distributional effects. *Urban Affairs Review*, 60(5), Sep, 2024: p.1349-1381

Value capture (VC) is widely cited as a method for local authorities to provide urban public goods to their cities in the face of fiscal stress. Its application in practice however remains limited. In this article, we aim to explain the implementation process of VC as a strategy to fund public transportation infrastructure through case studies in London, New York, and Copenhagen. Adopting a theory of gradual institutional change, we argue that the implementation of VC depends on the capacity to change distributional institutions that are inherently contested. Particularly relevant is the role of the beneficiary, whose support of VC is necessary but not likely. Our results show that a strategic urban development project can act as a driver to overcome this barrier, but that this driver can, simultaneously, also hinder the institutionalization potential of a VC strategy. We therefore suggest that, for VC strategies to become more commonplace, sharing value uplifts among beneficiaries must become more commonplace too.- Reproduced

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74. VIOLENCE

Sawyer, Katherine

Sexual violence against men in civil conflict. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.743-758

Sexual violence against men in conflict settings is neither a rare nor recent phenomenon, yet its absence in academic scholarship and humanitarian initiatives remains glaring. Despite the advances in our understanding of the determinants of wartime sexual violence against women, surprisingly little empirical research exists on sexual violence against men in conflict. Acts of sexual violence are commonly enacted against men in war, yet because they do not fit more narrow definitions of rape, accounts of these experiences are often misclassified as “torture.” Moreover, in many countries experiencing pervasive conflict-related sexual violence, there exist restrictive laws regarding sodomy and homosexuality, reducing the chances that males will report their experiences. Using originally coded data on sexual and gender identity laws and reported incidents of sexual violence in civil conflict, I find that laws that outline the protection of sexual and gender identity expression including the decriminalization of same-sex activity are significantly associated with reports of acts of sexual violence against men. The results speak to the gap in the literature on male sexual violence with tangible consequences for the distribution of humanitarian aid, availability of medical and psychological services for victims, and aims of peacekeeping missions.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241243091>

75. WOMEN

Wood, Reed M.

The effects of electoral violence on women's legislative representation. *Political Research Quarterly*, 77(3), Sep, 2024: p.915-930

Despite the global expansion in women's access to political leadership in recent decades, female parliamentarians remain a distinct minority in most national legislatures. Previous studies have linked variations in women's descriptive representation to international and domestic security threats, such as interstate war and transnational terrorist campaigns. However, existing research has thus far overlooked how the turbulence, unrest, and violence often associated with the election process itself may produce gendered electoral outcomes. I argue that violent contention in the period immediately preceding elections introduces gendered distortions to the political recruitment process that determines the gender composition of legislatures. The cumulative effect of these distortions is a reduction in the proportion of legislative seats subsequently held by women. To evaluate my hypothesis, I analyze data from 620 nominally competitive legislative elections in 128 countries between 1990 and 2012. Consistent with expectations, the results suggest that higher levels of election-related violence are associated with lower rates of women's descriptive representation.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/10659129241252373>

76. YOUTH

Sharma, Rashi

Skilling the youth through technology. *Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development*, 73(2), Dec, 2024: p.32-37

India, which has a young and fast rising population, faces the problems of preparing its youth for a competitive, digital first world. As technology become the foundation of modern economies, training young people in digital tools, software development, artificial competitiveness and social mobility. Skilling has gained heightened significance in the global labour market owing to swift technological progress, globalization, and demographic changes. The concept transcends conventional education, incorporating diverse training, retraining, and up skilling initiatives designed to equip individuals with both soft skills (including teamwork, combination, and leadership) and hard skills (such as coding, machine operation, and technical problem solving). – Reproduced

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