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1. AGRICULTURE

Saxena, Jagdeep

Productivity and resilience in agriculture. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.30-34

Time and again, scientific research has proven its critical importance in agriculture development though the 21s (intervention, invitation and innovation.). The nation is proud of having one of the world's largest agricultural research, extension and education networks. But now it needs to be fine-tuned to tackle new and emerging challenges. Hence, the government proposed a comprehensive review of the agricultural research setup to bring focus to raising productivity and developing climate resilient varieties'. The Government has committed to building JDPI for agriculture as an open source, open standard and interoperable public good. It will be a multifaceted architecture that will enable inclusive and farmer-centric solutions through relevant information services on various aspects of farming. Budget allocation and provisions for agriculture and allied sectors have visionary approach to making India a self-reliant and developed nation by 2047. – Reproduced

2. BANKING AND FINANCE

Benson, David et al

Concentration and geographic proximity in antitrust policy: Evidence from bank mergers. *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.107-133

Antitrust often uses the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) for merger screening and review. We argue that HHI-based antitrust policy using predefined markets in the banking industry misses anticompetitive effects that are predicted by the proximity of merging branch networks. Difference-in-differences estimates from thousands of mergers reveal that close-proximity bank acquisitions have harmful effects, including branch closures, even if they fall below the HHI threshold for enforcement. Neither lowering the threshold nor using narrower predefined markets addresses this underenforcement without introducing significant overenforcement and underenforcement of other transactions. However, using a proximity threshold to complement the HHI policy could improve bank antitrust.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mic.20220094>

Amador, Manuel and Bianchi, Javier

Bank runs, fragility, and credit easing. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.2073-2110

We present a tractable dynamic general equilibrium model of self-fulfilling bank runs, where banks trade capital in competitive and liquid markets but remain vulnerable to runs due to a loss of creditor confidence. We characterize how the vulnerability of an individual bank depends on its leverage position and the economy-wide asset prices. We study the effect of credit easing policies, in the form of asset purchases. When a banking crisis is generated by runs, credit easing can reduce the number of

defaulting banks and enhance welfare. When the crisis is driven by fundamentals, credit easing may have adverse consequences.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20220328>

3. BUREAUCRACY

Fernández-i-Marín, M. et al

Bureaucratic overburdening in advanced democracies. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.696-709

This article systematically analyzes the consequences of constant policy growth without corresponding expansion in bureaucratic implementation capacity. The study demonstrates that overburdening is a general trend across advanced democracies, though its extent varies depending on institutional contexts. As a result, bureaucracies differ in their proximity to the “tipping point,” beyond which additional policies reduce effectiveness and harm democratic legitimacy. Using data from 21 OECD countries over 45 years (1976–2020), with a focus on environmental and social policy, the research provides ratios of policy production to bureaucratic capacity. Bayesian analyses and background interviews further illuminate the causes and consequences of overburdened bureaucracies, highlighting the risks of administrative overload for long-term governance stability.

Constant policy growth can overburden bureaucracies if implementation capacities are not expanded in lockstep with policy production. This development may undermine policy effectiveness and hence the long-term legitimacy of democracies. This article provides a systematic analysis of this phenomenon. We demonstrate that (i) overburdening is a general trend in advanced democracies; (ii) the extent of overburdening varies by the institutional context in which policy makers operate; and that, in consequence, (iii) countries' bureaucracies differ in their distance (or closeness) to the “tipping point” after which additional policies do more harm than good. We provide information on the ratio between the policies up for implementation and the bureaucratic capacities available for 21 OECD countries over a period of 45 years (1976–2020), focusing on the areas of environmental and social policy as two major areas of governmental intervention. Bayesian analyses and background interviews serve to illuminate the reasons for and consequences of overburdened bureaucracies.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13725>

4. CHILD WELFARE

Nayak, B., Upadhyay, S. and Bala, R.

Self-concept and self-confidence of children with special needs (CWSN): Case study of secondary level children of Madhya Pradesh. *Third Concept*, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.39-43

This study investigates differences in self-concept and self-confidence between regular secondary school students and children with special needs (CWSN) in Madhya Pradesh. A comparative analysis was conducted to determine whether appreciable variations exist in these psychological domains. Findings provide

insights into the developmental challenges faced by CWSN and highlight the importance of inclusive education practices. The research contributes to understanding how self-concept and self-confidence influence academic and personal growth, offering implications for educators, policymakers, and child development specialists in India. This study compared the self-concept and self-confidence of Madhya Pradesh (MP) regular plies with those of secondary school aged children it specialness (CWSN). The goal of the research is to determine whether there are any appreciable variations in the areas of self-concept and self-confidence between children with special needs (CWSNs) and regular children.- Reproduced

Levere, Michael, Acharya, Gayatri and Bharadwaj, Prashant

The role of information and cash transfers on early-childhood development: Short- and long-run evidence from Nepal. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1267-1293

While substantial progress has been made in combating malnutrition at a global level, chronic maternal and child malnutrition remain a serious problem in many parts of the developing world. In this paper, using a randomized controlled trial design in Nepal, we evaluate a program that provided information on best practices regarding infant health and cash to families in extremely poor areas with pregnant mothers and/or children below the age of 2. We find significant and sizable impacts of the information plus cash intervention on maternal knowledge and behavior in the short run. We also find suggestive evidence of improvements in child development for the information plus cash intervention relative to groups that received information only. In a long-run, 2-year follow-up survey, we find that the information plus cash group retained significantly higher knowledge and implementation of best practices regarding early-childhood health. However, there appear to be no sustained impacts on child development or anthropometrics in the follow-up.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/723203>

Radhika, Chilukuri

Implantation of ICDS: A critical evaluation in Telangana state. *Third Concept*, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.48-51

Ever since the inception of the child welfare policies in the country, the government of India has been taking many measures to improve the conditions of children in the country. The range of such polices and programmes spanned over the basic healthcare facilities to lactating mother in order to provide a safe and scored health. With the vision of imitating a comprehensive framework of child development in the country, the integrated child development sachem (ICDS) was launched in India, and the basic purpose of the programs has been to provide for such a framework of the development of children in the country that there does not remain any deficiency the nutritional as well as other health related issues in the growth of a child. – Reproduced

Dasgupta, Aparajita

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/effect-kanyashree-prakalpa-programme-child.html>

Khare, Aarohi and Konatambigi, Rajani

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

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

Mavuka, Anotida et al

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

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

5. CIVIL SERVICES

Melo, Caíque and Tigre, Robson

Are educated candidates less corrupt bureaucrats? Evidence from randomized audits in Brazil. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1493-1526

In this paper, we test whether more educated candidates make less corrupt public managers. Leveraging electoral regression discontinuity design and a randomized inspection program, we show that more educated candidates commit 32% fewer

moderate infringements (associated with public management), but we do not find a differential in severe irregularities (corruption related). Exploiting data on judicial records, we find this effect does not stem from differences in corrupt behavior and might be explained by differences in managerial skills. In addition, more educated mayors have the same chance of running again and being reelected as their less educated peers. Taking advantage of administrative labor records, our examination of possible mechanisms shows that educated candidates have more previous experience in the public sector and high-skill positions. Finally, we find no difference in the provision of public goods between these two groups. In summary, we find that more educated candidates are more effective bureaucrats rather than better politicians.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/722486>

Patel, Amit and Kandasamy, S.

Beyond tradition: The dynamic reforms of Indian civil services. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.241-250

India's civil service has played a crucial role in the country's governance since independence. In light of globalization, technological advancements, and evolving public expectations, reforms were needed to address the challenges of the changing times. This article examines how dynamic reforms have transformed India's bureaucratic system by highlighting the significance of these reforms. The article provides a comprehensive overview of key reforms implemented over the years. This paper examines the impact of these reforms on efficiency, transparency, and accountability in the civil service with new public management, ultimately providing insight into what could be accomplished in the future. It examines the innovative reforms undertaken to ensure the relevance and effectiveness of India's civil services in the 21st century. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

6. CIVIL SOCIETY

Vikash and Verma, Saroj Kumar

Civil society in good governance: A critical study of its role in India. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.251-257

Civic space is a massive value of a democratic country that makes the political system dynamic and accountable. Civil society inquires about problems from critical perspectives and creates a dialogue atmosphere among citizens. It is believed that civil society activity both precedes and serves as an indicator of successful governance. Political synergies, accountability frameworks, and community mobilization to assert entitlements are important aspects of the relationship between civil society and governance. As such the present paper examines the role of civil society in good governance for ensuring employment, empowerment, justice, and effective service delivery.

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

7. COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Erlich, Aaron et al

Using communications technology to promote democratic participation: Experimental evidence from South Africa. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1425-1463

We present a national-scale effort to use technology to promote political participation in an emerging democracy, South Africa. A multichannel digital platform registering more than 90,000 South African citizens conducted opinion polling, crowdsourced information on electoral activities, and enabled citizen monitoring of polling places during the 2014 general election. Different channels display starkly distinct demographic profiles and patterns of engagement. Sequential experiments with randomized extrinsic incentives illustrate complementarity with the intrinsic engagement of citizens to participate on the platform. Our results illustrate how low-cost communications technology can ethically be used to promote political participation.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/724010>

8. CONSTITUTION

Faujdar, Rishikesh Singh and Dhar, Rumi

Administrative discretion and the law: Limits and challenges. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.326-334

The term 'Discretion' carries different connotations in different walks of life. Discretion involves choosing from the different available options without regard to any predefined criterion, regardless of how whimsical that choice may be. A person who writes a will has complete control over how his property is distributed, no matter how arbitrary or whimsical it may be. But discretion in administrative decisions involves restrictions of legal provisions, rule of law and appropriate reason. Discretion in this sense means choosing from amongst the various available alternatives but with reference to the rules of reason and justice and not according to personal whims. Such exercise is not to be arbitrary, vague and fanciful, but legal and regular. The present paper attempts to analyse the 'Administrative Discretion' in the contexts of its legal, constitutional, rule of law and set administrative principles by examining various interpretations and decisions by law courts as well as judicial experts and highlight the challenges therein. – Reproduced

[http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201\(S\)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf](http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201(S)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf)

9. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Ushpendra

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

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

10. CRIMES

Solhjell, Randi and Klatran, Henning Kaiser

The politics of policing hate: Boundary work, social inequalities, and legitimacy. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.620-641

This article investigates how police officers and prosecutors make sense of and speak about their work with hate crimes. Our analysis rests upon Robert Reiner's widely acknowledged claim that policing is inherently political. We identified three core issues that illustrate the political nature of policing hate crimes. First, the politically contingent boundary work of distinguishing criminal from legal acts. Second, the impact of the enforcement of hate crime laws on the reproduction of social inequalities. Third, the "diversity politics" of gaining legitimacy and trust among minorities, which hate crime legislation is meant to protect. While a strong commitment to policing hate crimes is evident among our interviewees, we ask if the politically invested discourse they present may contribute to an absence of critical reflections regarding the limited effect of law enforcement, as well as a lack of engagement with pressing concerns regarding racialized crime control and racism.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231201912>

11. CRIMINAL LAWS

Verma, Yogendra Kumar

New criminal laws : Retrospect and prospect. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.314-325

We are in the phase of dynamic social changes and Legal institutions are facing great challenges to resolve the new legal problems. It is high time to take the support of new technological development, fixation of responsibility to legal instrument for fast disposal and prosecution of offender for lessening the burden of prison and providing Justice to all etc. for the administration of Justice. In this context, the three new enactments namely Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 in place of Indian Penal Code, 1860, Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 in place of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 in place of Indian Evidence Act, 1872 need to be examined in the light of its prospects in terms of responsiveness, equity and better suited to resolve the new social challenges. As such the present paper examines these three laws in the context its suitability in the changed socio-legal ecology. These laws will come into effect after July 2024. The

present paper underlines the pros and cons of these criminal laws. It can be easily hypothesized that the laws will be beneficial in terms of reducing the burden on Jails, involvement of community in delivery of criminal-justice system, and a unique punishment i.e. community service as punishment. – Reproduced

[http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201\(S\)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf](http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201(S)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf)

12. CYBER SECURITY

Santhosh, Krishnapriya et al

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

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

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241257388>

Chandra, Amal C.

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

This article chronicles India's cybersecurity and data privacy journey, from the inception of the Information Technology Act in 2000 to the latest Digital Personal Data Protection Act of 2023. Examining key legislative developments, committee formations and judicial interventions, it highlights India's commitment to fortifying its cybersecurity framework. The topic is analysed in a substantially analytical and qualitative manner, primarily based on literature, both primary and secondary. It is descriptive and puts forth a case explanation of cyber security in banking. In the face

of escalating challenges in the digital era, the article contributes to the discourse by addressing prevalent threats like deep fakes, existing frameworks and innovative strategies for securing digital assets. Emphasising the critical interplay of technology, governance and the legal framework, the article underscores the imperative of robust cybersecurity measures to safeguard citizens' and government interests.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241271616>

Sharma, Anupam

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

Digital assets are an indispensable part of human life and have taken shape as valuable assets in sentimental and monetary forms. Being valuable, these digital assets need to be protected with a specific security set-up including a trained army of technocrats, government machinery, NGOs and experts engaged in similar activities. This army of all stakeholders will help to protect the people and motivate them to protect their digital assets. The number and role of NGOs have grown dramatically in a welfare society and they have become a bridge between government and the common people. These NGOs are generally formed by like-minded persons and organisations such as government machinery, technocrats, private organisations, lawyers, academicians, techno-savvy people, police personnel and students to bring awareness to the common people on protecting digital assets. The present research article shows that in future, a new set of institutional linkage between state agencies and NGOs needs to be explored and researched into.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/00195561241257402>

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

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/world/new-bioweapons-covid-biology>

13. ECONOMIC RECOVERY RESILIENCE

Zou, Yonghua

Urban resilience, digital technologies, and the economic recovery of a city from the pandemic. Public Administration Review, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.637-650

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted the global economy, making recovery a significant challenge. This article proposes a theoretical framework to explore the interconnection between digital technologies and economic recovery resilience, illustrated through the case of Hangzhou, China. Findings suggest that digital technologies enhance resilience by sustaining collaborative networks during disasters. Key dynamics include government-sponsored platforms, public-private partnerships, and citizen coproduction, which collectively strengthen recovery efforts. The study provides a nuanced understanding of how digital technologies influence both theory and practice of economic recovery resilience in the digital era, offering insights for cities worldwide facing similar crises.. Pandemic has devastated the world economy, which has made global economic recovery a considerable challenge. When a city experiences disasters, it needs to utilize innovative governance instruments, such as digital technologies, to foster economic recovery resilience. This article proposes a theoretical framework aimed at revealing the interconnection between digital technologies and economic recovery resilience, and it presents the case of Hangzhou, China, to illustrate this framework. This article finds that digital technologies can foster economic recovery resilience by sustaining a collaborative network during disasters. This article also reveals that government-sponsored platforms, public-private partnerships, and citizen coproduction are the underlying dynamics through which digital technologies build resilience. This article provides a nuanced understanding of how digital technologies might impact the theory and practice of economic recovery resilience in the digital era.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13678>

14. ECONOMICS

Gopalan, Rajarangamani and Singhi, Manek C.

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/commentary/inflation-poverty-and-gdp-growth.html>

Herbst, Daniel and Hendren, Nathaniel

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

We examine whether adverse selection has unraveled private markets for equity and state-contingent debt contracts for financing higher education. Using survey data on beliefs, we show a typical college-goer would have to repay \$1.64 in present value for every \$1 of financing to overcome adverse selection in an equity market. We find that risk-averse college-goers are not willing to accept these terms, so markets unravel. We discuss why moral hazard, biased beliefs, and outside credit options are less likely to explain the absence of these markets. We quantify the welfare gains for subsidizing equity-like contracts that mitigate college-going risks.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20211653>

15. ECONOMICS (BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS / PSYCHOLOGY)

Barron, K., Huck, S. and Jehiel, P.

Everyday econometricians: Selection neglect and overoptimism when learning from others. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.162-198

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mic.20200030>

16. EDUCATION

Paddayya, K.

The Kosambi effect in historical scholarship of ancient India: Reimagining pre-history part-II. University News, 62(36), 2 Sep, 2024: p.20-27

It is long known that India is a classic example of cultural continuity. The temporal range of this topic was originally restricted to the historical period and we have seen the rise of Aryan-Harappan narrative in the recent past. – Reproduced

Islam, M.D. Nijairul

Positive attitude in teachers: Inevitable for producing worthy citizens.. University News, 62(36), 2 Sep, 2024: p.32-36

A teachers can never truly teach undersell he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. - Reproduced

Banai, Shisira

Higher education in the Era of hyper-hybridism: Creating ‘Physical’ Classrooms for gen-z and gen-alpha learners. University News, 62(35), 26 Aug, 1 Sep, 2024: p.22-28

The traditional university, once a hallmark of structured lectures and sprawling liberates, is undergoing a metamorphosis. – Reproduced

Nair, J., Krishna Mishra, Pulak

What matters in choosing school for children’s education? Experiences from Kottayam, Kerala. Review of Development and Change, 29(1), Jun, 2024:p.106-128

While the role of education in fostering social stability and increasing a country’s human capital is well recognised, there are debates on policies and institutional arrangements in this regard. In particular, parents’ choice of schools appears to be a critical issue as it can influence both educational outcomes and inclusiveness. Given that there is a broader homogeneity in infrastructure facilities available at both household and school levels, one would expect that household-related factors will influence the choice of schooling of children. This article examines such household-level factors that influence households’ choice of schools for children in selected areas of Kottayam District, Kerala. A primary survey was conducted in December 2021 comprising 300 households. Based on the results of the estimated binary logit and probit models, this article reports that the choice of school for children is significantly influenced by households’ ethnic background and economic status, and sex, education, and primary occupation of the family head. There is a higher likelihood of choosing public schools by households from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe category, those living below the poverty line, or those with agriculture as the primary occupation. On the contrary, this likelihood is less for households with educated and male heads. However, the choice of school for children does not differ significantly between rural and urban households. Further, there is no gender inequality in choosing schools. The findings suggest that future government policies should emphasise infrastructure development and quality improvement in government schools to promote socio-economic inclusion in education.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09722661241259212>

Mirgank, Kislay Kishor and Kalhotra, Satish Kumar

Gender relationship between academic motivation and mathematical attitude. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.22-26

This study examines the relationship between academic achievement and mathematical attitude among 7th grade students in Noawada, Bihar. A randomly selected sample of 28 students participated, with data collected using the Academic Motivation Scale (T.R. Sharma, 2014) and the Mathematics Attitude Scale (S.C. Gakkhar and Rajani). Researchers employed independent samples t-test and Pearson correlation techniques to analyze differences in mathematical attitude and academic motivation between male and female participants. Findings provide significant insights into the interplay between academic motivation and mathematical attitudes in early adolescence, particularly within the rural Bihar context. The research contributes to understanding factors influencing student performance and attitudes toward mathematics in underrepresented educational settings.. The present study aim to examine the relationship between academic achievement and mathematical attitude among 7th grade students in Noawada. Bihar. A sample of Randomly chosen from 28 student, they were all research. In this study used the academic motivation scale (T.R. Sharma, 2014) and Mathematics attitude (S. C. Gakkhar and Rajani) to collect data. Researchers employed independent samples t-test and person correlation techniques to analyses the data and determine whether there was a difference in mathematics attitude and academic motivation between male and female participates. The findings reveal significant insights into the relationship between academic motivation and mathematical attitude among the target population. This research contributes to the understanding of factors influencing mathematical attitudes in early adolescence, especially considering the rural Bihar context. – Reproduced

Panda, Hemand K.

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

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

Dangwal, Kiran Lata and Trivedi, Aparna

Utilizing podcasts for English language teaching: A pedagogical outlook. University News, 62(37), 15 Sep, 2024: p.15-19

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

John, G.

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

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

Rees-Jones, Alex Shorrer, Ran and Tergiman, Chloe

Correlation neglect in student-to-school matching. American Economic Journal: Microeconomics, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.1-42

This paper presents results from three incentivized experiments on school choice scenarios, examining how correlation in admissions decisions affects student application strategies. When schools' assessments of students are based on a common priority, inducing correlation, students' strategies decline in quality: applications become more aggressive and fail to include attractive "safety" options. A battery of tests suggests that this phenomenon is at least partially driven by correlation neglect, where students underestimate the impact of correlated outcomes. The findings have significant implications for the design and deployment of student-to-school matching mechanisms, highlighting the need to account for behavioral biases in educational policy and admissions systems. Authors present results from three experiments containing incentivized school choice scenarios. In these scenarios, we vary whether schools' assessments of students are based on a common priority (inducing correlation in admissions decisions) or are based on independent assessments (eliminating correlation in admissions decisions). The quality of students' application strategies declines in the presence of correlated admissions: application strategies become substantially more aggressive and fail to include attractive "safety" options. We provide a battery of tests suggesting that this phenomenon is at least partially driven by correlation neglect, and we discuss implications for the design and deployment of student-to-school matching mechanisms.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mic.20200407>

17. ENERGY SECURITY

Lahiry, S.C.

Energy security. Yojana, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.41-45

As per economic survey 2023-24, India's energy need are expected to grow 2 to 2.5 times by 2047 to meet a growing economy's developmental priorities and aspirations. Energy security would be enhanced through diversification of the sources of imports and increased domestic production while reducing energy demand. According to ministry of power, 54-5 per cent of India's power came from thermal sources (like coals, gas and diesel), while 45-5 per cent came from non-fuel sources, which includes 1.8 per cent nuclear power in June 2024. Adopting

gasification technology in India can revolutionist sector, reducing reliance on imports of neural gas, ammonia, methanol and other essential precuts while reducing emission. High dependency on imports mainly for petroleum for its energy needs shifts to high import dependency for Solar PV panels and critical minerals whose supply chain is heavily skewed. India needs to target diversified energy sources. Such diversification will help minimise risk associated with energy system while pursuing with low emission path. – Reproduced

18. ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Karahan, Fatih Pugsley, Benjamin and Şahin, Ayşegül

Demographic origins of the start-up deficit. The American Economic Review, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.1986-2023

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20210362>

19. ENVIRONMENT

Kumra, Rakesh

Environmental sustainability in traditional Indian wisdom: A study of its relevance. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.258-264

Environmental sustainability has become the most discussed global concern in last two decades. Despite several steps by global leaders and national level efforts, the environmental degradation has not been sufficiently arrested. The environmental degradation has threatened the life on the earth in shape of global warming, climate change, increase of frequent floods and draughts, pollution in air, water and soil. These have adverse impact on human life, bio-diversity, economic affairs like reduced farm productivity, health hazards etc. Further, human and anthropogenic activities are the main source of the environmental degradation. Hundreds of laws to regulate these activities, dozens of governmental agencies and voluntary efforts

have been engaged to check the degradation but the things are worsening day by day. Here the question is why? In this context, the present paper looks back in to the traditional Indian wisdom which regulated the public and personal life in a way conducive to environmental sustainability. It has been found that our traditional wisdom reflected in ancient literature like Vedas, Puranas, Gita, Epics, Mahabharat and political discourses (Kautilya's Arthshastra) etc. have prescribed responsibility of state (ruler/King) and obligation of citizens to conserve nature. The people obeyed those environment friendly prescriptions and the religiously. All these need to be considered in contemporary relevance. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

Sahoo, Dharendra Kumar and Mishra, Anand

Namami Gange Programme: Restoring the Ganges River's freshwater ecosystem. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.35-38

The Namami Gange Programme represents a large-scale and comprehensive effort by the Government of India to restore the freshwater ecosystem of the Ganges River. The initiative addresses critical issues such as pollution, over-abstraction, and encroachment, while also fostering conditions for the re-establishment of aquatic species and the preservation of biodiversity. This paper reviews the various initiatives undertaken under the programme, expected outcomes, and challenges in implementation, including resource allocation and coordination. It concludes by emphasizing the programme's importance in ensuring the long-term health of the Ganga River and its ecological sustainability. The Namami Gnaga programe is a large scale and comprehensive efforts to restore the Ganges River's freshwater ecosystem. The program seeks to address various issues that have been threatening the health of the Ganges River such as pollution, over-abstraction, and encroachment. The program also aims to create a conducive environment for the re-establishment of aquatic species and the preservation the river's biodiversity. This paper looks at the various initiatives being undertaking by the government of India under the Namani Gange programs and the expected outcomes of these initiatives. Further, the paper also discusses some of the challenges that the programs may face in its implementation and how these challenges can be addresses. The paper concludes by highlighting the importance of the Nmanai Gange program in restoring the Ganga River freshwater ecosystem and its implications for the river's long term health. – Reproduced

Watkins, Eddie

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

This paper examines how consumer recycling generates new intermediate inputs that can be used to manufacture substitutes for original products, thereby altering competitive dynamics. Using evidence from the U.S. paper industry, the study finds that firms exposed to future competition from the recycled sector—based on product-specific recycling technologies—reduced output more than firms not exposed, as consumer recycling increased. The analysis highlights how primary sellers

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/mic.20200301>

Thomas, C. George

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/37/commentary/heavy-landslides-wayanad-kerala.html>

20. FOREIGN INVESTMENTS

Das, Pampa

India's FDI inflow: An analysis of quarterly variations with special reference to corona pandemic. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.273-280

Magnitude of economic disruption caused by COVID-19 pandemic was expected to cause drop of FDI inflows. Financial organisations such as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) predicted severe drop of FDI, for developing nations in particular. India also witnessed FDI sharp decline in FDI inflow in initial quarters of pandemic period but such decline began to shrink down from one quarter to another. Since FDI inflows are linked to India's economic growth, the present

article explores the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on India's FDI inflows during FYs 2020-2021 and 2021-22. This was done by time-series analysis of the quarterly data of FY 2010-11 to FY 2019-20. Our predictive analyses therefore suggest that COVID-19 may not have significantly impacted India's FDI inflows during the pandemic years. – Reproduced

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21. GENDERS

Balu, Gayatri

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

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

22. HEALTH INSURANCE

Hong, Long and Mommaerts, Corina

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

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

resets biannually. Our model incorporates borrowing constraints, moral hazard, midyear contract switching, and delayable care. Calibrations using claims data show that the liquidity benefits of resetting deductibles can generate welfare gains of 3–10 percent of premium costs, particularly for individuals with borrowing constraints.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20210799>

23. HEALTH SERVICES

Bashir, F., Chhura, B. and Singh, P.

Health care schemes for women in J&K: A case study of Srinagar district. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.265-272

Recognizing women's health as a human right is an important step in the UN's ongoing efforts to uphold human dignity, promote physical development, and promote freedom, peace, and justice. Health care for the working women becomes more significant for a society like Jammu and Kashmir. As such, the present study aims at examining the status of awareness of health care among women, implementation of such schemes for women and challenges faced by government agencies in implementation of the schemes. Further, it intends to underline the problems faced by the beneficiaries at the grassroots level. By using both the secondary and primary sources of data collection, the study finds that poor health infrastructure, inadequate medical personnel, persistent violence in the valley, social taboos, poverty, lack of education and political participation among women are the major factors responsible for inhibiting women to enjoy health rights and benefit of the schemes. – Reproduced

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Joe, William et al

Receipt (or purchase) and consumption of IFA supplements among pregnant women: Insights from NFHS 2015–16 and 2019–21. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.51-57

Consumption of iron and folic acid supplements is critical for preventing and treating anaemia among pregnant women in India. This paper analyses two rounds of the National Family Health Survey 2015–16 and 2019–21 data to present national-level trends and patterns in the receipt (or purchase) and consumption of IFA supplements during pregnancy. The NFHS 2019–21 reveals that 88% of women (15–49 years) have received IFA supplements during their last pregnancy and 44% have consumed IFA for more than 100 days. Antenatal care-related correlates have a significant influence on the receipt and consumption of IFA supplements. In particular, ANC by skilled providers (doctors or ANMs) and the sharing of health and nutrition information by front-line workers has a significant impact on IFA consumption. The paper also finds significant trend improvements in IFA provisioning and consumption after the launch of Anaemia Mukh Bharat in 2018.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/receipt-or-purchase-and-consumption-ifa.html>

Gupta, S., Agnihotri, N. and George, A.

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/37/special-articles/house-prices-india.html>

24. INDIA - FOREIGN RELATIONS - PAKISTAN

Gourav, Gireesh and Sharma, Rohan

Culture as a factor of transnational integration: A case study of Sapta Sindhu. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.215-228

The present paper provides an introduction about the geographical, socio-cultural and political significance of the region. The study examines the symbolic, culture and relative contribution of Sapta Sindhu region to the world and how it can unite the whole Indian subcontinent especially Pakistan because whole territory of Pakistan has culturally been the important part of Sapta Sindhu region and major part of Sindhu river flows in the Pakistani territory dividing it into the two parts. After the political and religious division of Sapta Sindhu has kept the two nations vying each other. After the various treaties, meetings and agreements between two could not resolve the issues for seventy years of partition. Culturally rich land of Sapta Sindhu which can unite both nations has also been neglected and we forgot the significance of this region. The cultural Impact of Sapta Sindhu can be seen among both nations such as their dresses, music, heritage and food items etc. The present study highlights the cultural similarities of the region and prospects of their integration. This paper introduces the geographical, socio-cultural, and political importance of the Sapta Sindhu region, emphasizing its symbolic and cultural contributions to the world. The study argues that the region holds potential to unite the Indian subcontinent, particularly India and Pakistan, given that Pakistan's territory historically formed an integral part of Sapta Sindhu and hosts the major flow of the Sindhu River. Despite decades of treaties and negotiations since partition, political and religious divisions have kept the two nations in contention. The paper highlights how the rich cultural heritage of Sapta Sindhu—visible in shared traditions such as

dress, music, food, and heritage—has been neglected, yet offers prospects for fostering integration and reconciliation between the two countries.- Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

25. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Benshaul-Tolonen, Anja

Industrial gold mining and female empowerment. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1213-1266

Does industrial development affect female empowerment? This paper explores the causal effects of a continent-wide expansion of a modern industry on female empowerment. Identification relies on plausibly exogenous spatiotemporal variation in gold mining in Africa. The establishment of industrial-scale mines induces female empowerment—justification of domestic violence decreases by 19%, women have better access to health care (23%) and are 31% more likely to work in services—alongside rapid economic growth. The changes are not limited to subgroups and are present across women of all ages and migration status. There are no clear changes in attitudes held by men—who are on average less likely to endorse violence—leading to a smaller gender gap in justification of violence. Despite fears that a positive shock to a male-dominated sector would reduce women’s bargaining power in the household, no such change is observed. Results survive several robustness checks relating to trends and treatment distances and are supported by results on community development, including night-light and health care access.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/723215>

Basant, Rakesh and Mishra, Pulak

Economic policy uncertainty and other determinants of M&A activity in the Indian manufacturing industry during 2003–20. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.89-95

Estimating limited dependent variable panel data models for major industries from 2003–04 to 2019–20, it is found that higher uncertainties in economic policies increase the number of mergers and acquisitions, whereas the number declines following macroeconomic shocks. Moreover, various industry-level factors such as market size, extent of vertical integration, and trade openness also influence the variations in the number of M&As across industries directly. The findings of this paper suggest that, in addition to industry-specific factors, macroeconomic conditions are important determinants of M&A activity and therefore require adequate regulatory attention. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/indias-industrial-transformation/economic-policy-uncertainty-and-other-determinants.html>

26. INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Kumar, Nagesh

Fostering manufacturing-led transformation in the changed external context: Relevance and effectiveness of industrial policy interventions. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.31-38

Article focuses on some of the issues pertinent in the context of fostering the manufacturing sector, enhancing its productivity and competitiveness, deepening India's integration with global value chains and augmenting localisation of production through industrial policy interventions for the creation of decent jobs. The contributions in this special issue review the effectiveness of some of the policies adopted and point to some gaps, lessons, and directions for policy.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/indias-industrial-transformation/fostering-manufacturing-led-transformation-changed.html>

27. INNOVATION

Lee, Keun, Kim, Jinhee and Kim, Joonyup

National innovation system of India in a comparative perspective: India versus China, Germany, Korea and Brazil. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.72-79

This study analyses India's national innovation system from a comparative perspective. India serves as the low-cost research and development centre for foreign multinational companies. Although it is definitely better than being a low-cost production site for foreign MNCs as the case of typical developing countries, this mode alone would be insufficient to move India to a high-income stage. One way to enhance local creation and ownership of innovation is the generation of more world-class big businesses, besides generating a good mass of startups or unicorns. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/indias-industrial-transformation/national-innovation-system-india-comparative.html>

28. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION

Madsen, Morten Skov

Intergovernmental cooperation and joint purchasing agreements: Do governments free-ride?. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.604-622

This article explores the challenges of collective action in intergovernmental cooperation, particularly the risks of free-riding and shirking agreements. Drawing on collective action theory, it examines how governments can overcome these incentives and contribute to the production of collective goods. Using empirical evidence from a national Danish purchasing group, the study demonstrates that coercion is not required to induce subnational governments to incur private costs and actively participate. Despite opportunities to free-ride, governments contribute staff resources and expertise to joint purchasing agreements, enhancing their quality. Multivariate analyses reveal that governments are more likely to contribute when they derive greater benefits, face lower costs, and experience stronger social norm pressures from peers. The findings challenge assumptions about governments'

strategic behavior and highlight the importance of benefits, costs, and peer influence in sustaining intergovernmental cooperation. Public management scholars argue that collective action problems (e.g., incentives to free-ride on the efforts of others or shirk agreements) threaten the feasibility of intergovernmental cooperation. Drawing on collective action theory, this article examines factors associated with overcoming free-riding incentives and provides evidence challenging the idea that governments are prone to such strategic behavior. The empirical analysis of a national Danish purchasing group demonstrates how coercion is not necessary to induce subnational governments to incur private costs to join the group and, despite opportunity and incentive to free-ride, contribute to its production of joint purchasing agreements—collective goods whose quality depends on the staff resources and expertise the participating governments contribute to their production. Further, multivariate analyses find that governments are more likely to help produce these collective goods when they receive more of their benefits, face lower contribution costs, and receive stronger social norm pressures from peers.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13727>

29. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Gage, Beverly

The autocratic allure: Why the far right embraces foreign tyrants. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.199-204

Ever since the New Deal, American liberals have shown a remarkable ability to forget about the American right. In 1950, the social critic Lionel Trilling famously declared victory for liberalism, dismissing conservative ideas as nothing more than “irritable mental gestures.” The subsequent rise of McCarthyism, massive resistance against civil rights, and the John Birch Society all called that assumption into question—but when Lyndon Johnson defeated the archconservative Republican Barry Goldwater in the 1964 presidential election, final victory was declared once again. Then Richard Nixon got elected.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/autocratic-allure-beverly-gage>

Satia, Priya

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/sapiens-mist>

Rice, Condoleezza

The perils of isolationism: The world still needs America - and America still needs the world. Foreign Affairs, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.8-25

In times of uncertainty, people reach for historical analogies. After 9/11, George W. Bush administration officials invoked Pearl Harbor as a standard comparison in processing the intelligence failure that led to the attack. Secretary of State Colin Powell referred to Imperial Japan's attack in making the case that Washington should deliver an ultimatum to the Taliban, saying, "Decent countries don't launch surprise attacks." And as officials in the Situation Room tried to assess progress in Afghanistan and, later, Iraq, another analogy came up more than a few times: U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's disastrous reliance on body counts, - Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/perils-isolationism-condoleezza-rice>

Milley, Mark A. and Schmidt, Eric

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/ai-america-ready-wars-future-ukraine-israel-mark-milley-eric-schmidt>

Mathew, Jessica T.

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

Although it is too soon to judge the historical significance of Joe Biden's one-term presidency, it is clear that the past four years have witnessed remarkable achievements in foreign policy. Biden has made some notable strategic mistakes, as well, mostly when he chose to follow the policies of his predecessor, Donald Trump. But he has carried out a crucial task: shifting the basis of American foreign policy from an unhealthy reliance on military intervention to the active pursuit of diplomacy backed by strength. He has won back the trust of friends and allies, built and begun to institutionalize a, - Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/what-was-joe-biden-doctrine-leadership-hegemony-jessica-mathews>

Mead, Walter Russell

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/return-hamiltonian-statecraft-walter-mead>

Haass, Richard

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

Immediately after Hamas's October 7, 2023, attack, U.S. President Joe Biden agreed with Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that Israel had the right to defend itself. But in the months that followed, disagreements mounted over how that right was exercised. The Biden administration disapproved of Israel's at times indiscriminate military campaign in Gaza, its restrictions on the flow of humanitarian aid, its failure to stop the construction of new Jewish settlements and settler attacks on Palestinians in the West Bank, and its prioritization of the war on Hamas over negotiations to release hostages. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/trouble-allies-richard-haass>

Brian Deese

The case for a clean energy Marshall plan: How the fight against climate change can renew American leadership. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.106-121

For decades, global integration—of trade, of politics, of technology—was seen as a natural law. Today, integration has been replaced by fragmentation. The post–Cold War institutions are teetering, industrial strategies are back in vogue, and competition with China is growing. These dynamics are creating geopolitical friction across global supply chains, for vehicles, minerals, computer chips, and more.- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/case-clean-energy-marshall-plan-deese>

Drezner, Daniel W.

How everything became national security: And national security became everything. *Foreign Affairs*, 103(5), Sep-Oct, 2024: p.122-135

In American politics, labeling something a matter of “national security” automatically elevates its importance. In the language of foreign policy observers, national security questions, such as regulating weapons of mass destruction, are matters of “high politics,” whereas other issues, such as human rights, are “low politics.”- Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/how-everything-became-national-security-drezner>

Zegart, Amy

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/united-states/crumbling-foundations-american-strength-amy-zegart>

Liu, Zongyuan Zoe

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/chinas-real-economic-crisis-zongyuan-liu>

30. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Friedberg, Aaron L.

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

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

stability. Twenty-five years after the beginning of the first so-called China shock, when a surge in Chinese exports disrupted manufacturing and industrial sectors worldwide, Beijing has again begun to flood global markets with a wave of heavily subsidized manufactured goods and materials—including everything from metals and textiles to more cutting-edge products such as electric vehicles, lithium batteries, and semiconductors. In more economically advanced countries, this influx threatens to upend emerging technology sectors and derail post-pandemic plans to “de-risk” economies by shifting supply chains away from China. – Reproduced

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/china/stopping-next-china-shock-friedberg>

Bai, Yan Jin, Keyu and Lu, Dan

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20200596>

31. JUDICIARY

Kumar, Alok Prasanna

Judicial discipline and judicial authority. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.10-12

Recent instances of lower courts and tribunals outright ignoring the orders of the Supreme Court point to a worrying breakdown of judicial discipline across the country. This phenomenon can be attributed to the Supreme Court’s own loss of moral authority and credibility over the last few years. Reversing the trend requires the Supreme Court to assert itself with the political executive on behalf of the judiciary as a whole.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/law-and-society/judicial-discipline-and-judicial-authority.html>

Agrawal, Trapti and Singh, Narendra Bahadur

Gender concern in appointment of judges in superior judiciary: A case of Patna high court. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.344-354

Diversity is an inherent characteristic of any democratic nation. In a democratic nation like India, the judiciary does not reflect the country's diversity. In India, the number of women judges in the Supreme Court and the State High Courts is negligible compared to the number of male judges. The main reason is that neither the government nor the judiciary is paying any special attention to this so that the number of women in the court can be increased. Women judges and lawyers face structural barriers such as gender stereotypes, discrimination, harassment, and inadequate institutional and structural support. Through critical examination of various feminist perspectives, we expose the systemic and implicit biases that lead to a disproportionately low number of female judges. In this article, an attempt has been made by the authors to tell what the total number of women is in the higher judiciary in India till now, especially in the State of Bihar, and how the number of women in the judiciary can be increased so that the ratio of women can increase. They should be equal to men. The authors have also tried to show how justice is affected due to insufficient women judges in the higher judiciary. - Reproduced

[http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201\(S\)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf](http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201(S)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf)

Kumar, Anoop and Dahiya, Komal

Role of technology in judicial administration during Covid-19 pandemic. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.355-365

COVID-19, one of the worst crisis in the human history, has affected not only the socio-economic and political set up globally but had created a vacuum in the justice delivery system across the world. Given that norms of social distancing and lockdowns have adversely affected the quest for justice, especially in the countries like India, the huge pendency of cases has added fuel to fire. Indian superior judiciary Supreme Court and High Courts resorted to online hearing and issuing guidelines for the purpose during the pandemic. In this regard, the role of the honorable high courts and the Supreme Court cannot be ignored, inasmuch as they came out with detailed guidelines for promoting access to justice during pandemic like video-conferencing, e-Lok Adalats, etc. The present paper seeks to study and analyse the role of technological interventions in promoting access to justice during COVID-19 pandemic. Reproduced

[http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201\(S\)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf](http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201(S)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf)

Prasad, Rekha Ranjan

Judicial review: a comparative analysis of India and The USA. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.366-378

Judicial review has acquired significant place in a democratic country, especially when the executive (elected governments) cross the line of set constitutional principles. At global level, the role of judicial review has been significant in maintaining check and balance, so is in India and USA. The present paper intends to analyse the similarities and differences in the practice and importance of judicial review in these two countries. The study has delved into the historical roots, constitutional provisions and current practices of judicial review in both the countries. By examining the views of various jurists and analysing the relevant provisions of the Indian Constitution and landmark judicial decisions, this study seeks to explore the effects of judicial review in governance. Further, various doctrines applied in judicial review e.g. Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of Eclipse, Doctrine of Prospective Over-ruling have been examined comparatively.- Reproduced

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Hamm, J.A. et al

Self-efficacy, prosocial impact, and self-legitimacy as psychological predictors of judicial officer performance. Public Administration Review, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.710-725

The current work explores three potential facilitators of judicial performance. Participants in a state-wide survey of judicial officers (response rate = 33.9 percent) completed self-report measures of self-efficacy, prosocial impact, and self-legitimacy as well as subjectively perceived performance. Objective performance data collected by the state court administrative office were then merged with the survey data. Latent variable analysis confirmed the three predictor constructs' separability, and although all four concepts were correlated, self-efficacy was the sole independent predictor of subjective performance. This study explores psychological facilitators of judicial officer performance, focusing on self-efficacy, prosocial impact, and self-legitimacy. Based on a state-wide survey of judicial officers (response rate 33.9 percent) combined with objective performance data from the state court administrative office, latent variable analysis confirmed the distinctiveness of the three constructs. Results show that self-efficacy is the sole independent predictor of subjective performance and the only significant correlate of objective performance. Mediation analysis further suggests that prosocial impact and self-legitimacy indirectly influence performance through self-efficacy. The findings highlight the central role of self-efficacy in judicial performance, while also demonstrating how prosocial impact and self-legitimacy facilitate its development, offering insights into psychological dimensions of judicial effectiveness. An unplanned mediation analysis suggested significant indirect effects of self-legitimacy and prosocial impact on subjectively assessed performance through self-efficacy. Regarding objective performance, self-efficacy emerged as the only significant correlate or predictor. The research therefore empirically demonstrates the empirical distinctiveness of self-efficacy, prosocial impact, and self-legitimacy and provides some exploratory support for a causal model whereby self-efficacy provides the proximal impact on performance but is itself facilitated by prosocial impact and self-legitimacy.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13723>

32. KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

Dhar, Upinder and Dhar, Santosh

Indian knowledge system: Teachings of Chanakya. University News, 62(35), 26 Aug, 1 Sep, 2024: p.3-5

Chanakya, also known as Kautliya and Vishnugupta, was the author of the ancient t3xt Arthashastra. Since childhood , Chanakya showed great leadership skills and his level of knowledge was far ahead of the children of his age. – Reproduced

33. LABOR MARKET

Kuma, Anil and Liang, Che-Yuan

Labor market effects of credit constraints: Evidence from a natural experiment. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.1-26

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20200683>

Krishnamurithy, Ramesh

A new chapter in India's employment story. Yojana, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.21-24

The Finance Minister's budget speech highlights government priorities focused on strengthening the labour market through employment generation, skilling, and MSME support. A Rs. 2 lakh crore package is introduced to benefit 4.1 crore youth, alongside the launch of the First Timers Scheme to provide financial support for new workers. The revamped National Career Services (NCS2.0) and Shram Suvidha portals aim to bridge gaps between job seekers and employers. Additional schemes target job creation in manufacturing and SME sectors. Collectively, these measures represent a comprehensive approach to addressing labour market challenges and fostering inclusive economic growth.. Speech unveiled the government's priorities with a focus on employment, skilling, and MSMEs. Key initiatives include a Rs. 2 lakh crore package to benefit 4.1 crore youth and the interlocation of the first timers scheme, offering financial support to new workers. The revamped national, career services (NCS2.0) and Shram Suvidha portals aim to bridge gaps between job seekers and employers, while new schemes will boost job creation in manufacturing and support of SMEs. These measures represent a comprehensive approach to addressing labour market challenges and fostering economic growth. – Reproduced

Dukes, Ruth and Kirk, Eleanor

Legal change and legal mobilisation: What does strategic litigation mean for workers and trade unions?. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.479-500

This article examines the meaning and implications of strategic litigation for workers and trade unions in the United Kingdom. Drawing on existing literature and semi-structured interviews with union officials, lawyers, and other labour movement actors, it explores how unions understand and experience legal mobilisation, their objectives, and the perceived effectiveness of litigation. The study uncovers both differences and commonalities across unions, emphasizing that decisions to allocate resources to litigation—often costly—are made with caution. Findings suggest that trade union approaches to strategic litigation are nuanced, involving neither full embrace nor outright scepticism, but rather a pragmatic assessment of its potential to advance workers' rights and collective goals. Article addresses the question of what strategic litigation means for workers and trade unions. Drawing on the existing literature and on a series of semi-structured interviews with union officials, lawyers with experience in representing them and other actors from across the labour movement, it explores how U.K. trade unions and actors within them understand and experience strategic litigation and legal mobilisation, what they seek to achieve, and what has been effective and ineffective for them. Uncovering both differences and commonalities between different unions, it suggests that the decision to devote union resources to – usually very costly – litigation is never taken lightly. Trade union approaches to strategic litigation involve neither a straightforward embrace of it nor an outright scepticism regarding its potential. - Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231204942>

34. LABOURS

Burbano, Vanessa Nicolas Padilla and Meier, Stephan

Gender differences in preferences for meaning at work. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.61-94

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220121>

Makino, Momoe

Labor market information and parental attitudes toward women working outside the home: Experimental evidence from rural Pakistan. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1041-1067

Women's paid-work participation remains low in Pakistan. This study investigates whether providing parents with information on income-earning opportunities for young women is effective in changing parental attitudes toward women working outside the home. A randomized controlled trial was conducted within commuting distance of export-oriented garment factories in rural Pakistan. Provision of information was found to be effective in positively changing parental attitudes toward women working in garment factories. Given the strong stigma associated with women working outside the home, I believe that the observed positive transformation forms an encouraging first step toward achieving actual enhancement of women's paid-work participation.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/722160>

Becerra, Oscar

The effect of future pension benefits on labor supply in a developing economy. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1527-1566

This paper provides causal estimates showing that in developing economies, future pension benefits influence workers' decisions with respect to choice of employment sector. From the perspective of a worker, a formal job (i.e., a job that complies with government regulation) offers long-run gains because it increases the worker's expected pension benefits in the future. If workers take those gains into account when they search for formal jobs, the pension system affects formal labor supply. Using a cohort-based pension reform undertaken in Colombia, I show that a reduction in future pension benefits generated a reallocation of labor supply from taxable (formal) to nontaxable (informal) jobs as early as 9 years before the minimum retirement age was reached. Moreover, this reduction did not affect labor force participation. The estimated effect is heterogeneous, and it is concentrated among workers for whom the minimum qualifying conditions are binding and among workers with higher expected pension gains. The results presented here suggest that pension reforms have the potential to create offsetting costs, an effect that should be considered when designing pension programs.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/725338>

Bishnoi, A. et al

Boosting the labour-intensive manufacturing in India. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.96-106

Accelerating labour-intensive manufacturing can play a vital role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy, creating decent jobs for a large labour force disguisedly employed in agriculture with negligible marginal productivity. Labour-intensive manufacturing will help India reap the demographic dividend by addressing

the problems of underemployment and inequality. A comparative analysis of India's labour-intensive manufacturing in terms of output, employment, and productivity, among others is provided. The analysis presents potential labour-intensive sectors, factors affecting productivity, policy lessons from successful countries, and offers specific policy prescriptions to accelerate labour-intensive manufacturing in India.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/indias-industrial-transformation/boosting-labour-intensive-manufacturing-india.html>

Chittibabu, Kali

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

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

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

35. LAW

Jaising, Indira

Nightly Rape: A reinterpretation of the marital rape exception in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.8-14

This paper critically analyzes the plain language of Section 375, Exception 2 of the Indian Penal Code, widely referred to as the "marital rape exception." The author argues for an alternative interpretation that would hold husbands liable for sexual abuse under Section 375. The discussion emphasizes constitutional compulsions requiring a contemporary reading of the law consistent with the fundamental rights of equality and dignity. By challenging traditional interpretations, the paper highlights the need for legal reform to align criminal law with constitutional values and human rights principles. The plain language of Section 375, Exception 2 of the Indian Penal Code is critically analysed in this paper. It is commonly believed and referred to as the "marital rape exception." I argue for an alternative reading of the exception which would hold husbands liable for sexual abuse under Section 375 of the IPC. Constitutional compulsions require a contemporary reading of the law consistent with the right of every individual to equality and dignity. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/nightly-rape.html>

Hooda, Prachy

Khap panchayats in transition: Navigating legal pluralism, gender dynamics, and sports in rural Haryana. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.38-45

This paper explores the coexistence of multiple legal orders—state law, customary law, and other non-state mechanisms—through the lens of legal pluralism. Focusing on Haryana, it examines the interaction between khap panchayats and modern state law, particularly in relation to women's participation in sports. The study investigates whether khaps have substantively influenced hegemonic relationships by supporting women achievers and extending solidarity with wrestlers protesting alleged sexual harassment. By situating khap panchayats within broader legal and social frameworks, the paper highlights their evolving role in shaping rights, recognition, and cultural dynamics in contemporary Indian society. The coexistence of a complex set of legal orders forms the basis for the study of legal pluralism, encompassing state law, customary law, and other non-state laws. The interaction of traditional non-constitutional mechanisms such as khap panchayats in Haryana with state laws provides a rich understanding of the relationship between the modern state and society. This paper specifically delves into the interaction of the khaps with the modern state and whether it has had a substantive impact on the reconstitution of hegemonic relationships by focusing on the culture of sports, especially among women. It shall focus on the role of the khaps (if any) in providing an impetus to it in ways such as felicitating women achievers, and its role in ensuring the rights of sportspersons as was witnessed in the extension of solidarity with the wrestlers' protests against their alleged sexual harassment. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/khap-panchayats-transition.html>

Picciotto, Sol

Lawyers as constructive ideologists of corporate capitalism: The legal framing of software. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.526-555

This paper examines law as a social process, combining political economy analysis with a sociological focus on lawyering practices that mediate social relations and conflicts through the formulation and interpretation of legal texts. The approach is applied to software, which has become central to the global economy by driving digitalisation and reshaping economic and social life. Lawyers have played a critical role in shaping this transformation, from battles over intellectual property rights in computer programs to embedding them in national and international legal frameworks, and devising tax avoidance strategies that have propelled digital-tech transnational corporations to dominance. These legal contests reflect and shape broader social struggles over economic and political power, situating law as a mediator of contemporary corporate capitalism. The study of law as a social process should combine an analysis of structures from a political economy perspective with a sociological focus on the practices of lawyering in mediating social relations and conflicts through the formulation and interpretation of legal texts. This approach is applied here to software, which has become the oxygen of the world economy,

powering the digitalisation that has transformed economic activities and social life. The forms this has taken have been moulded by lawyers, battling over intellectual property rights in computer programs, enshrining them in national law and international standards, as well as devising the international tax avoidance strategies that have helped propel the giant digital-tech transnational corporations to global dominance. These contests have taken place through processes of formulation and interpretation of the legal concepts that both reflect and shape social struggles over economic and political power, mediated by law, in contemporary corporate capitalism.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231200420>

Zokaityte, Asta and Mbioh, Will Robinson

Judicial production of racial injustice in Taiwo V. Olaiye: Decolonising the incomplete story on race and contracting. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.556-581

This article critically examines the Supreme Court's decision in Taiwo, a landmark case on racial justice where claims of race discrimination by two domestic migrant workers were rejected on the grounds that immigration status is distinct from race. Using Taiwo as a case study, the paper argues for decolonising judicial decision-making through three propositions: (a) challenging racial bias in judicial reasoning and legal doctrine; (b) interrogating legal frameworks as sites of racial oppression and inequality; and (c) accounting for contextual diversity in experiences of racialisation, avoiding essentialist categories of discrimination. By retelling the stories in Taiwo, the article challenges the dominant race equality paradigm and exposes the multi-layered ways in which racialisation operates across socio-cultural contexts. It further opens the possibility of an epistemic shift away from the liberal paradigm of "freedom of contract" toward an analysis of racial contracting shaped by structures of oppression and domination.

In Taiwo, one of the most recent landmark cases on racial justice, the Supreme Court rejected race discrimination claims of two domestic migrant workers, ruling that discrimination on the basis of 'immigration status' should not be equated to discrimination on the basis of 'race'. This article presents an argument for decolonising judicial decision-making, using Taiwo as an example to reimagine a much more favourable outcome for victims of racial injustice. This argument is explored through three propositions for decolonial judgment: (a) challenging racial bias in judicial reasoning and legal doctrine; (b) challenging legal frameworks as sites of racial oppression and inequality; and (c) accounting for contextual diversity of experiences of racialisation, avoiding essentialist arguments and categories of racial discrimination. Drawing on these, the article retells the stories in Taiwo to challenge the dominant, traditional race equality paradigm and expose the varied and multi-layered ways in which people are racialised differently across historical and socio-cultural contexts and communities. It also opens the potential for an epistemic shift away from the liberal paradigm of 'freedom of contract' and towards the analysis of racial contracting that is co-constituted by multi-layered and context-situated structures of oppression and domination.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231205275>

Fairclough, Samantha

Resilience-building in adversarial trials: Witnesses, special measures and the principle of orality. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.642-667

This paper applies Fineman's vulnerability theory to critique the traditional adversarial approach to witness examination in criminal trials, which is premised on the principle of orality. It argues that adversarial settings often heighten stress for those testifying, thereby reducing the quality and reliability of their evidence. Consequently, the resilience of oral testimony as a general approach is undermined. The introduction of special measures—designed to adjust how testimony is given and to mitigate stressors—enhances resilience for individuals testifying, strengthens the robustness of evidence, and safeguards the integrity of criminal verdicts. The article concludes that the State should expand the provision of special measures to maximize resilience-building, thereby reinforcing both the principle of orality and the broader principles of justice. Using Fineman's vulnerability theory, this paper argues that the traditional adversarial approach to examining witnesses in criminal trials – premised on the principle of orality – reduces the resilience of those giving evidence. This is because the adversarial setting often leaves those testifying in a heightened state of stress, reducing the quality and reliability of their evidence as a result. In turn, this traditional approach to securing oral witness testimony in criminal trials loses resilience, in that it becomes more difficult to justify as the general approach. The use of special measures – to adjust the way testimony is given and ameliorate some of the associated stressors – provides resilience to the individual testifying, the robustness of their evidence, and the safety of consequent criminal verdicts. The positive effects special measures yield therefore lend additional resilience to our commitment to the principle of orality and the principles upon which it rests. This article concludes that the State should maximise such resilience-building through more generous special measures provision.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231201913>

Philippe, Arnaud

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20210378>

36. LIBRARIES

Panda, Subhajit and Kaur, Navkiran

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

Digital Humanities (DH) represent a rapidly expanding interdisciplinary field that integrates human culture with technology, reshaping scholarly practices across disciplines. This paper introduces digital humanities within the context of library and information genders, emphasizing the ethical responsibilities of library professionals. It argues that as DH transforms knowledge creation, dissemination, and preservation, librarians must adopt proactive ethical frameworks to ensure inclusivity, accountability, and responsible stewardship of digital resources. By situating DH within library and information science, the study highlights the evolving role of professionals in bridging cultural scholarship and technological innovation while safeguarding ethical standards in the digital age.

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

37. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Goodman, Christopher B. and Carroll, Deborah A.

Are special districts strategic complements or strategic substitutes?. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.623-636

What happens to general-purpose local government spending for service provision when a special district enters the public service market? Theoretically, special districts can act either as complements by supplementing existing service provision spending or as substitutes by supplanting current service provision spending. We find a substitution effect using fixed effects regression on urban counties in the United States from 1972 to 2017. Special districts replace spending for public service provision by county governments; however, we find no similar result for municipal governments. But the results are nuanced—findings are confined mainly to public services that tend to cover large land areas, like fire protection, sewerage, and solid waste management. Furthermore, we find evidence that day-to-day operations drive observed substitution, and that county size is an important factor depending on the functional service area.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13672>

Norris, Donald F. et al

Local government cyber insecurity: Causes and recommendations for improvement. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.651-659

In this paper, we address several facets of the problem we call local government cyber insecurity—a problem that plagues such governments across the nation, if not the world. We describe this problem and discuss its manifestations in local governments. This is followed by our analysis of why, on average, local government cybersecurity is managed and practiced so poorly. Next, we discuss several constraints on local governments that may help to explain why so many of these governments are not able to provide highly effective cybersecurity. We then discuss

steps that local governments can and should take to improve their cybersecurity, including adopting dedicated cybersecurity budgets, adopting several highly recommended cybersecurity policies, and following best cybersecurity practices.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13743>

Mehta, Meera, Mehta, Dinesh and Bhavsar, Dhruv

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/37/commentary/sixteenth-finance-commission-and-urban-local.html>

38. MACROECONOMICS

Krishna, K. L.

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

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

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/37/commentary/vishwanath-pandit-1939-2024.html>

39. MEDIA ETHICS

Dash, Bishwa Kallyan and Mohapatra, Swati

Trial by media: A question on constitutional supremacy in India. *Bihar Journal of Public Administration*, 21(1S), Jan-Jun, 2024:p.335-343

In recent years, the phenomenon of “Trial by Media” in India has emerged as a pressing concern, raising profound impact on judicial administration and legal questions that challenge the delicate balance between the right to free speech and the right to a fair trial. The term “Trial by Media” refers to the prejudicial impact of media coverage on ongoing legal proceedings, often resulting in the public forming opinions about the guilt or innocence of the accused before the courts can render a verdict. Some of the key legal issues involves include the potential subversion of the presumption of innocence, the risk of witness contamination, and the challenges posed to the impartiality of the judiciary. Addressing the legal complexities of trial by media in India necessitates a comprehensive re-evaluation of existing legal frameworks, along with a nuanced understanding of the delicate equilibrium between

the media's right to inform and the individual's right to a fair trial. This requires an examination of the landmark cases that have grappled with the ethical and legal ramifications of media trials, shaping the contours of jurisprudence in India. Therefore, this paper is an attempt at the multifaceted dimensions of this issue, shedding light on the legal intricacies surrounding media trials within the Indian legal framework. This also would try to scrutinize the constitutional implications of such trials, delving into the clash between the media's right to freedom of expression and an individual's right to a fair and impartial trial. – Reproduced

[http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201\(S\)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf](http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201(S)%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf)

40. MENTAL HEALTH

Dias, Mateus and Fontes, Luiz Felipe

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

This paper studies the Brazilian Psychiatric Reform, which reorganized the public mental health care provision by introducing mental health centers (CAPS) as a community-based substitute for inpatient care. Our research design exploits the rollout of CAPS in a difference-in-differences framework. We show that these centers increased outpatient mental health care production and reduced psychiatric hospitalizations. These reductions were more pronounced for long-stay admissions and among patients with schizophrenia. We find that the savings implied by fewer admissions do not offset the cost of the policy. Also, the reform did not reduce mental health mortality and it increased violent crimes.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220246>

41. MIGRATION

Könönen, Jukka

Removals of 'dangerous' mobile EU citizens: Public order and security as a police paradigm. Social & Legal Studies, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.601-619

This paper critically examines the ambiguous legal concept of public order and security, frequently invoked in police work and immigration enforcement to justify coercive measures. Under the Citizens' Rights Directive, EU citizens are afforded a higher threshold against removal than criminal convictions alone. However, analysis of 100 removal orders for Estonian and Romanian citizens in Finland reveals that removals were often based on less than criminal convictions, relying instead on assumptions of future crimes and conceptions of "dangerous individuals" with criminal tendencies. Even minor offences and administrative penal orders were used to justify removals. The study argues that public order and security grounds, in practice, corresponded to police conceptions of mobile populations as potential sources of criminality and threats to social order, raising critical questions about legal interpretation, rights protection, and the policing of mobility within the EU. Despite being frequently invoked in everyday police work and immigration enforcement to justify coercive measures, public order and security remains an ambiguous legal

concept. For EU citizens, the Citizens' Rights Directive stipulates public order and security grounds to provide a higher threshold against removals than criminal convictions alone. However, the removal grounds for EU citizens were founded on even less than criminal convictions in analysis of 100 removal orders for mobile Estonian and Romanian citizens in Finland. Ultimately, the removal orders relied on the assumption of future crimes and invoked a conception of 'dangerous individuals' with criminal tendencies, even based on single minor offences and administrative penal orders without criminal convictions. Notwithstanding various legal meanings, I argue that the required public order and security grounds for the removal of EU citizens corresponded to police conceptions of mobile populations as a potential source of criminality and a threat to social order.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231207353>

Masoumi, Azar

The revolving door of Im/migration: Canadian refugee protection and the production of migrant workers. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.582-600

This paper places the seemingly distinct projects of refugee protection and temporary foreign worker programs alongside one another to reveal their interlinked relationship. I argue that despite its seeming humanitarian exceptionality, refugee protection is deeply implicated in the production of both the category and supply of temporary foreign workers for the Canadian economy. I demonstrate that the defining limitations of refugee law in relation to questions of class and economic deprivation are integral to the conceptualization of the category of the migrant worker. I then engage with statistical data to show that patterns of refugee adjudications in Canada have contributed to maintaining the supply of temporary foreign workers. In particular, I show that Canada has consistently rejected refugee claims from key source countries of migrant workers, namely Jamaica and Mexico. By refusing these claims, Canadian refugee protection has constituted Jamaican and Mexican nationals as inappropriate subjects of permanent protection and, subsequently, primed them for incorporation as temporary foreign workers. In effect, Canadian im/migration has operated like a revolving door: pushing some nationalities out of the permanent protection of refugee status while pulling them into the precarious opening of temporary labour migration.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/09646639231210270>

Alesina, A., Carlana, M. Ferrara, E.L. and Pinotti, P.

Revealing stereotypes: Evidence from immigrants in schools. *The American Economic Review*, 114(7), Jul, 2024: p.1916-1948

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

respond to generic debiasing but change their behavior when informed about their own IAT.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20191184>

42. MOTIVATION

Kumar, G.M. et al

Motivation and performance of employees: A case study of field offices of public health engineering department, Patna (Bihar). Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.229-240

Effective service delivery has been the crux of good governance and employees' motivation plays important role in it. With this assumption in mind, it becomes imperative to mark the impact of employees' motivation on their performance, especially at the point of public interface. In the present era of public management, the human resource management acquires significance. Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has been at the crucial juncture in providing appropriate public health infrastructure. As such, the present study intends to mark the level and impact of motivational factor on the performance of the staff of PHED field offices, located in Patna. A survey of fifty employees working in field offices of PHED was conducted for the purpose. The survey results depict that motivation among employees facilitate better performance. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

43. NATIONAL SECURITY

Sharma, A.U. Dhammi, S. and Meetei, N.B.

Comprehensive border management strategy: exploring importance of countering China's influence. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.14-17

This article explores the importance of establishing a comprehensive border management strategy as part of India's larger national security framework to counter China's persistent encroachments along the unsettled Himalayan boundary. It emphasizes the need for clear strategic goals, SWOT analysis of the current situation, effective resource allocation, flexible risk management, coordination and alignment among agencies, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. The paper argues for strengthening defence infrastructure in the Himalayas to safeguard sovereignty and ensure preparedness against external threats. By integrating strategic planning with operational execution, India can enhance its resilience and assertiveness in managing border challenges posed by China.. China persistently encroaches on India due to its unwillingness to have a settled border. India needs to asserts itself and establish a border management strategy as part of a larger national security strategy. This article discusses the need to establish a border management strategy against China along the Himalayan land boundary. A border management strategy will help in the development of clear goals, a SWOT analysis of the existing situation, resource allocation, course of action, risk management flexibility, coordination band alignment, monitoring and evaluation, and effective compunction.

This paper argues the need for building a strong defence in the Himalayas. –
Reproduced

44. ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

Molines, Mathieu and Perrier, Anthony

Managing my shame: Investigating the effects of organizational identity threat and public service motivation on exemplification. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.726-747

How do public employees respond to organizational identity threats? The present study investigates how public employees make sense of and react to threatening events that may call into question organization's core attributes and status. Using social identity theory and the appraisal theory of emotions, we develop a model in which organizational identity induced by negative media coverage threat provokes shame that results in exemplification. We further explain the role of public service motivation as a moderator of the proposed mediated relationships. Predictions are tested in an experimental study and a field study involving French police officers. Our results show that shame mediated the positive effect of organizational identity threat on police officers' exemplification behaviors. When public service motivation is high, police officers are more likely to engage in exemplification to cope with organizational identity threat than when it is low. Theoretical and practical implications and future research directions are discussed.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13728>

Belle, Nicola and Cantarelli, Paola

Give, take, or match? Styles of reciprocity, job satisfaction, and work motivation. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.748-763

This article investigates the causal effects of reciprocity styles at work on colleagues' expected job satisfaction and motivation through four online experiments involving 16,461 public professionals. Findings reveal that the "giving" reciprocity style—helping others when benefits outweigh personal costs—maximizes expected satisfaction among subordinates. Motivation is highest when supervisors or colleagues exhibit a giving style, with peer influence proving stronger than supervisory influence. Team motivation increases with the arrival of a giver, while the presence of a taker reduces motivation compared to their departure. The study highlights the importance of reciprocity styles in shaping organisational behaviour, team dynamics, and workplace motivation in public sector contexts..In four online experiments involving 16,461 public professionals, we examined the causal effects of reciprocity styles at work on colleagues' expected job satisfaction and motivation. Our findings indicate that giving, which involves helping others when the benefit outweighs personal cost, is the supervisory reciprocity style that maximizes expected satisfaction among subordinates (Study 1). Additionally, it is expected that public employee motivation will be highest when their supervisor or colleagues exhibit a giving reciprocity style. Interestingly, the positive motivational effect of a giving peer is found to be relatively larger than that of a giving supervisor (Study 2). Furthermore, the expected motivation of current team members is enhanced by the prospect of a giver joining their unit, while the arrival of a taker (someone who only

helps if the benefits exceed personal costs) reduces colleagues' motivation compared to the departure of a taker (Study 3).- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13731>

45. ORGANISATIONAL CHANGE

Nielsen, J.A., Elmholt, K.T. and Noesgaard, M.S.

Leading digital transformation: A narrative perspective. *Public Administration Review*, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.589-603

This article examines the evolving role of change communication in digital transformation, addressing a gap in existing literature that largely situates communication at the early stages of change. Based on a four-year study of a digital transformation initiative in a local government health care department, the research adopts a narrative perspective to analyze how public managers continuously shape frontline workers' expectations. The study identifies three narrative types— aspirational, setback, and persistence—that serve as communicative resources for managing hopes, delays, and emerging concerns throughout the transformation process. By detailing how managers produce, navigate, and adapt narratives, the article contributes to scholarship on leading digital transformation in the public sector, offering insights into the dynamic nature of communication as a tool for sustaining engagement and resilience.. Change communication is a critical dimension for leading digital transformation. Existing literature predominantly theorizes change communication as part of the earliest stages of the transformation, but how it evolves over time to remain relevant in this context is understudied. We address this shortcoming through a four-year study of a digital transformation initiative in a local government's health care department. Drawing on a narrative perspective, we offer a processual account and describe the ongoing communicative work of public managers as they attempt to shape frontline workers' expectations of digital transformation. We theorize three narrative types— aspirational, setback, and persistence—that work as communicative resources in dealing with hopes, delays, and emerging concerns. Our article contributes to the literature on leading digital transformation in the public sector by providing a narrative perspective that details how managers produce narratives, navigate existing ones, and tailor them to emerging concerns.- Reproduced

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/puar.13721>

46. POLITICAL ECONOMY

Fenizia, Alessandra and Saggio, Raffaele

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

This paper studies the long-run economic impact of dismissing city councils infiltrated by organized crime in Italy. Using a matched difference-in-differences design applied to the universe of Italian social security records, the analysis finds that city council dismissals (CCDs) increase employment, firm creation, and industrial real estate prices. The effects are concentrated in Mafia-dominated sectors

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20221687>

47. POLITICAL HISTORY

Schell, Orville

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

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

<https://www.foreignaffairs.com/reviews/dictators-enabler-china-zhou-enlai>

48. POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Bilgrami, Akeel

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

This article reflects on Gandhi's ideas of caste and modernity against the backdrop of contemporary Indian politics. It situates Gandhi's philosophy within a decade marked by political turmoil, authoritarian tendencies, and moral crisis, described metaphorically as a "dark night of the soul." The narrative highlights how Gandhi's engagement with caste and modernity offers a framework for rethinking social reform, identity, and democratic resilience. By juxtaposing historical Gandhian thought with present-day challenges, the study underscores the enduring relevance of Gandhi's critique of modernity and his vision for a more inclusive and ethical political order. After ten years of its dark night of the soul, Indian politics found, on the 4th of June, that it had groped its way into tentative shaft of light: and though the sour stink of fascism is still in the air, we are now at least able to breathe. For this entire dishonorable decade, the present speaker was at a comfortable distance in New York, without cause of fear since all he did was fantasies that the brigands who were running his country would, by some marvelous change, all break their nukes. – Reproduced

49. POLITICAL SCIENCE

Beach, B., Jones, D.B. Twinam, T. and Walsh, R.

Racial and ethnic representation in local government. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 16(2), May, 2024: p.1-36

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20200430>

50. PSYCHOLOGY

Phillip, Prateep

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

This paper introduces equilibrium psychology, a revolutionary approach to understanding the human mind through the universal principle of equilibrium. Rooted in the idea of balance, equilibrium psychology draws from scientific domains where equilibrium serves as a foundational concept, applying it to psychological processes. The framework emphasizes how mental states seek balance, offering a compelling lens for analyzing resilience, adaptation, and cognitive stability. By situating psychology within broader interdisciplinary contexts, the study highlights equilibrium as both a scientific and philosophical principle that can reshape our understanding of

human behavior and mental health. Equilibrium, universal principle across various scientific domains, provides a compelling framework for understanding human psychology. This paper explores equilibrium psychology, a revolutionary approach to the human mind, rooted seeks balance. – Reproduced

51. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Mohapatra, Biswajit

A research note on good governance and digital India: Issues and challenges in welfare administration. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.289-293

Ensuring citizen's rights acquires prime significance in the governance process. In a democracy with diversity, people of different socio-economic categories have specific requirements which should be taken care by the state. Indian governments have been undertaking various initiatives for them. It is supposed that digitalising governance will better serve the interest of the weaker sections, especially in delivery of public services. Various social welfare legislations promise to ensure better services to the poor and marginalized sections of our society. On the contrary, the people's grievances veer around the functioning of state agencies and question our overall democratic governance. It is argued that e-governance is capable to overcome these maladies and ensure both social justice alongside economic prosperity for the genuine beneficiaries. Thus, in the present paper, it is attempted to assess the impact of Digital India programme in welfare administration and also to identify the challenges in the way of strengthening the administration of social welfare schemes. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

Bell, E., Kappes, H.P. and Williams, M.

How reducing documentation burdens impacts equity in access to small business Covid-19 relief funding. Public Administration Review, 84(4), Jul-Aug, 2024: p.674-695

Scholars have unveiled how and why administrative burdens perpetuate inequity in access to government benefits. However, less is known about the tools public managers can use to reduce burdens and disparities in program access. We partner with a local government in the U.S. to investigate whether a reduction in documentation requirements increased equity by promoting access for “underserved” small business owners (i.e., racial/ethnic minorities, women, people with disabilities, and veterans). Specifically, we analyze outcomes for more than 8500 businesses in a COVID-19 small business relief fund before and after a reduction in documentation requirements. Utilizing an interrupted time series design, we find increased application success for underserved small businesses, but other applicants benefitted more from the program change, calling into question whether the policy change advanced equity. Our findings suggest that even well-intentioned interventions can perpetuate disparity if targeted supports for marginalized communities are not implemented.- Reproduced

52. PUBLIC FINANCE

Yadav, Sajjan Singh

Public finance and development: Evaluation of India's budgetary priorities. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.7-15

Finance ministers' seventh consecutive union budget emphasizes support for the poor, women, youth, and farmers. It targets employment generation, skilling MSME support, and balanced regional development. Key initiatives include transforming agriculture for climate resilience, promoting natural farming, and achieving self-sufficiency in pulses and oilseeds. The budget also focuses on urban development, energy security, infrastructure investment, and next-generation reforms to drive inclusive economic growth. – Reproduced

Poht, Sanjib and Mohapatra, Souryabrata

Inclusive human resource development and social justice. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.16-20

The 2024 union budget of India, presented by the finance ministers, articulates a grand vision for 'Viksit Bharat' (development India). At the heart of this vision like the third priority of the budget; inclusive human resource development and social justice. The budget adopts a saturation approach, aiming to cover all eligible individuals under various government and social justice. The budget adopts a saturating approach, aiming to cover all eligible individuals under various government schemes. This approach ensures comprehensive coverage and eliminates exclusions errors, which have historically hindered the effectiveness of welfare programmes. The proposed measures under priority 3 have the potential to drive significant slice-economic transformation in India. Ensuring that allocated funds are utilised efficiently and reach the intended beneficiaries is crucial. Transparency and accountability mechanism must be strengthened to prevent leakages and corruption. Success hinges on robust governance, effective coordination and private-sector participation. – Reproduced

Sinha, Shishir

Salaried class and consumer: Key to Viksit Bhharat. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.25-28

The union budget 2024-25 focuses on achieving a \$10 trillion GDP by 2033 and a 'developed country' status by 2047 through a virtuous cycle involving salaried individuals and consumers. Key measures include rising the standard deduction, changing tax slabs, introducing the employment linked incentive (ELI) schemes, and a paid internships, schema. For consumers, the budget aims to increase disposable income and reduce prices, with actions such as reduced customs duties and plans for GST rat rationalism. The budget emphasizes enhancing regular income and consumption, to support economic growth. – Reproduced

Chaturvedi, Sachin

Innovation, research and development. *Yojana*, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.35-39

The economic survey 2023-24 notes that despite being one of the fastest growing economies in the world, India's annual per capita carbon emission is only about one-third of the global average. India has successfully decoupled its economic growth from greenhouse gas emissions, reducing the emission, intensity of its GDP. It is envisioned to develop technology for domestic production, recycling and overseas acquisition, of critical minerals, to abate the challenges posed by dependency on other countries for critical minerals. Apart from the renewable sources of energy, the budget also recognises the importance of nuclear energy for the energy mix for Viksit Bharat. Idea of Viksit Bharat requires as major push for mainstreaming of technology diffusions across various strata and state-based entities. This world needs greater focus on peoples participation and engagement of STI with current challenges. – Reproduced

Mohapatra, Amiya Kumar

Fostering infrastructure development in India through fiscal innervations. Yojana, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.46-50

India is uniquely placed in terms of demographic dividends, with about 40 per cent of youth (18-35 years) and over 62 per cent of the population falling under the age group of 15-59 years, which is expected to rise up to 65 per cent by 2035. This demographic dividend of India can be leveraged with the help of adequate strategic measures for integrated development and transformation of population into a treasure house of productivity and prosperity in general and with the help self-sustaining infrastructure development in particular. Infrastructure plays a significantly critical role, in economic development and acts as a key driver in sustaining the growth and development process amidst uncertain and challenging environments. The ripple effects of infrastructure investments include boosting the economy, improving the quality of life, fostering regional and balanced development, enhancing positive social impact, and foreseeing all encompassing economic and societal progress through innovation and technology integration. It is a fact that the inherently repaid growth of infrastructure will cause some environmental impacts and is likely to create challenges for the nation. Hence, green and sustainable infrastructure projects are the need of the hours, considering the well-being of people, society and the planet. – Reproduced

Mehta, Ranjeet

Focus on the manufacturing and services sectors. Yojana, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.52-56

The union budget 2024-25 represents a monumental step towards achieving the vision of 'Viksit Bharat' or developed India. This vision is predicated on sustained efforts across nine priority areas like productivity and resilience in agriculture, employment and skilling, inclusive human resource development and social justice, manufacturing and services, urban development, energy security, infrastructure, innovation, research and development, and next-generation reforms with a particular focus on generating ample opportunities for all. Among these areas, the pillar of manufacturing and services is crucial, as it holds the potential to drive economic growth, create jobs, and foster innovation. – Reproduced

Vij, Jyoti

Industry perspective on manufacturing & jobs creation. Yojana, 68(9), Sep, 2024: p.58-60

With one of the youngest populations and median age of 28, India can harness its demographic dividend by nurturing a workforce equipped with employable skills that match industry needs. The revamping of the Shram Suvidha and Samodhan portal will lead to a more efficient, transparent and user-centric labour ecosystems, benefiting all stakeholders. Another inclusive imitative by the government is to enhance women's hostels and crèches in collaboration with industry. A working women's hostels and crèches in collaboration with industry. A slew of measures announced in the budget for budget for manufacturing, particularly for employment generation and skilling, bodes well for the country. – Reproduced

Tripathhy, K.K.

Budget 2024-25: Strengthening rural economy. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.5-12

Agriculture and development have tremendous potential to ensure an equitable and all-inclusive development via growth in income, employment and entrepreneurship. The budget 2024-25, has appropriately, called for a productive and stimulating agriculture. The increase in resource allocations within agriculture and rural development envisages stimulating rural economic growth with job creation, income and wealth generation and enhancement of overall consumption demand in rural India. – Reproduced

Tripathy, Ishita

Budget 2024-25: A step towards Viksit Bharat. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.20-24

This article analyses budget 2024 announcements, especially those related to the manufacturing and services sectors. This elucidates the 'whole of government' approach adopted in the budget priorities and the action points contained therein. It also provides examples of linkages of on-going schemes and the new initiatives which underscore the government's commitment to Viksit Bharat. The budget announcements instill renewed vigour in recent initiatives taken by the government of India. – Reproduced

Pandey, Jai Prakash

Inclusive human resource development & social justice: Budget perspective. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.25-30

Social justice in India faces several issues that need to be addressed to ensure the well-being of people and development of the country. These issues include poverty, lack of access to healthcare and education, gender inequality, and discrimination against marginalized communities. Despite significant progress in recent years, these issues continue to hinder the growth and development. The union budget 2024-25 plans to take up comprehensive reform on these issues in big way. This budget 2024 shiens with an approach of transformation in realizing the Vision of 'Viksit Bharat. – Reproduced

Purkyastha, B.S.

Budget 2024-25: A roadmap to develop an industry ready workforce. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.31-35

Productively engaging the rural workforce and equipping the youth with skills that can help them find employment is the need of the hour. – Reproduced

Das, Sandip

Union budget 2024-25: Next generation reforms. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.36-39

The elements of 'next generation reforms' span various factors of production such as land, labour capital and entrepreneurship to spur economic growth amid at achieving the status of Viksit Bharat by 2047. The initiated big-ticket reforms focused on restoring the health of the economy, elevating the potential growth by relieving supply-side constraints and strengthening its capabilities, capable of fulfilling the growth aspirations of the people in the present and the Amrit Kaal. – Reproduced

Wadhwa, Manjula

Budget 2024-25: Future-proofing the rural Indian economy. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.41-45

Through a judicious mix of policy measures, resource allocation, and institutional reforms, the union budget 2024-25 endeavors to navigate the challenges and capitalize on the opportunities inherent in India's economic landscape. As the nation embarks on a transformative journey towards inclusive prospective and resilience, the budget serves as a guiding compass, steering India towards a future defined by progress, equity, and opportunity. – Reproduced

Bhaskar, Bhuwan

Agriculture in budget 2024-25: creating balance between welfare and growth. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.46-50

The union budget 2024-25 has tried to keep up the pace of efforts having been made by the government in last 10 years to uplift the living standard of rural and agrarian communities by fulfilling their basic needs of roads, electricity, housing and jobs. Still, the backbone of the rural growth and prosperity, the agriculture is facing challenging times ahead. – Reproduced

Agarwal, Varun, et al

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

This article examines seven years of Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue performance in India. Findings reveal that overall revenues have only recently converged to pre-GST levels, with the union government foregoing up to 1% of GDP in GST revenues annually during this period. The GST has broadly functioned as expected, benefiting poorer states through redistribution. Looking ahead, folding the cess into the regular rate structure could eliminate the need for revenue guarantees to states. The experience of revenue guarantees offers important lessons for fiscal

policy design, highlighting both the challenges and opportunities of implementing large-scale tax reforms in a diverse federal system. This article examines in detail seven years of goods and services tax revenue performance. Our main findings are as follows. First, overall revenues have only now converged to pre-GST levels. Second, the union forewent up to 1% of gross domestic product in GST revenues for each of the seven years. Third, the GST has worked broadly as expected to benefit the poorer states. Fourth, going forward, folding the cess into the regular rate structure can ensure that revenue guarantees for the states may not be necessary. Finally, the revenue guarantee experience holds important lessons.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/37/special-articles/gst-revenue-performance.html>

García-Miralles, Esteban and Leganza, Jonathan M.

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220019>

53. PUBLIC HEALTH

Farin, S.M., Velasco, L. H. and Pesko, M.F.

The impact of legal abortion on maternal mortality. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.174-216

This study examines whether abortion legalization between 1969 and 1973 improved women's health outcomes, focusing on maternal mortality. Event study results show that legal abortion substantially reduced non-White maternal mortality by 30–50 percent, averting 134 non-White maternal deaths nationally in the first year of legalization. The findings highlight that early state-level legalizations were more influential than the Roe v. Wade decision itself in reducing maternal deaths. By situating abortion within the framework of essential health care services, the paper

underscores its role in advancing reproductive justice, addressing structural inequalities, and shaping public health and legal policy in the United States. Legal abortion has recently been suggested as an essential health care service. In this study, we consider whether abortion legalization over 1969–1973 improved women's health as measured by maternal mortality. Our event study results indicate that legal abortion substantially lowered non-White maternal mortality by 30–50 percent, with 134 non-White maternal deaths averted nationally in the first year abortion became legal. We also find that early state-level legalizations were crucial and more influential than the *Roe v. Wade* decision itself.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220208>

Hollingsworth, A. et al

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20230008>

Godoy, A. et al

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

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20210399>

54. PUBLIC POLICY

Gilpin, Gregory, Karger, Ezra and Nencka, Peter

The returns to public library investment. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(2), May, 2024: p.78-109

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20210300>

Valle, Alejandro Del

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

This paper examines the role of Mexico's indexed disaster fund (Fonden) in mitigating the mortality impacts of natural disasters. Exploiting a discontinuity in eligibility rules, the study shows that accelerated reconstruction of public infrastructure significantly reduces disaster-related deaths. The impact is concentrated in areas with medical infrastructure and among conditions responsive to basic, freely available medical care, suggesting that Fonden operates by restoring access to health services. The analysis further demonstrates that Fonden is cost-

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220066>

55. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Lotti, C. Muço, A. Spagnolo, G. and Valletti, T.

Indirect savings from public procurement centralization. *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy*, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.347-366

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220357>

56. PUBLIC SECTORS

Aneja, Abhay and Xu, Guo

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

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

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20230019>

57. RAILWAYS

Chakraborty, Rahul and Prakash, Shri

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

The share of Indian Railways in domestic freight transport has been declining over time, from 85% in 1951 to less than 30% in 2022. However, Indian Railways has set loading targets of 3,000 million tonnes by 2027 and 3,600 MT by 2030–31, to achieve 45% of freight share by 2030–31. This article analyses the operational characteristics of Indian Railways and identifies several issues. Sustained dependence on bulk commodities, mainly coal, iron ore, steel, and cement for revenue generation may significantly impact profitability in the long run. Establishing the role of non-price factors in the declining share of railways in domestic freight transport, the study indicates that the freight-loading targets are highly ambitious and require a complete overhaul of current marketing and revenue policies. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/insight/roadblocks-indian-railways-mission-3000-mt.html>

58. RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Vigneswaran, T. and Srikanth, Gaddela

Freedom of information in India and Sri Lanka. Third Concept, 38(451), Sep, 2024: P.18-21

The freedom of information act (FOIA) serves as a mechanism of incentivisation within the dynamic relationship between the government, acting as the principal, and its citizens, acting as the agents. Facilitating information about governmental activities engenders an atmosphere that fosters prudence and sagacity among government personnel in their deliberative endeavors. It serves as a potent deterrent against the perils entailed by inadequate characteristics of the rights to information. (RTI) acts in India and Sri Lanka. It wills proper's potential measures to enhance administrative efficiency. Such as implementing a comprehensive record-keeping system. The discussion of particular instances from India, starting from 2005 when the RTI act 2005 was implemented, can significantly enhance the successful execution of the RTI act 2016 in Sri Lanka. – Reproduced

59. RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Amrapali and Kumar, Surendra

Role of 'Jeevika' in socio-economic empowerment of women in rural Bihar. Bihar Journal of Public Administration, 21(1), Jan-Jun, 2024: p.281-288

Jeevika is a comprehensive project implemented by Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) as an initiative of the Government of Bihar for poverty alleviation. It aims to reduce poverty through various means such as skill

development, access to finance, capacity building, market linkages, social mobility and providing opportunities for collective decision making. Through self-help groups, Jeevika helps women improve their social status, achieve economic independence, and participate more actively in decision-making processes within their communities. Jeevika remains steadfast in its commitment to the betterment of rural Bihar, and its journey is a testament to the power of collective action and sustainable development. As such the present paper examines the role of Jeevika in its various schemes in empowering rural women of Bihar. The paper is based on secondary sources of data and finds that despite hurdles Jeevika Didis have shown promise. – Reproduced

http://www.iipabiharbranch.org/upload/BJPA_Vol.%20XXI%20No.%201%20Jan-June.%202024.pdf

Singh, Satish

Blueprint for sustained growth in rural India. Kurukshetra: A Journal on Rural Development, 72(11), Sep, 2024: p.13-19

For sustainable development in rural India, while ensuring the availability of basic faculties like roads, electricity, health, education, drinking water and removing the gender and caste inequality, the direct provision of Rs. 1.52 lakh crore for agriculture and allied sectors and implementation, of programems like MGNREGA, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Samagra Siksha, national health, mission, Sakstam Aganwadi and Nutrition 2.0 crop insurance schme, Swachh Bharat mission, Ayshman bharat Yojan, Pradhan Mantri employment generation programme etc, will also help in big way in this direction. – Reproduced

60. SOCIAL WORK

Corbett, C.N., Shrma Y. and Miller, C.R.

Intrnationalisation in social education: Development of a study aboard course. The Indian Journal of Social Work, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.19-38

The challenges of the global community, as stated in the world millennium project, the world economic forum, and the United Nation sustainable development goals, are greatly reamed to issues imbedded in social work pedagogy, such as social development, educational inequality status of women, gaps between the poor and the rich, population and available resources. – Reproduced

61. STATISTICS

Kline, P., Rose, E.K. and Walters, C.R.

A discrimination report card. The American Economic Review, 114(8), Aug, 2024:p.2472-2525

We develop an empirical Bayes ranking procedure that assigns ordinal grades to noisy measurements, balancing the information content of the assigned grades against the expected frequency of ranking errors. Applying the method to a massive correspondence experiment, we grade the race and gender contact gaps of 97 US employers, the identities of which we disclose for the first time. The grades are presented alongside measures of uncertainty about each firm's contact gap in an

accessible report card that is easily adaptable to other settings where ranks and levels are of simultaneous interest.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/aer.20230700>

62. TAXATION

Gerster, Andreas and Kramm, Michael

Optimal internality taxation of product attributes. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy, 16(3), Aug, 2024: p.394-419

This paper explores how a benevolent policymaker should optimally tax (or subsidize) product attributes when consumers are behaviorally biased. We demonstrate that market choices are informative about biases, which can be exploited for targeting biased consumers via a nonlinear tax schedule. We show that the properties of this schedule depend on few parameters of the joint distribution of consumer valuations and biases. Furthermore, we provide a novel justification for behaviorally motivated product standards and derive when a combination of taxes and standards is optimal. We illustrate our findings based on a numerical example from the lightbulb market.- Reproduced

<https://www.aeaweb.org/articles?id=10.1257/pol.20220416>

63. TRADE POLICY

Mukherjee, Deeparghya

Do import tariffs increase domestic production or value in world consumption? A study of global value chain implications for selected sectors. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.50-60

This paper examines the impact of India's tariff increases across various sectors since 2014, focusing on the responsiveness of imports to specific tariff lines and the broader implications for production and value added. The findings indicate that while domestic production and value added have risen across all sectors, the proportion of output directed toward exports has declined. The study highlights India's evolving role in global value chains, suggesting that tariff-driven industrial growth has come at the expense of export competitiveness. In light of ongoing geopolitical shifts and trade negotiations, the paper concludes with policy recommendations aimed at balancing domestic industrial expansion with sustained global integration. Since 2014, India has been raising tariffs in various sectors. This paper explores the responsiveness of imports to tariff hikes for specific tariff lines and investigates the effect on production, value added and India's changing nature of participation in global value chains. We find that while production and value added by India have increased for all sectors, the share of production exported has decreased. Analysing the results, we conclude with possible policy directions for India in light of current geopolitical developments and trade agreements being negotiated.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/indias-industrial-transformation/do-import-tariffs-increase-domestic-production-or.html>

64. TRIBES - INDIA

Bhukya, Bhangya

The politics of symbolism: History, Adhikar/power and appropriation of Adivasi martyrs in Telangana. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(34), 24 Aug, 2024: p.13-16

The narratives and memories of Adivasi martyrdom have recently been transformed into busts, statues and memorials by the state and community to commemorate the martyrs. However, this phenomenon is full of tension as the Adivasis have been contesting the appropriation of their martyrs by the outsiders and the state. The state's celebration of these martyrs subordinates Adivasis further, projecting them as docile citizens, and not as owners of forests and territories or equal partners in modern politics. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/34/commentary/politics-symbolism.html>

65. WOMEN

Ambler, Kate and Brauw, Alan De

Cash transfers and women's agency: Evidence from Pakistan's BISP program. *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, 72(3), Apr, 2024: p.1117-1150

Pakistan's Benazir Income Support Program is a large-scale, unconditional, government-run cash transfer program in which transfers are given to women. We study the effect of the transfers on measures of women's agency 2 and 5 years after program rollout using a discontinuity in program eligibility to identify effects. We document important but limited improvements in women's agency concentrated on measures related to mobility and voting. Men's attitudes regarding gender norms shift positively in the 2-year follow-up, but those differences disappear after 5 years.- Reproduced

<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/722966>

Dewan, Ritu, Kotiswaran, Prabha and John, Maya

Transforming law, state, and society: Feminist reflections. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.5-7

This year's Review of Women's Studies (RWS) offers a survey of women's varied experiences with the law, important trajectories of advocacy, and the lingering incompleteness of transformations in law. The collection of papers offers feminist reflections on the interface between law, state, and society, highlighting how the law constitutes a dynamic site of struggle. The RWS moves between a wide range of mediations in the endeavour to shed more light on the triangulated relationship between law, movements, and social location. These mediations include the interventions of feminist legal practitioners; feminist networking of women's organisations and social movements; the questioning of homogenising law by minority groups; and attempts of the higher judiciary at combatting gender stereotypes in the legal discourse.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/transforming-law-state-and-society.html>

Arya, Sadhna

Diversity and difference: Shifts in feminist discourses. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.15-22

The shifts in feminist movements in India shows the specificities and commonalities of oppression women experience based on their position in the structure of power and privilege. The question of difference and its value as an analytical category for feminism requires reconceptualisation of many categories and strategies to build new solidarities and alliances. This implies looking at various intersections of identities, not as discrete markers of difference but as experiences specific to the social locations of the individuals and communities.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/diversity-and-difference.html>

Damle, Madhura and Dhabhai, Garima

Sensitisation through words: Feminist jurisprudence and the supreme court handbook on gender. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.23-30

The Supreme Court of India released the Handbook on Combating Gender Stereotypes in late 2023. This paper traces the genealogy of this document to feminist jurisprudence, epistemologies and the social movements for gender justice. While the handbook reflects a crucial moment in its own right, its efficacy is contingent on a fractured and hierarchical judicial order, where patriarchal discourse is common in lower court deliberations and legal pedagogy is averse towards “non-law” courses. One wonders if it can make a real change in undoing the “familial” and “gendered” interpretations of judicial discourse.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/sensitisation-through-words.html>

Chattopadhyay, Roshni

Dissenting together: Legal Advocacy and dilemmas of feminist networking in Muslim women’s movement(s) in India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.31-37

This paper investigates the critical role played by feminist networks within Muslim women’s movements in India, focusing on the organising work of the Bebaak Collective. It employs dissent within movement spaces as an analytical tool to examine how solidarities, interpersonal differences, and political visions converge during feminist networking. Unlike traditional anthropological approaches that emphasize kinship or relatedness, this study highlights feminist networks founded on shared visions of law and rights. Ethnographic evidence situates these networks within broader struggles for minority and gender rights, illustrating how Muslim women’s movements have become increasingly visible in protests against citizenship laws, hijab bans, and sexual harassment. The paper underscores the dynamic interplay between feminist network-building and legal advocacy, positioning

dissent as a catalyst for solidarity and agency among diverse stakeholders in India's socio-political landscape. The critical role played by feminist networks within Muslim women's movements is investigated. This paper examines the Bebaak Collective's organising work to build networks; employing dissent within movement spaces as an analytical tool, the inner dynamics where solidarities, interpersonal differences, and political

visions find common ground during feminist networking are examined. While anthropologists traditionally explore community formation through kinship networks or various forms of relatedness, this paper presents an examination of feminist networks founded on shared visions of law and rights. – Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/dissenting-together.html>

Sen, Rukmini and Rajeev, Aishwarya

Recognising care work(ers): A feminist legal examination of ASHAs. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(26), 29 Jun, 2024: p.46-51

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs), despite being key frontline workers whose visibility increased during the pandemic, are not formally categorized as workers, leaving them without entitlements and social security benefits. This paper reviews legal judgments and public policy discourses to interrogate the conceptualization of ASHAs within the intersections of women's unpaid care work and the law. The trajectory of recognition has been uneven, evolving from volunteer status to a proposed "worker," yet many demands remain unmet. The study argues for a feminist re-imagination of care work to ensure equitable recognition, rights, and protections for ASHAs, highlighting broader implications for women's labour in India. Despite being key "frontline" workers, made even more visible by the pandemic, accredited social health activists are not categorised as workers, denying them many entitlements and social security benefits. This paper reviews legal judgments and public policy discourses, locating them in the interstices of women's unpaid care work and the law, to interrogate the conceptualisation of the ASHA. The terrain of legal recognition has been uneven for ASHAs, with the journey beginning from volunteer to a proposed "worker." However, many of their demands remain unfulfilled, for which this paper proposes a feminist re-imagination of care work.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/review-womens-studies/recognising-care-workers.html>

Cruz, Katie

Unionising sex workers and other feminists. *Social & Legal Studies*, 33(4), Aug, 2024: p.501-525

This paper examines the unionisation of strippers and sex workers through the Sex Workers' Union (SWU), a branch of the Bakers Food & Allied Workers Union. SWU advances a counter-hegemonic perspective on law and society, challenging dominant assumptions that sex workers are either free enterprising subjects or unfree vulnerable victims requiring state protection. Instead, SWU posits that sex workers are unfree workers but free sexual subjects. This perspective is reflected in

their feminist law work, which demands both decommodification and decriminalisation of sex work by engaging with, and resisting, official law. The paper concludes by presenting three reasons why feminists should support SWU, advocating for solidarity politics that centre on the conditions under which sex workers' labour is commodified. A minor movement of strippers and sex workers are unionising as the Sex Workers' Union (SWU) branch of the Bakers Food & Allied Workers Union. SWU have produced a counter hegemonic perspective on law and society in the process of class struggle. This perspective demystifies the view that strippers and sex workers are free workers and enterprising subjects, or unfree vulnerable victims in need of state protection. SWU's counter hegemonic perspective inverts this common-sense assumption and posits that strippers and sex workers are unfree workers and free sexual subjects. This demystification is evident in SWU's 'feminist law work', which demands decommodification and decriminalisation for all sex workers by working within, and against, official law. In conclusion, I argue that there are at least three reasons why other feminists should support SWU by ceasing eradication of sex work via criminalisation and closure campaigns. This would open space for a politics of solidarity between sex workers and other feminists, centred on the conditions within which sex workers' labour is commodified.- Reproduced

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/09646639231206695>

Jejeebhoy, Shireen J., Raj, Tapasya and Sahoo, Harihar

Association of child and late adolescent marriage and married life among young women in India, 2019–21. *Economic & Political Weekly*, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.38-44

Despite policies aimed at reducing child marriage, the practice continues in India. Using data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019–21), this study examines the experiences of young women aged 15–29 who marry in childhood (before 18) or late adolescence (ages 18–20), compared to those marrying later. Findings reveal that even after adjusting for confounding factors, women marrying in childhood or late adolescence are more likely to hold traditional gender role attitudes, fear their husbands, and face controlling behaviour and violence within marriage. They are also less likely to control resources, make decisions, or enjoy freedom of movement. The study concludes that initiatives must focus on empowering women to exercise their rights and on reshaping notions of masculinity and femininity to foster more equitable marital relationships. Despite policies aimed at reducing child marriage, the practice persists. Using data from the National Family Health Survey-5 (2019–21), we explore whether young women aged 15–29 who marry in childhood (before 18) or late adolescence (ages 18–20) are disadvantaged compared to those marrying later. Findings show that even after adjusting for confounding factors, those marrying in childhood or late adolescence are more likely than others to hold traditional gender role attitudes, fear their husbands, and face controlling behaviour and violence within marriage; and less likely to control resources, make decisions and enjoy freedom of movement. Initiatives must empower women to exercise rights and build new notions of masculinity and femininity.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/association-child-and-late-adolescent-marriage-and.html>

Balachandran, Arun and Bailey, Ajay

Transportation barriers to accessing maternal care services in India: Insights from NFHS. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.45-50

There is large evidence on efforts that are aimed at informing on benefits of institutional delivery in reducing maternal mortality. However, the critical role of transport infrastructure in accessing and improving maternal care in India is underexplored. This paper discusses how different dimensions related to transport infrastructure create barriers in accessing maternal healthcare services. Empirical analysis show distance, absence of transport, choice of the mode of transport and its cost often increase barriers for women in accessing health facilities. Such transport-related barriers are often higher among socio-economically vulnerable and rural women. Attention to mobility and transport while designing maternal care policies will contribute to improving lives of mothers and children.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/transportation-barriers-accessing-maternal-care.html>

George, Tijo and Ramanathan, Mala

Influence of internal migration and gender on maternal healthcare services utilisation in South Indian states: Evidence from NFHS-4 and 5. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.65-72

Migration is a means of survival for individuals who are poor both globally and in India. While male migration is a common focus of research, the significant contribution of female migrants to the total number of migrants within India cannot be overlooked. Migration can disrupt existing gender norms, affecting women's healthcare either by improving or adversely affecting health of women migrants. This study examines how migration status and gender norms affect maternal healthcare utilisation among married women in south Indian states using NFHS-4 and 5 data. When compared to intra-state migrants, interstate migrant women had a less chance of utilising antenatal care and delivery at health facilities in 2015–16. This trend was reversed by 2019–21. Utilisation of maternal care services for interstate migrant women was operationalised through their reduced autonomy to act for their health. Therefore, health systems should ensure that these whose healthcare-seeking autonomy may be compromised, are brought within the pale of maternity care services.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/influence-internal-migration-and-gender-maternal.html>

Ambade, Mayanka and Chattopadhyay, Aparajita

Economic growth and women's empowerment: A repeated cross-sectional study from India. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(36), 7 Sep, 2024: p.73-82

This study examines the relationship between women's empowerment and economic growth, utilising data from the National Family Health Surveys spanning from 2006 to 2021. Our findings reveal: (i) a positive influence on economic empowerment but a more subdued, if not negative, effect on women's agency; (ii) significant but minor associations of state gross domestic product with all women's empowerment

indicators; (iii) economic empowerment factors such as bank account ownership and employment demonstrate the highest responsiveness to gross domestic product. Visual inspections show that the predictive capacity and association of economic growth on women's empowerment decreases with rising SGDP at individual and ecological levels, respectively.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/36/national-family-health-survey-5/economic-growth-and-womens-empowerment.html>

Dey, Sumit and Upadhyay, Vandhana

Impact of India's inclusive growth strategy in ensuring socioeconomic security of women: An assessment of MGNREGA and NRLM.. The Indian Journal of Social Work, 84(1), Jan, 2023: p.69-84

This article attempts to assess the role of inclusive growth strategy in ensuring the socioeconomic security of women based on primary data collected from Chitlerpur village of Dhubri district in Assam. The sample for the study comprises women beneficiaries and non beneficiaries of two selected government schemes, the MGREGA and NRLM. The study constructed a socioeconomic security index to assess the socioeconomic status of the respondents and a beta regression model to identify the factors that determine the socioeconomic security status of the women. – Reproduced

Sahni, Radhika and Singhai, Manisha

Impact of age and marital status on risk attitude towards investment of working women in Indore: An empirical study. Prestige International journal of Management and Research, 16(2), 2023: p.98-112

There has been remarkable development in the changing role of women in the Indian workforce. Women have broken down boudoirs and achieved noticeable success in profession that have historically been demented by males. This has led to a significant boost in the economy. – Reproduced

Rai, Anuradha

Women in democracies: Quota system and political empowerment of women in changing societies. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 77(1), Jan-Mar, 2016: p. 15-20

Democracy guarantees equal right to both men and women and opens up equal spaces for the participation of women in the political process. Nonetheless, constitutional guarantee of equality proved futile and in most of the democracies women constitute less than 30 percent of the total representation. To encourage and ensure greater participation of women in politics, further incentives were invented and quota system is one of the widely advocated mechanisms to increase the participation of women in political process of the countries. Role of quotas to accelerate women's political participation has been recognised in most of the developing countries, including India and the studies shows that quotas have a positive effect on increasing women's involvement in politics. Out of the top 26 countries with the highest gender equal ratios of representation, 20 have quota systems in place. However, the political empowerment of women is more than an

increase in the number of women in politics. It demands women in decision-making role to promote gender justice. Does quota truly empowers women or it works as a token of empowerment in these countries? The paper will look into the effectiveness of quota for women political empowerment in these countries and how successfully women in these countries are supporting the cause of structural and physical violence against women. Keywords: Democracy, Empowerment, Quota system, Women, Representation.- Reproduced

Women's Political Empowerment, Quota System, Gender Representation, Democracy, Decision-Making Roles, Gender Justice, Structural Violence, Political Participation, Developing Countries, India, Constitutional Equality, Empowerment, Representation,

Singh, Sukanay and Sharma, Anjali

Growth mindset: unlocking the untapped potential of women. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.23-25

This article explores the concept of the growth minds toad its potential to unlock women's full potential to reach their highest levels effacement. The inculcation of prevalent gender serotypes witnessed in various field shads been advanced in this article to see the vibration of potential factors that may contribute to such inequities. – Reproduced

Kumar, Abhay

Justice for women in foreign matrimonial disputes. Third Concept, 38(450), Aug, 2024: p.32-35

Marriage holds a sacred place in Indian society. Due to the rapid growth of transportation and communication technology people are leaving their boundaries and moving to different jurisdictions. Some of these movements are temporary but in most of the cases they settle permanently. This incidence of permanence residence across the nations has increased the prevalence of foreign marriages and brought forth a host of challenges in the county. – Reproduced

Agrawal, N., Narayan, S. and Bhattacharya, S.

New working poor in contemporary India: Features of increased female workers. Economic & Political Weekly, 59(26-27), Jun 29, Jul 6, 2024: p.26-29

In the context of a recent increase of the female workforce participation rate by 14%, this article explains a few features of working women in contemporary India. More specifically, the period under study (2017–23) is marred with economic disruptions due to COVID-19. Amid such economic distress, this article observes FWPR is primarily increasing because of self-employment of women in India. It is observed that a mere representation in the workforce often blurs the gendered, unpaid, and distressed nature of employment for women in India.- Reproduced

<https://www.epw.in/journal/2024/26-27/commentary/new-working-poor-contemporary-india.html>

